The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME L.—NO. CCCXXXVII. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SILVER SCHEMERS BUSY.

Wall Street Speculators at Work in Washington.

MORE FREE COINAGE BILLS.

Senator Teller Proposes to Change the Ratio of Silver to Gold.

THE BOOK TRUST AGAIN ON DECK.

No Longer Any Doubt as to the Passage of the Copyright Measure.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP FROM THE CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The zeal of guileless Congressmen to help on the Wall street silver speculators keeps up. Representative Williams of Illinois today added himself to the number in the House who father free-coinage bills. The list now includes Wheeler of Alabama, Bland of Missouri, Clements of Georgia, Pickler of South Dakota, Townsend of Colorado, Bartine of Nevada, and Williams of Illinois. In the Senate Plumb and Teller have their first chance at the subject. Plumb introduced the Free-Coinage bill which passed the Senate last summer and was knocked out in the conference committee.

Teller put in his proposition for a change in the ratio which if it is pushed may cause a radical change in the course of silver legislation. It has already excited the ire of Bland and other simon-pure silver men who want the United States to go it alone, and take all the silver that the rest of the world may care to dump on it. Senator Teller's bill is important enough to be given in full. Its text is as follows:

A bill to declare the unit of value in the United States, and to provide free-coinage for the standard silver dollar.

Be it enacted:

SEC. 1. Any person may deposit at any mint or assay office of the United States either gold or silver bullion, or both, in quantities of not less than five ounces of gold or 80 ounces of silver and demand and receive coin or coin certificates therefor at the rate of one dollar in coin or certificates for 25.8 grains troy weight of standard gold, and at the rate of one dollar in certificates for 400 grains troy weight of standard silver.

SEC. 2. That the coin and coin certificates provided for in this act shall be receivable for all taxes and dues to the United States of every description, and shall be a lawful tender for payment of all debts, public and private.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a sufficient number of coin certificates of the various denominations hereby authorized to be prepared and distributed among the United States depositories to enable them to comply with the provisions of this act, and the sum of $50,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to enable him to prepare and distribute such certificates.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect thirty days after the date of its passage, except as to the appropriation of $50,000, which clause shall take effect immediately, and the said sum be immediately available.

SEC. 6. All other acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Senator Teller's bill is different from all others yet proposed in so far as it provides for the adoption of the French ratio of fifteen and one-half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, which, in the event of the recoinage of our present standard silver dollars would afford a gain to this country of about three cents on a dollar, whereas if France were to come to our present ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, that country would in the event of a recoinage of its dollars lose about three cents on each dollar.

Speaker Reed has not yet named a successor to Mr. Conger on the Coinage Committee in the House and until this is done the committee won't be able to take up the measures before it. Mr. Dockery's resolution for a committee to investigate the alleged speculation of Congressmen on the silver legislation of the last session went to the Committee on Rules and will probably receive attention at the next meeting. If the committee is wise it will broaden the resolution so as to inquire into the speculation in silver now going on and recommend its adoption.

Victory for the Publishers' Trust.

The goodness of Speaker Reed to his enemies passes all understanding. The International Copyright bill will probably pass the House tomorrow after about a half hour's debate. It owes its advantageous position chiefly to the good offices of Speaker Reed and Mr. McKinley.

The promoters of the Mugwump Publishers' bill, warned by the late elections that they will have no chance for their scheme in the next Congress with its big Democratic majority, have come into the field early this winter. They have gone to Reed and McKinley with an appeal for help and those gentlemen have been obliging enough to promote the Mugwump scheme to put up the price of cheap publications and fatten the purses of great Eastern publishing concerns. The Simonds bill, which does not differ materially from the Breckinridge that was slaughtered last session, was sprung upon the House today.

The Speaker knew it was to be called up and so did the friends of the bill, and they were on hand with a majority of fifty-eight members, while Hopkins and Payson of Illinois and all of its opponents were taken by surprise. Payson and Hopkins began to fight it at once and it was kept up at every parliamentary stage, though it was evident that with the help of the Speaker and several Republican leaders on the floor Mr. Simonds would certainly win in the end.

Mr. Simonds finally got the previous question ordered on the passage of the bill, and it will come up tomorrow as unfinished business for a final vote after forty minutes' debate. The vote today on consideration of the bill, which was regarded as a test vote, showed that eighty-eight Republicans and fourty-four Democrats supported the measure, and twenty-seven Republicans and forty-seven Democrats were against it.

The Republicans who voted "No" were Cannon, Hopkins, Payson, Taylor, Gest, Hill, Henderson, Rowell, and Smith of Illinois; Connell (Neb.), Delano (N. Y.), Dolliver, Kerr, Henderson, and Reed of Iowa; Ray (Pa.), Lind (Minn.), Cooper and Grosvenor (O.), Smith (W. Va.), Kelley, Perkins, Peters, and Turner of Kansas; Finley and Wilson of Kentucky; and Haughen (Wis.).

Mr. Frank's Reapportionment Bill.

The Census Committee of the House is now in possession of the data furnished by the Census Bureau and will go to work upon a plan of reapportionment of representation and report a bill as soon as practicable. The Republican end of the committee is a good deal stronger than the other, though the Democrats have three good men to represent their interests. It is believed that the committee will recommend a considerable increase in the number of members of the House, so that it will probably be about 349 or 351. The bill introduced by Mr. Frank of Missouri today would give Illinois twenty-two members, and might satisfy New York and some other States that are grumbling about the census, as they would lose none of their present representation by the adoption of the Frank bill. Mr. Frank provides for a local membership of 356, to be apportioned among the several States as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 6; California, 7; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 11; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 22; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 13; Michigan, 12; Minnesota, 7; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 15; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 8; New York, 34; North Carolina, 9; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 13; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 10; Wyoming, 1.

$135,099,785 for Pensions.

The first bill to be reported this session is the Pension Appropriation bill, which Representative Morrow yesterday presented in the House. The bill carries an appropriation of $135,099,785. When the bill is taken up for consideration a lively debate is expected upon it. The statement will probably be made from the Republican side that no more general pension bills will be pressed for passage this session, the sentiment of the Pension Committee being against such legislation. A strong fight will be made to secure the enactment of the Prisoners of War bill, but even the majority is not a unit on the advisability of this action.

Maj. Pickler's Senatorial Aspirations.

Representative Pickler of South Dakota has gone to Ocala, Fla., to attend the farmers' gathering. Maj. Pickler thinks he may be Senator. He introduced the "Corncrib," or Sub-Treasury, bill in the House, and got so many letters praising him that he decided to take up the bill seriously. The Alliance is powerful in the South Dakota Legislature, and if he can get Republican support Maj. Pickler's friends say he will succeed Senator Moody.

The President Displeased with Absentees.

President Harrison is displeased with the Republican absentees. He thinks that with so much important work ahead every Republican member should be in his seat and should stay in Washington till the 4th of March. He talked sharply about it today. The Republican leaders in both branches have about decided that the holiday recess shall be a short one.

The Anti-Option Bill on the Shelf.

The Butterworth Anti-Option bill is dead for this session. Said its author this afternoon: "I shan't press it. It would be no use now. There are other things which the farmers want, such as the Sub-Treasury bill, but I don't think they will get them. The trouble with the Alliance is that it goes about getting the right thing in the wrong way."

Little Chance for Public Building Bills.

The Public Building Committee of the House yearns for a couple of days in which to pass its bills. Speaker Reed and Chairman Cannon sidetracked so many of these measures last session that the members who were disappointed want to take a batch of the building bills from the calendar of unfinished business and railroad them through. But they will be disappointed. Nearly forty public buildings are on the calendar, and it will be a surprise if half a dozen of these are passed.

Minister Mizner's Successor.

A diplomatic position of importance is vacant. The news in the President's message that Minister Mizner has been recalled from Central America awakened hope in the bosoms of may outgoing Congressmen. They think it means room for one more. Perhaps it does, but the outlook is that the President and Secretary Blaine will pick out a new Minister without regard to the long list of eligible Congressmen. The position is a delicate one, and after Mizner's blunders political backing is not apt to have much weight in filling the position. The post is one for a diplomatist and not for a politician.

Littler Hasn't Yet Resigned.

Dave Littler's Illinois friends are overcome with surprise. They have heard a rumor that he intends to resign from the Government Commission to locate a dry-dock on the Gulf of Mexico. But he has not resigned yet.

Taylor's Tinplate Bill.

Col. Abner Taylor says he has not yet introduced his tinplate bill because he has not completed its preparation. He thinks he will get it in shape to suit him in time to be introduced within a day or two.

Admiral Da Silviera Gives a Dinner.

Admiral Da Silviera of the Brazilian navy and staff gave a dinner tonight to those whose hospitalities and attentions they have received during their stay at the Capital.

DECIDED AGAINST "BABY BUNTING."

The New York Supreme Court Says He Must Pay Miss Campbell $45,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—By the decision of the Court of Appeals today Clara Campbell wins her action for breach of promise against Charles Arbuckle and a judgment for $45,000. The trial of Miss Clara Campbell against Mr. Charles Arbuckle was begun in the Supreme Court in New York Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1888. Miss Campbell is a daughter of John Campbell, a once wealthy iron manufacturer of Ironton, O.

Before her celebrated suit she spent many years abroad studying music with a view to going upon the concert stage in Italy. She met Mr. Arbuckle of Arbuckle Brothers in 1882. As long as her father was wealthy Mr. Arbuckle was devoted in his attention, but when her father failed Mr. Arbuckle's letters soon became fewer and then finally ceased.

Judge Beach presided over the court in which the trial was held. The case was remarkable for the number of letters of a most affectionate and silly character which were produced in evidence by counsel for Miss Campbell as having been addressed to her by Mr. Arbuckle. He usually began these with such expressions as "My dear pet," My dear pet Bunny," "Dear Baby," "Dear Bunny." His letters are full of his worries about his business and his liver.

There were generally innumerable kisses at the end of each of them. Sometimes he closed with capital K's and H's, which he was compelled to admit on the witness-stand stood for kisses and hugs. Sometimes he even used to sign his letters H's and K's. Monday, Jan. 9, 1888, the jury retired and returned a sealed verdict. When the Judge reached court next morning it was found to be in favor of the plaintiff, with $45,000 damages. The Judge also allowed $1,000 costs.

ENORMOUS PRODUCTION OF PIG-IRON.

The Business in the Pittsburg District Never Before So Big.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The production of pig-iron in the Pittsburg district has this fall grown to proportions never before known, and still more furnaces are being added. The district has now twenty-six completed furnaces, twenty-four of which are producing 4,400 tons a day. This amount will be increased 400 tons by two new furnaces—Isabella No. 3, which was blown in a week ago, and furnace A of the Monongahela company, which will be lighted some time this week. Furnace B No. 2, which is nearly ready, will not be put in blast until some time next month. The output of the last two will be used by the rolling-mill of the National Tube company of McKeesport, which concern is the largest of its kind in the world. The work of altering puddling furnaces to use coal instead of gas is going steadily on, the hope of a better supply of the natural fuel not being realized.

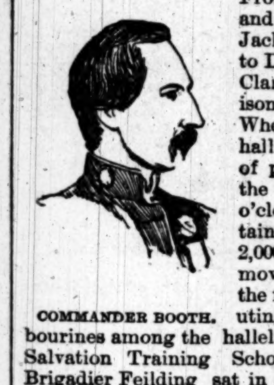
Two Murders in Ohio.

LIMA, O., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—This morning early the dead body of John Watkins was discovered lying near the track of the Nickel-Plate railroad at Hartsburg with a bullet hole in his head. He was last seen at midnight with two men who were strangers in the locality. All three had been drinking. George Tunget, a farmer living near Ottawa, was murdered by Edward Heaton today. Heaton had served a term in State's prison and was recently released. He blamed Tunget for testifying against him.

FIRED SEVERAL VOLLEYS.

THE SALVATION ARMY MARCHES THROUGH THE STORM 400 STRONG.

Opening of the First Session of the Inter-State Congress—Farwell Hall Jammed with Officers and Privates and a Curious Crowd—Commander Booth Thanks God for the Press, and Especially "The Tribune"—Mrs. Booth Talks — Interesting Features.



COMMANDER BOOTH.

The Inter-State Congress of the Salvation Army held its first session in Farwell Hall last evening. In spite of the driving snow over 400 Salvationists, with three brass bands and numbers of cymbal and tamborine bearers and soldiers with transparencies, formed in line of march on the Lake-Front at Jackson street, and marched on Jackson to State, State to Lake, Lake to Clark, Clark to Madison, Madison to Farwell Hall. When the doors of the hall opened hundreds of people rushed into the hall and by 7:30 o'clock the hall contained its capacity of 2,000. Capt. Druce moved restlessly among the front rows distributing bright new tambourines among the hallelujah lasses of the Salvation Training School at Englewood. Brigadier Feilding sat in the center of the stage, and two vacant chairs on his right awaited the occupancy of Mr. and Mrs. Commander Booth. Around him on the stage sat Maj. Cozzins, Col. Evans, Adjutant Roderick, Ensign Hart, Adjutant Brown, Adjutant Harris, Maj. Keppell, Maj. Dale, Adjutant Pebbles, Capt. Druce, and Maj. Stillwell.

"CLAPPING IT OUT."

MRS. BOOTH.

Amid the bustle of preparation Commander Booth appeared and called out loudly as his foot first pressed the stage: "Fire a volley?" For a space of a minute and a half pandemonium reigned supreme. Drums beat, tamborines rattled, and a thousand cries of "Glory! glory!" shivered the air. In the hush that followed, with the officers on the stage kneeling, Commander Booth prayed:

"O Lord, we are met in commemoration of no human day, nor to voice the praises of our army, but we have met to give praise to thee for the most powerful and profitable year we have yet passed in thy work."

A Reformed Banjo
"Now, isn't it funny they don't"
Infantry

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

On the conclusion of the invocation Maj. Leighton stepped to the rostrum and sang:

The infidels don't believe there's a God,
But isn't it funny they don't;
They don't think there's pardon for them in the blood,
Now, isn't it funny they don't;
They say they are ready to live or to die,
They say that the Bible and God they defy,
They say they can die without even a sigh,
But isn't it funny they don't.

After each verse of the song the chorus was carried by the audience, keeping time to the rhyme with the clapping of their hands.

"Louder, louder," called Commander Booth. "Clap it out! There is no act of Congress to prevent your clapping. Clap it out!" After the song and a fervent prayer by Col. Evans, Commander Booth stepped to the front and said: "It is a popular impression amongst those whose talk of religion is a smile not unmingled with a sneer, that Salvationists do not work. I am here to say that from Gen. Booth in England to the last convert we are and ever have been a working people. When sleep touched not tired eyes and slander lent her tongue, when wealth laughed and fashionable congregations sneered, we have toiled on unthinking of the privations we have ever borne. But we can say today the Salvation Army is a success. We are becoming better understood. We have never been ashamed of our work, and now, when the public prints are making it known throughout the world, the world is not ashamed of us. Thank God for the press. It can make or blast one man or a thousand, but today we can stand in the blaze of public opinion. We expect just treatment at the hands of the Chicago press. I feel and know as in the past we will have it at the hands of the fair-minded TRIBUNE. I thank it."

"AMEN!"

Commander Booth read statistics of the work of the army and closed with an eloquent appeal for Christian aid to a worthy cause.

With the hymn following, sung to the tune of "John Brown's Body," every one drew out their handkerchiefs and waved them above in unison with the hallelujahs.

Mrs. Booth closed the evening session with a recital of the work in darkest England and the need for efforts in darkest America, "where nestled in gloom ten thousand broken hearts." Mrs. Booth is considered the best talker in the ranks of the Salvationists.

The audience dispersed after the singing of the hymn, "We Shall Win." A secret session of officers will be held today in Trinity M. E. Church.

SOLVING THE YONKERS MYSTERY.

Perrin H. Sumner, Who Identified the Dead Man Placed Under Arrest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Perrin H. Sumner, author of the Yonkers mystery and the chief actor therein, slept in a cell at police headquarters tonight. George R. Phorbus swore out a complaint charging Mr. Sumner with having forged an affidavit purporting to be made by James H. Edgar. The complaint charges forgery in the third degree.

If the affidavit Mr. Phorbus charges Sumner with having forged were only true the Yonkers mystery, so far as Sumner is concerned, would be cleared up more thoroughly.

When the servant of the Getty House in Yonkers found an old man dying of morphine poison in his cheap room in the latter part of October they thought his name was George Smith. He had written "Geo. Smith, N. Y." on the hotel register four days before then, when he came into the hotel office alone.

After the body had lain five days unidentified and unclaimed Mr. Sumner rushed to Yonkers and identified it as that of his old English friend, James H. Edgar, who had left his office five days before with $5,000 in his satchel. The body was buried at Mr. Sumner's expense.

Mr. Sumner's venture was, according to Mr. Phorbus, an attempt to manufacture a James H. Edgar out of whole cloth. If he had been successful what was to follow? Only Perrin H. Sumner knows.

AN ELOPING COUPLE SENT TO JAIL.

A New Jersey Man Causes the Arrest of His Wife and Her Companion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—A few months ago John A. McComber, his wife, Mary, and their two children came from Wisconsin and settled in a pretty house in Vineland, N. J. Mrs. McComber was a bright, pretty, and fascinating woman. One night about two weeks ago John came home to find his hearthstone bare, his wife and children gone, and his home wrecked. He learned that the faithless woman had eloped with Henry C. Smith of Vineland. They had taken all the household furniture and other personal effects with them.

For two weeks McComber has given up his business and devoted his time to the discovery of the guilty couple. Today he learned that they were living together in Bridgeton as man and wife under an assumed name. This afternoon, as the runaway couple were seated in their new home, there was a knock at the door. When the door was opened McComber and the village constable arrested Smith. Mrs. McComber begged to be taken back, but her husband was relentless, and she was taken to jail along with Smith. McComber has taken charge of the two children and will probably apply for a divorce.

HAVE BEEN MARRIED HALF A CENTURY.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Field Celebrate Their Golden Wedding.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Today Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Field celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. It was their wish that the occasion should be observed in a very quiet way, chiefly with their children and grandchildren, and their brothers and their families. As their visiting acquaintance is a very large one they were obliged to limit the invitations outside of their family circle to a few old friends, but even these few numbered 400 or 500, who thronged the well-known house on Gramercy Park and offered the warmest congratulations. There came a message from England, headed by the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Gladstone, and including over sixty names of men distinguished in every walk of life—a mark of respect and of personal regard. The message was one of congratulation upon the achievement of the first ocean cable, and bore hearty expressions of personal good will from the senders.

BOYS CHARGED WITH INCENDIARISM.

Montreal Youths in Jail for Setting Fire to School Buildings.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—A sensation was created today by the arrest of four youths, sons of prominent business and professional men, who are accused of setting fire to the high school buildings, which were burned to the ground Friday night last. The names of the boys arrested are Albert Clare, Ben Robinson, Nichols, and McKerchen. Robinson has confessed, and has given the names of all the boys concerned in the outrage. More arrests will speedily follow. The evidence is so complete against the boys as to warrant their committal. In the meantime they have been admitted to bail. There are various reasons given for the act. One which gains most credence is that some of the masters were unpopular with their pupils. There were about twelve attempts to fire the buildings during the last six months. The investigation is in progress.

WILL NOT FIGHT OVER THE ESTATE.

Heirs of a Massachusetts Man Anxious to Carry Out His Wishes.

DEDHAM, Mass., Dec. 2.—An interesting case is now before the Norfolk County Probate Court—that of the estate of the late R. W. Shapleigh of Brookline, who died worth nearly $700,000, leaving no will and about thirty heirs. There was found in Mr. Shapleigh's wallet, however, a paper in his handwriting, but unsigned, drawn in the form of a promissory note, in which he promised to pay different sums of $8,000 or $10,000 to his nearest relatives. The total amount thus mentioned was $306,000. It included several relatives who would not otherwise have received anything. A family meeting was held upon the discovery of this paper, and the members decided to accept its provisions and abide by them.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The Shock the Most Severe Felt in Years—Inhabitants Terrified.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Dec. 2.—An earthquake was felt here this evening, the vibrations lasting several minutes, causing the terrified inhabitants to rush from their dwellings into the streets. The shock was the most severe felt here in several years.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 2.—A large boiler exploded today on the Nescopek Mountain, near Espytown, with terrible results. Frank Groover, his brother Isaac, and two others were instantly killed. The boiler was being used to furnish steam for a sawmill plant operated by Samuel Adams. All four men were horribly mangled. What caused the explosion is a mystery, as the boiler appeared to be in good condition.

A Whale in Chesapeake Bay.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2.—The steamer Dorchester from Boston reports passing a whale in the bay. It was off the Thimble, a little above Old Point Comfort. It was over eighty feet in length and was swimming due north. The Dorchester passed within fifty feet of the whale, which followed along in the wake of the ship.

TWO AUDACIOUS ROBBERS.

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT THEY RELIEVE A CASHIER OF $3,200.

Mr. Osier, Who Handles the Money for the Allerton Packing Company, Forced to Give Up All the Cash in the Office—The Bold Thieves Escape in a Buggy—Systematic Way in Which the Robbery Was Done.

In broad daylight, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with many men and several police officers scarcely twenty feet away, Joseph N. Osier, cashier of the Allerton Packing company at the Stock-Yards, was robbed in his own office in the packing-house by two unknown men and relieved of $3,200 in cash.

For boldness the affair almost surpasses belief. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a well-dressed man entered the office of the Allerton Packing company and asked for the superintendent. The fellow was told that the man in question was not about at the time and he was asked to sit down and wait. The fellow did so. He is described as being about five feet eleven inches tall, weighing about 160 pounds, and as having a white or gray beard that extended several inches over his breast. On his head was a broad-brimmed hat. He appeared to be well-to-do. The superintendent failed to put in an appearance and after a while the fellow left the place.

He Returned in a Buggy.

Scarcely twenty minutes elapsed before a horse attached to a buggy drew up in front of the office stairs and from it descended the man who a short time before had left the packing-house. He cramped the buggy, and, as he did so, another man, well dressed, wearing a broad-brimmed slouch hat and having a black beard, covering his face, jumped out of the buggy. The two men inspected the horse and buggy carefully. One of them with the utmost deliberation lifted up one after another the horse's feet and carefully rooted out the dirt from the frog with a stick. Again looking over the horse and turning the outfit toward the south the men went to the buggy and from beneath the seat drew several pieces of strong ticking. Then looking up and down the street the two men, with the innocent-looking ticking on their arms, slowly climbed the greasy stairway into the packing-house.

It Was Pay-Day.

Yesterday was pay-day at Allerton's, where perhaps 1,800 men are at work. The money to pay the men is obtained at the Stock-Yards Bank, and from that place, about 3 o'clock, came John Robinson, an old employé. In his keeping was $3,000 and it was intended for the Allerton company. A few minutes after he left the bank he placed the money in front of Cashier Osier's eyes in the packing-house and then withdrew to attend to his own business.

Mr. Robinson had just left the office when the two granger-like individuals rounded the head of the stairs and a second later entered Mr. Osier's office. Mr. Osier was alone. Suddenly one of the intruders exclaimed:

"Give up that stuff," at the same time pointing a revolver at the cashier.

The second man threw down the innocent-looking ticking, which now assumed the shape of a bag. He motioned to Osier to throw the money into the bag, and the cashier obeyed. He was also made to throw in an additional $200 which was on his desk. The men then left the office, locking the door after them. They jumped into their buggy and drove rapidly away, going south.

The two men were disguised with the hats and beards they wore and the disguise was complete. The police havo absolutely no clew to the men, but are unanimous in the opinion that one of the men was the notorious "Red Chris."

BADLY PUNISHED A DETROIT EDITOR.

The Proprietor of a Society Paper Whipped by an Ex-Mayor.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The *Critic* of this city aims to be a gay society journal, and is rather reckless in its comments on the doings of the "400." Its editor is Sidney Corbett, a young blood who recently married a daughter of the late millionaire, C. R. Mabley. He selected as one of his victims Miss Lillian Thompson, daughter of ex-Mayor Thompson, who a few years ago caned on the public streets here a well-known citizen and later had a go-as-you-please fight with Brother-in-Law Campau. Miss Thompson is handsome and gay, in a proper way, but has been charged by the *Critic* with drinking more wine than was good for her. Today Mr. Thompson called on Mr. Corbett and found the editor in. Corbett failed to acknowledge he had done anything wrong or make promises for the future. In reply to some statement of Corbett the ex-Mayor called him a liar and struck him across the face with a cane, following it up with repeated blows. Thompson continued amusing himself with Corbett's slight frame until separated by bystanders. Corbett will bear the marks for many weeks.

TO BUILD A PLANT OF THEIR OWN.

Members of the Window-Glass Workers' Association Go Into Business.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The Window-Glass Workers' Association of North America, which has its headquarters in Pittsburg, is about to set up a glass manufacturing plant of its own. The organization has over $200,000 in its treasury and propose to earn a snug interest on treasury funds by engaging in business. The real purposes of the enterprise, however, is to secure a more accurate idea of the earnings of other window-glass manufacturers, so that there may be no doubt as to whether the workers are getting their just share. The new factory will join the Manufacturers' Association, organized recently at Chicago, and keep up with the market like other concerns.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FOR CORNELL.

The University at Ithaca Remembered by a New York Man.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—It is rumored in university circles this evening that by the will of the late D. B. Fayerweather of New York City Cornell University will receive $100,000, which will be doubled upon certain conditions. President Adams has just returned from New York, and, while he does not deny the statement, says he is not at liberty to give any information at present.

Boats Frozen in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Superintendent Hannan said today that all the water had been drawn off the Erie Canal except on this side of Little Falls. There are over fifty boats frozen in on the Erie Canal—about forty between Schenectady and Amsterdam and about a dozen at Crescent. The cargoes of the stalled boats consist principally of barley and lumber, and a number of shippers are following the boats so that in case the boats cannot get through they can be stopped at some convenient place where the cargoes can be transferred.

Elated with Harrison's Message.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 2.—In consequence of the favorable reference to Galveston and its position in connection with the trade of the Great Northwest and with the commerce of South America contained in the President's message a Presidential salute was fired here today in honor of the President and in recognition of his compliment to Galveston. Mayor Fulton telegraphed the Texas delegation in Congress to wait upon President Harrison and present him personally with the compliments of the city.

Surgeon-General Baxter Slightly Better.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Aside from the fact that he is still in an unconscious state, the general condition of Surgeon-General Baxter tonight is believed to be slightly improved, though the physicians have but little hope of his recovery.

FIRST TASTE OF WINTER IN THE WEST.

The Temperature Way Below Zero in Minnesota—Snow in Illinois.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Minnesota is suffering from the first cold wave of the season, the temperature being below zero at almost all points. St. Vincent headed the list of cold places this morning with 24° below zero. Winnipeg, Moorhead, Port Arthur, and Duluth followed respectively with 22°, 18°, 14°, and 6° below. It is snowing in Eastern Montana and South Dakota, with temperature ranging from 6° to 28° above zero. There are prospects that the snow area will extend over the greater portion of the Northwest in the coming twenty-four hours.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—A raging blizzard has prevailed here all day. About three inches of snow have fallen. The mercury stands from 10° to 15° above zero and a high northeast wind prevails, drifting the snow badly.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The first snow-storm set in this afternoon and still continues. Several inches have fallen.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Dec. 2.—The first real snow-storm of the winter commenced here this afternoon. Roads will be blocked and exposed stock will suffer badly.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Snow has been falling here all day. The wind is increasing and blockades are expected before morning.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—A snow-storm which set in shortly after noon today developed into a blizzard during the afternoon and night. At the railroad offices the storm is reported to be general throughout the State, but thus far it has not interfered with the running of trains, although several inches have fallen at some points.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 2.—Extremely cold weather prevails in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. The temperature here today was 15° below and a high wind blew, making it almost impossible to remain in the streets. Other temperatures ranged from 14° to 37° below.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 2.—There was a terrific gale in this region last night, which blew down houses, barns, and fences outside St. John's. The shipping at Harbor Grace, however, suffered considerable damage. The gale blew at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 2.—Every hour brings fresh reports of wrecks caused by yesterday's storm, which seems to have been the most destructive on the Cape Breton coast. The schooners Bella May and Saxon are ashore at Gabarus, and the Isabella parted her chains at Archiat and was driven ashore. The Native Lass is ashore at Glasgow Harbor, Ganso, and the Maggie Miller is ashore and full of water at Gabarus.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Dec. 2.—A terrific snow-storm has visited this province yesterday. The wind was high, blowing forty miles an hour. The tide last night was higher than ever known here for years, rising over the wharves and flooding the lower part of the warehouses thereon. Much damage was done by the high water, breastworks being carried away and cellars filled. Two railroad bridges have been wrecked, a railway breastwork has been damaged, and trains have been delayed.

STILL INVESTIGATING AT CINCINNATI.

Another Batch of Witnesses Before the Legislative Committee.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2.—Charles Fleischman was the first witness called this morning by the legislative investigating committee. His testimony related to the Fuel Gas ordinance. No member of the Board of Public Improvements was to be given an interest in the company. Frank Kelly, Sewer Inspector, testified that Reemelin wanted $200 from him for the appointment as Gasoline Inspector. Witness was Secretary of the Democratic Campaign Committee of which Reemelin was Chairman. Witness also spoke of $1,600 collected by Reemelin and Keating which was never turned into the campaign treasury. On cross-examination he admitted he had been arrested and sentenced for illegal voting in 1876. On re-direct examination he said he had sent witnesses to Chattanooga to get them away from Cincinnati when the Owings case was being examined.

A BIG STRIKE OF MINERS IN ALABAMA.

Six Thousand Men Quit Their Places—Cause of the Trouble.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 2.—The strike of the coalminers of Alabama went into effect yesterday, but all the men did not go out as expected. Of the 8,000 free miners in the State it is estimated that 6,000 are out. The only sensational feature of the strike is a report that it was brought about by the efforts of Pennsylvania iron manufacturers who want to cause a shut-down of the furnaces in this district. It is claimed these iron men have promised the miners strong financial support in the event of a prolonged strike. A number of the mine operators here are going to fill the places of the strikers with negroes. They expect eventually to operate their mines entirely with negro labor. What the outcome of the strike will be it is impossible to say, but a number of furnaces will shut down, and probably all in this district.

CONVICTED OF ELECTION FRAUDS.

George Adams Found Guilty of Perjury by Judge Blodgett.

Yesterday the first of the naturalization fraud cases was called before Judge Blodgett in the United States Court. George Adams was the defendant. He was found guilty of perjury. He will be sentenced later in the term.

Adams is a young Englishman. Incited by the Democratic campaign naturalization bureau, he made oath that James O'Connell, an employé of the West Side cable railway company, had lived in this country five years and was entitled to final papers of citizenship. Sol Van Praag, member-elect of the Legislature, and other Democratic statesmen will defend charges of perjury and subornation of perjury in matters similar to the Adams case this week.

BANQUET GIVEN TO COL. MATSON.

The Ex-Sheriff Becomes the Guest of His Scandinavian Friends.

Ex-Sheriff Matson was the guest of sixty of his Scandinavian friends at a banquet at the Palmer House last evening. The party filled the north dining-room of the hotel and Col. Matson sat at a cross-piece of the two tables beaming upon four long lines of friendly faces.

Speeches were made by Dr. Doe, Consul Svanoe, John Anderson, and Coroner Hertz. Col. Matson replied, thanking them for this proof that a man can hold a public office four years and still retain the respect of his fellow-men.

A Discarded Lover Kills Himself.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The body of a strange man about 30 years of age was found near the railroad track eight miles north of this city today. He had poisoned himself. The papers on his person did not reveal his full name, but a letter signed J. K. I. revealed the fact that he was in love and had been discarded.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Louis Rhodes and Edward Taylor were killed by a Baltimore and Ohio train at Sewickley, Pa., Monday night.

Millie Panhorst, who shot and killed Samuel Goldberg, her betrayer, at San Francisco, was acquitted of the charge of murder yesterday.

Dr. Edmund J. James, professor in the University of Pennsylvania, has been offered the Chair of Political Economy in Harvard University.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hollenbeck of Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday donated $750,000 worth of property to found a home for indigent women and homeless children.

Four men, two on a side, met on the highway near Malvern, Ark., Monday, and fought with knives. One of the men named Gillum was cut seriously across the neck, and he will die. Two others, Tom Hammond and his son, are badly cut.

The National Board of Trade will hold its next meeting in New Orleans, commencing Dec. 8. A banquet will be given Dec. 10 at the Hotel Royal. Invitations have been sent to the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, Governors of all the States and Territories, and a number of prominent gentlemen.

As the result of the recent tour of inspection the Mississippi River Commission has announced the following increased allotments: White river basin, $180,000; Upper Yazoo district, $90,000; Lower Yazoo district, $198,000; Tensas basin, $495,000; Pontchartrain (left bank below Red River) $94,500; Atchafalaya (right bank below Red River) $130,500.

LAST EDITION.

PARNELL SEEKS DELAY.

Staving Off the Final Decision in His Case.

HOPES OF A COMPROMISE.

A Proposition for a Settlement to Be Submitted.

IS MR. GLADSTONE TO RETIRE?

A Meeting to Be Called to Consider the Matter.

BALFOUR'S IRISH LAND BILL DISCUSSED.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Parnell is playing the same game of obstruction on his own party which he has often used with such effect in the House of Commons. Perhaps he will win by it. He claims that every day's delay weakens the opposition. The war of words has been going on all day. Parnell claims to have won over three more members from the opposition. Anti-Parnellites assert that only two or three members have deserted, and that these were unimportant men, the large majority still insisting on Parnell's retirement. So far all the talk has been not on the main question of Parnell's retirement but on one amendment, which was lost by 44 against 29, to adjourn to meet in Dublin two weeks hence. When the main question comes up all Parnell's supporters will make their speeches over again. But Parnell cannot feel exactly safe in his position, for at tomorrow's meeting of the Irish party Mr. Clancy, who is really Parnell's mouthpiece, is to move an amendment in the nature of a compromise, which may possibly lead to a settlement of the dispute which is now distracting the party. Clancy voted with Parnell tonight and his forthcoming amendment has been approved by Parnell. The announcement of the figures of tonight's division was received without any demonstration of triumph from the victorious party and the general tone of the proceedings seems to favor a compromise.

After the meeting had proceeded to business this morning, a half hour was occupied in reading telegrams from various persons in Ireland and the United States, and the original manifesto sent by the delegates of the party now in the United States. The reading of the dispatches was frequently interrupted by cheering.

Mr. J. O'Kelly asserted that it would be the basest ingratitude for the Nationalists to abandon Mr. Parnell simply because a number of politicians who had sought an alliance with the Irish party for their own advantage now thought fit to abandon the position Mr. Parnell had taken up, and had intrigued to encompass the downfall of the trusted leader of the Irish nation.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. O'Kelly's remarks an adjournment was taken for luncheon. The members reassembled at 2 o'clock.

Say the Cable Dispatches Were Misleading.

A sharp controversy took place concerning the cable dispatches which had been sent to the delegates in the United States for the purpose of influencing their action. Mr. Kenny admitted that he had cabled his own views to the delegates.

Mr. Sexton said that the supplementary cable dispatch sent in the party's name after the conference held last Friday night did not accord with the arrangements which had been made at the conference.

Mr. John O'Connor declared that the business had not been conducted fairly. He justified Mr. Parnell's action in issuing his manifesto and condemned the misleading cable dispatches that had been sent to the delegates in the United States.

Mr. Campbell described the proceedings of Mr. Parnell's opponents as infamous.

Mr. Parnell was appealed to to decide whether the expression used by Mr. Campbell was orderly. He replied that the country would decide as to their proceedings.

Mr. Sexton said he became aware last week that a number of messages were being received from the delegates.

Mr. Parnell—Where are they?

Mr. Sexton—They were from individual delegates to individual members.

Mr. John Redmond—Give the names.

Mr. Sexton—I received a telegram from T. P. O'Connor requesting me to give my views on the situation. I did not feel that the mere distance entitled me to refuse, and I therefore cabled informing him that a majority favored the retirement of Mr. Parnell as necessary both for the home rule cause and the security of evicted tenants. I further added that if the envoys saw a way to support the majority substantial unanimity would be secured.

Col. Nolan—Mr. Sexton ought now to withdraw his expression of opinion in that telegram, for he made a mistake. It is such an important expression of opinion that probably the telegrams from the delegates in America were founded thereon. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"] Mr. Sexton must now see that unanimity does not follow the delegates voting against Parnell. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!"]

Mr. Leamy—Unquestionably the effect of these telegrams has been to create false impressions at home and abroad.

Mr. Timothy Healy—What's all this discussion about? It seems another piece of pure obstruction.

"Insolent and Impertinent."

Mr. Parnell—That is a most insolent, impertinent observation. [Cheers.] Yes, most insolent and impertinent.

Mr. Barry—I rise——

Mr. Parnell—Sit down, Mr. Barry.

Mr. Barry—But allow——

Mr. Parnell—I will not allow you, sir. Mr. Leamy is in possession of the floor.

Mr. Leamy—These telegrams to America certainly produced a false impression in implying that a majority of the leading men of the party were going in one direction.

Mr. William Redmond—If any names were sent to the delegates in America all on each side ought to have been given. ["Hear! Hear!"] I hear that the delegates' cablegram was read by certain members of our party in an English club and was received with cheers. If Parnell is to be deposed, in God's name depose him without making it a matter for cheering in an English club. ["Hear! hear!"]

Mr. Timothy Healy said he regarded this line of debate as a red herring drawn across their path to delay them in coming to a decision on the main question of Parnell's retirement.

Mr. Joseph Nolan offered an amendment that the question of the retirement of Parnell should be postponed until the members had personally ascertained the views of their constituents on the subject, the party then to meet in Dublin and decide the matter. It was rejected by a vote of 44 to 29.

In No Hurry to Act.

Mr. O'Kelly declared that whatever might be the result of the meeting the question of Mr. Parnell's retirement would not be decided at Westminster. A decision ought not to be too hurriedly reached. It would be best to give the country time to think. The power of the Liberal party to do anything for the furtherance of the home-rule cause was limited by the House of Lords, which was always a barrier unless its members feared a revolution. But they would never see a revolution in England based upon Irish claims.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor advised Mr. Parnell

to withdraw, as henceforth it would be impossible for him to be the leader of the party.

Mr. Jordan accused Mr. Parnell of sacrificing the cause of the nation to his insensate pride and culpable ambition.

At 6 o'clock the meeting adjourned. The Irish party will resume tomorrow the discussion of Mr. Barry's motion for the retirement of Mr. Parnell.

The supporters of Parnell are considering another amendment.

Bitterly Upbraids Parnell.

Upon reassembling of the meeting Mr. M. J. Kenny declared that it would be impossible to obtain home rule without forming an alliance with an English party. He strongly objected to subordinating the interests of the Irish people to any particular man. Mr. Parnell, he said, had been offered an honorable compromise.

The Chairman—What was it?

Mr. Kenny—To retire temporarily. But instead of accepting this offer Mr. Parnell issued a manifesto debarring him from the Chairmanship henceforth should a majority of his party decide that it would be best for him to retire. Why did Mr. Parnell in June express implicit belief in the good faith of the Liberal party, having the Hawarden interview in mind? Why did he keep the interview a secret until a personal issue was raised? [Cheers.] I have little hope for the future of the Irish party if I depend upon the Chairman to save it from the chicanery of English statesmen. Irishmen look to their representatives in the House of Commons, not to Parnell alone, for salvation. If Parnell had been keenly desirous of saving the situation he would have withdrawn. By adopting that course he could have continued to be useful to Ireland. But his present policy tends to render home rule impossible

Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien declared that they had had but little leadership from Parnell in recent years. After the exposure resulting from the divorce suit he had come to the conclusion that Parnell's continuance in the leadership would be an intolerable disgrace.

Here the speaker was interrupted by cries of "Order," and Mr. Edward Harrington, addressing O'Brien, shouted: "Why didn't you say so at Tuesday's meeting? This ought to be stopped."

Mr. Parnell—Let him go on.

Mr. O'Brien then explained that Mr. Barry had told him before the Tuesday meeting that Mr. Parnell would retire if reëlected.

Mr. Barry—Mr. Lane so informed me. [Cries of "O!"]

Mr. O'Brien resumed his remarks, bitterly reproaching Mr. Parnell for his connection with the Hawarden interview. Angry retorts were made by Parnell, who denied he had said Mr. Gladstone was false. In conclusion Mr. O'Brien said: "I leave it to you, Mr. Parnell, to convince the Irish people of the honesty of your part in that grave matter. This is the wretchedest moment of my life. I see shattered by you, who brought us to a splendid position, all of Ireland's hopes."

The meeting was here adjourned for dinner.

When the meeting reconvened after dinner Mr. Parnell said he desired to explain a misunderstanding between himself and Mr. Lane that had arisen out of the Barry incident. Mr. Healy complained of Parnell's unfair methods as Chairman and a heated altercation ensued. Mr. Sexton finally appealed to Healy to allow Parnell the greatest possible latitude and order was restored. It was then elicited that Mr. Parnell's secretary, Mr. Campbell, gave Mr. Tuohy of the *Freeman's Journal* his own opinion that Parnell would voluntarily retire. Mr. Tuohy repeated this in the lobbies of Parliament. Mr. Lane admitted that the report had not influenced him at the Leinster meeting. Mr. Tuohy was dubious about having conveyed such an impression, but Justin Huntly McCarthy testified that Tuohy gave him to understand that Parnell would resign. Others said that Campbell declared that Parnell would retain the Chairmanship. The subject was then dropped.

After several minor members had spoken for and against Mr. Nolan's amendment Mr. Parnell called a division on the question.

Messrs. John P. Nolan, Joseph Nolan, Blane, Byrne, Corbett, Clancy, Campbell, Dalton, Fitzgerald, Edward Harrington, Hayden W. MacDonald, Justin Huntly McCarthy, Harris, McKenna, Mahoney, Maguire, John O'Connor, O'Hanlon, O'Kelly, Parnell, Richard Power, Quinn, John Redmond, William Redmond, Shiel, Conway, J. E. Kenny, and Leamy voted in the minority. Messrs. Carew, Gilhooly, P. O'Brien, Leahy, Lalor, and Mahon were absent. Mr. Parnell declared himself more than satisfied.

PARNELL WORKING FOR DELAY.

Using the Time Gained to Work Up Feeling in Ireland.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Parnellite meeting today has been less exciting than yesterday, and smaller men have occupied the field. At the outset some rather stormy scenes occurred, but Parnell's firm hand soon restored order. O'Kelly, McDonald, and others made effective speeches, but it was perfectly clear that no changes in voting power would occur on either side. Parnell is using the delay acquired so dexterously in working up public opinion in Ireland, a violent outburst against his enemies at Cork being one of the first fruits of this judicious maneuver. He preserves a rigid silence about his future plans, but I have good reason to believe that a stumping tour in Ireland will form part of them. The voting tonight was on his proposal for an adjournment of three weeks to Dublin. This was decided in the negative by 44 to 29, Parnell not voting. Therefore Parnell's strength in the present House of Commons stands at 30, the total strength of the party being 86, but Harrington and some other absentees will bring up Parnell's total to at least 35, a powerful body to oppose the anti-Parnellites.

Tomorrow's meeting will resume proceedings on the main resolution deposing Parnell from the leadership. Obstructive tactics will again be put into operation, and it is doubtful whether a decisive vote can be reached. Meanwhile Government business is so far forward that an adjournment for the Christmas holidays is quite possible next week. If Parnell could fight off a vote till then meetings could no longer take place in Room 15 and it would be in his power to summon a meeting at Dublin. In that case, under the immediate pressure of Irish opinion, he might still win the day. In any event, he will carry the war into Africa.

It is most important in the present crisis that your readers should be placed in possession of facts enabling them to form an accurate judgment on the position of Parnell and the leaders of the revolt. Is Parnell's deposition demanded on the question of morals? Not at all. The divorce suit has scarcely been mentioned during the discussion. It has dropped completely out of sight. There was nothing new in the O'Shea revelations to Sexton or Healy. They have known all about it for years. Parnell's removal is demanded because Gladstone insists upon it, and because it is the price now demanded for the English alliance. But how has this alliance been won? By Parnell using the Irish party as a weapon against the English parties, one after another, until he has forced it into its present position. It has never been conceded from good feeling. Now the men he has thus driven before him are calling loudly for his head. His friends contend that the Gladstonian alliance would be dear at the price. These alliances are always to be obtained, but when once the Irish party has lost the leader who thus far has conducted it to victory it will be at the mercy of the English Radicals, who will sell it out as they have done in the past.

Parnell emphatically affirms the accuracy of his outline of Gladstone's new Home-Rule bill. Gladstone cautiously lets this pass on the plea that he cannot communicate further with Parnell. It is becoming evident that Parnell's statements are correct on this matter. The whole of the Irish party say with one voice: "We scorn to accept Gladstone's scheme," yet a section is willing to throw over their leader at Gladstone's bidding. Parnell puts the point bluntly: "If you can get a good price for me sell me, by all means, but do not throw me overboard in order that Gladstone and Harcourt may fasten new chains about your necks." He alone has kept the party solid. All sorts of jealousies and ambitions are rife among them. Healy would not long be kept down by Sexton, nor Sexton by Dillon, nor Dillon by O'Brien. There would be a seven years' war to settle the leadership. Parnell alone has been able to keep all the elements in subjection. Gladstone and Harcourt are anxious to get rid of him. He is too formidable, too stern and unbending, but, from Parnell's own point of view as creator of the most compact Irish party seen in history, why should he submit to be kicked out by men who once shut him up in Kilmainham Jail?

There are secret as well as public springs of action. Sexton and others feel bitterly the imputation cast upon them by Parnell that their integrity has been sapped by English wirepullers. Tim Healy has been described as a sweep by Mrs. O'Shea, and the bad blood between him and Parnell about the O'Shea business is not of yesterday's origin. Healy opposed O'Shea at Galway and afterwards took a leading part in driving him out of the Commons. This is a sore that never can be healed, but the Irish people are demanding loudly: "Are our interests to be sacrificed for your miserable dissensions?"

The Irish Bishops are going against Parnell on the score of morality, but the Pope denounced boycotting as immoral and wicked and placed it under a ban. Yet the Irish Bishops winked at it. They will soon come round to Parnell's side when they see he is likely to win. No two opinions are expressed as to the masterly strategy displayed by Parnell at the meetings yesterday and today. If by any means he could have been got out of the chair the resolution against him would have been put and carried forthwith. An attempt to oust him was made by Healy, but Parnell was too quick and stuck to his post of advantage. There he could rule amendments out of order or give decisions favorable to his own side. Throughout these two days of heavy fighting he has shown marvelous coolness and adroitness, sufficient alone to mark him out as the ablest man to lead.

The entire absence of the Irish members from the House even during the discussion on the Land Purchase bill today gives the debates a most unusual aspect of formality, not to say dullness. The Government would naturally like this state of affairs to continue throughout the session, but Thursday the warfare will proceed on much the old lines.

Another important fact to be stated is that some Liberal-Unionists since Monday have been manifesting a desire for a reunion with the Gladstonians and that the movement seems destined to strengthen and become general before many more days have passed. I understand that one or two chief dissentient leaders who were supposed to be adverse to amalgamation are now decidedly in its favor. This must lead to some momentous changes. A meeting of the ex-Ministers at Gladstone's house is intended to pave the way for a general reconciliation.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

HARCOURT WRITES A LETTER.

He Says Parnell's Statements Are Opposite to the Truth.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt has written a letter in which he confirms McCarthy's statement made at the Parnellite meeting last night relative to what took place between them at the time of Mr. McCarthy's recent visit to him. Sir William further says that he did not regard Mr. Parnell's proposals as practical. He told Mr. McCarthy that the condition of secrecy was inadmissible. A document accepting the proposals could be of no value to Mr. Parnell or any one else unless its contents were made known. Besides, Sir William says, he did not attach any importance to Mr. Parnell's pledge of inviolable secrecy. The Irish party and the Irish nation possessed a higher and more lasting security than any secret negotiations or individual pledges in the unquestionable fact that no party, no leaders, could ever propose or hope to carry any scheme for home rule which did not have the concurrence and support of the Irish nation as declared by its representatives in Parliament. In conclusion Sir William says that the statements of Mr. Parnell relating to his (Harcourt's) views are unworthy of notice and opposite to the truth.

IS GLADSTONE TO RETIRE?

A Meeting to Consider the Subject Held at the Ex-Premier's Residence.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Mr. Arnold Morley, Sir George O. Trevelyan, Mr. Isball-Bannerman, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Earl Granville, and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre assembled at Mr. Gladstone's residence this morning and conferred for an hour with the ex-Premier. The subject under discussion was the retirement of the Liberal leader. It was decided to convoke a meeting of the Liberal peers and members of the House of Commons to hear a statement by Mr. Gladstone.

BALFOUR'S LAND BILL.

Mr. Gladstone Criticises Several Features of the Measure.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Balfour moved that the Irish Land Purchase bill pass to the second reading. Mr. Ellis moved an amendment declaring that the Land bill was an unsafe measure as regarded the imperial exchequer, and that it was unjust to the occupier of the land.

Mr. Gladstone said he found nothing in the changes made in the bill since the last session that was likely to render its character more satisfactory. There was the removal of the twenty years' limit, with a proposal that the county ratepayers have power to vote whether or not the county funds should become liable for sums borrowed in the purchase of lands. Did Mr. Balfour recognize the probability that the ratepayers' vote might stop the purchase of land in many districts? [Mr. Balfour here nodded assent.] It was an important provision, affecting the whole measure. He reminded the House that, in view of the fact that particular circumstances prevented the presence of the Irish members tonight, it would be a great mistake to pass a land bill that was opposed to their desires and convictions. At any rate he would not dwell on that point. The want of Irish authority went to the root of the whole matter and impelled every true friend of Ireland to oppose the bill.

Mr. Chamberlain asked Mr. Balfour if he had calculated under the bill and by what area it was limited. His estimate, he said, placed the total at less than £100,000,000. He advised Mr. Balfour to withdraw the concession removing the twenty years' limit, but to adhere to the rate-payers' plebiscite.

Mr. Balfour replied that he estimated the total amount required to complete the purchase at £95,000,000. The bill in providing for an advance of £33,000,000 would make a great impression and would greatly simplify the problem. He would reconsider the question of the twenty years' limit. The rate-payers' plebiscite scheme he considered a valuable alteration in the measure. Referring to evictions which might arise from default of the tenants in buying the land, Mr. Balfour denied that the State would become the evictor. That process, he stated, would be undertaken by the Land Commission acting in the interests of the local authorities.

"TIME IS THE GREAT HEALER."

The "Freeman's Journal" Thinks the Decision Should Not Be Reached Hastily.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—The *Freeman's Journal* today says: "Time is the great healer. We do not object to having the decision of the Nationalist party relative to the retention of Mr. Parnell in the leadership postponed until the feeling of the country has had time to manifest itself unmistakably. Dublin is certainly a fit place for such a decision to be taken. It would then undoubtedly be an Irish judgment."

A meeting of National League branches at Ballylanders sent a dispatch to Mr. Finucane declaring that he must either support Parnell or resign his seat in Parliament.

At Abbeyleix, Queen's County, the Board of Guardians resolved to support Parnell. The board declared that while rents were still too high the reduction that had been made was due to the efforts of Mr. Parnell.

A meeting of the National League was held here today. The proceedings were stormy. The names of Sexton and Healy when mentioned by the speakers were greeted with groans and hisses. The Chairman made a violent speech in favor of Mr. Parnell. A Protestant moved and a Catholic seconded a resolution calling upon Ireland to support Mr. Parnell. The resolution was carried, there being few dissenting votes.

The branches of the National League at Rathormack and Charleville, County Cork, have adopted resolutions supporting Mr. Parnell.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Daily Telegraph* says the indications at present are in favor of Parnell's leading a strong party in Parliament, although he will probably not have a majority of the Irish party at his back.

The *Chronicle* thinks that as Mr. Healy has discovered his error in leaving all the talk to the supporters of Mr. Parnell the reaction in favor of Parnell may be checked, but it says that Parnell at the head of a compact minority will be a more powerful force in Parliament than McCarthy, aided by three jealous lieutenants. At the meeting of the Irish party today Mr. Clancy will submit a resolution suggesting a compromise. It is reported that he will propose that Mr. Parnell retire temporarily from the leadership.

The *Post*, commenting on the Parnell meeting, says:

The division on Mr. Nolan's amendment shows that a mixed character of the telegrams from Ireland and America is responsible for the protracted debates. Mr. Parnell's considerable minority leaves him still the only certain and recognized leader of any ascertained following.

The *News* says:

Mr. Parnell continues the fight with a vigor and a tenacity which command the admiration of even his bitterest opponents. The result of the division is significant, but not satisfactory. Mr. Parnell is deaf to the protests against his unfair conduct in the chair. He may propose every town in Ireland as a substitute for rejected Dublin in order to gain time. If the majority really mean business and are prepared to coöperate with the Liberals they ought to insist upon a decisive vote without delay.

The *Times* says:

Mr. Parnell is likelier to gain recruits than to lose adherents. Many of the party are probably sorry now that they revolted against a master so imperious, implacable, and full of resources. He may stave off a final division for a long time, and will command a compact minority, and remain President of the league. He will regain his old popularity with the extremists in Ireland and America, who have always supplied him with funds and will rejoice over his separation from Gladstone.

The *Standard* says:

The final vote even when reached will only be the beginning of the real conflict. It is estimated that thirty-three of the Irish members are with Parnell and fifty-three against him, but against this defection of his colleagues he may set the support of the league in Dublin. He holds the trumps in the election game. It is not a question of a righteous cause, but of a winning one.

INDORSED AT LINCOLN.

Nebraska Irishmen Still Stand by Parnell.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 2.—At a special meeting of the Lincoln Branch of the Irish National League of America, held in this city this evening, resolutions of confidence in Parnell as leader of the Irish race were passed, and the following cablegram sent:

Charles Stewart Parnell, House of Commons, London, Eng.: The Lincoln (Neb.) Branch of the Irish National League of America sends greeting and recognizes in you the only leader that can carry the home-rule movement to a happy and successful issue.

MALACHI GRACE, Chairman.
JAMES J. CONDON, Secretary.

An individual expression of opinion from President John Fitzgerald and Secretary John P. Sutton of the Irish National League of America was declined pending a meeting of a portion of the Executive Council which will be held in this city probably within a day or two.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 2.—The following cablegram was sent from this city tonight:

Justin McCarthy, M. P., London, England: Parnell Branch, Cincinnati, resolves that Irish cause will be advanced by retirement of Parnell.

THOMAS P. HART, M. D., President.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church said today in the course of an interview with a reporter in reference to the position of Mr. Parnell: "This is one of the most important questions of the age in its relation to practical Christianity. It is not merely Gladstone and Parnell on opposite sides of a political question. On the one side are Gladstone and home protected; on the other Parnell and home violated. The struggle involves the whole question of the sanctity of marriage and the protective rights of childhood. The Roman Catholic Church has been a defense to the wedded state in a large sense. It has been a wall of brass against encroachments on the wedded life of the world, and from the Pontiff to the humblest layman that church is bound by all her traditions and professions to stand by Gladstone against Parnell. The successful demand for the retirement of Parnell will do more for the Irish cause than a hundred Parnells singly or in association."

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2.—A prominent Catholic clergyman of Baltimore, who is identified with the Irish cause in America, said this evening of Mr. Parnell's case: "It is a question between Mr. Parnell and Ireland, and I choose Ireland every time. If Mr. Parnell is innocent, why does he not clear himself? The charge against him is of the gravest character, and the Irish party cannot carry a leader who puts himself in such a position."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The Municipal Council of the Irish National League tonight indorsed Parnell.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—Michael Boland, an Irish-American leader, says his countrymen here are bitterly opposed to the sentiments expressed in the manifesto signed by Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, and the others, and that they will take part in no demonstration in which the Irish envoys participate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The *Weekly Union and Catholic Times*, the organ of the Catholic societies, will say in its next issue:

The Irish party will be a great power. Parnell is trying hard to make good his hold upon it. He may not succeed, but then he may. And in case he does, will we not be bound to follow the party flag? Therefore, hold back condemnation of either side.

America expects of the home-rule members that, after having their struggle out, the minority shall submit to the majority and loyally abide by whatever leadership that decrees. Either Ireland will appear under one party or America will have nothing to do with her affairs. We will not raise a hand nor give a dollar to help a competing home-rule party.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Dutch Republicans Unusually Active—Foreign Notes.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 2.—Since the death of King William the Dutch Republicans have been particularly active in propagating their principles. The police throughout Holland have already seized a large number of Republican placards, and measures have been adopted to prevent any public dissemination of Republican doctrines.

Reassembling of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The Reichstag reassembled today. Herr von Boetticher, Minister of the Imperial Home Office and representative of the Chancellor, presented the bill providing for the defense of Heligoland. Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Clerical party, said that the thanks of the country were due the Government for acquiring the island. Herr Richter, the Freisinnige leader, expressed his unqualified approval of the measure. The bill then passed its first reading.

Columbus' Descendant at the Point of Death.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The Duke of Veruaga, the only living lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus and late Minister of the Interior in the former Cabinet, is very ill and will probably live only a short time. He is the breeder of the best fighting bulls and is President of the Columbus Association.

Funeral of Dr. Evans.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The funeral of Dr. Theodore S. Evans took place here today. The services were held in the American Church of the Holy Trinity in this city and the Bishop of Minnesota officiated. Among those who attended the funeral were the members of the American Legation.

Notes from Other Lands.

A Ministerial crisis exists in Brazil.

M. le Grand Villers, Governor of the Bank of France, died yesterday.

The Berlin *National Gazette* says that Dr. Koch will decline to accept the proposed national testimonial in the form of a sum of money.

A French lady, the Marquise Gagel, while traveling in a railway carriage from Monair to Toulon was attacked by thieves, who pinioned her arms and robbed her of 6,250 francs.

Advices from the Congo State report that the natives are still rebellious and that fighting has occurred between them and the forces of the State. Eight natives were killed and twenty wounded.

M. Ribot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received from Prof. Koch a quantity of the lymph used in the treatment of consumptives. The lymph was sent to M. Ribot through the French Ambassador at Berlin.

A man who is supposed to be the Russian Pole, Padlewski, the suspected murderer of Gen. Seliverskoff, has been arrested at Marseilles. He gives the name of Mathieu Boa. The police are holding him pending inquiries.

President Carnot of France has signed a bill granting to Greece the benefits of the "most favored nation" clause until February, 1892, on condition that Greece reciprocates by admitting French wines free and by reducing the duties on laces 75 per cent and on velvets 50 per cent.

The Paris *Figaro* says that the Pope will shortly publish a letter disapproving of Cardinal Lavigerie's policy on a union of Church and State, but approving the principles which guided him in advancing the scheme. The Royalists are organizing a campaign in the provinces against Cardinal Lavigerie.

Count Kalnoky yesterday opened the conference between Austrian-Hungarian and German delegates called for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty. He declared that there was a good prospect of the establishment of an economic entente that would be in harmony with the political relations of the two countries.

A Sadly Afflicted Man.

"Well, Sutton, old man, you look pale—how are you?"

"I'm sick; I'm suffering from nervous prostration and kindred troubles."

"That's bad, I know, for I have suffered from kindred troubles myself. Have got 'em now. I have an uncle in the Texas Legislature and another in the Ohio State's Prison, my brother-in-law ran on the Fusion ticket in New York, and my sister is going to marry a poor Methodist preacher. You needn't tell me anything about kindred troubles and the way they prostrate a fellow's nervous system. I tell you, I've had 'em—had 'em all bad on both sides."—*Texas Siftings.*

Refusal Would Have Spoiled It.

Mrs. Grappling—"Why was it that you took me to be your wife?"

Mr. Grappling—"O, your pleasant, engaging way! You accepted me."—*Puck.*

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

VIEWS OF VARIOUS CONGRESSMEN ON PENSION LEGISLATION.

Republican Members Confident That They Have Done as Much for the Old Soldiers as the Nation's Finances Will Admit—One Cause of the Recent Landslide—What Representatives Allen and O'Donnell of Michigan Have to Say.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—A Washington special to the *Herald* says:

Pensions, more pensions, no end of pensions. The instant Congress is in session again behold the insatiable pension attorney making a grand grab for more. Pensions meet us with the first assembling of Congress and leave us only when the gavel falls for the last time. Even before President Harrison's message could be read today two grab games were nicely started. Up sprang one J. H. Pickler, a Representative from South Dakota, and introduced again the Service Pension bill, and on top of that a bill providing that no pension paid by the United States shall be less than $6 per month.

The service bill, you remember, gives every man who served in the United States army or navy during the Civil War and was honorably discharged a pension at the rate of one cent a month for every day he was in the service, no matter whether he was ill or well, maimed or whole, rich or poor. The estimated cost of this delectable scheme is about $70,000,000 a year. Making $6 a month the lowest limit for pensions would increase the present pension expenditures about $8,000,000 a year. Total for one day's pension bills, $78,000,000.

But you need not be disturbed about this. Mr. Pickler's bills are as dead as Julius Cæsar. They could not be passed through the present Congress with a jackscrew. Why? Because there is no Democrat and no tax-paying citizen and no friend of National credit who is one-half as sick and disgusted and weary of all this pension legislation as the Republicans themselves. They are reaping a full crop from their reckless pension-giving of the last few years, and the harvest is pretty bitter.

Nobody recognizes the truth and justice of the criticisms on the pension system better than they. This is not mere assertion. If Mr. Pickler or any other pension enthusiast wants to realize it let him harangue among the defeated Republicans and listen to their remarks.

The Cause of the Landslide.

Excessive pension expenditures was one of the causes of the landslide of Nov. 4, and the Republicans who can see through a ladder have found it out. The men for whose votes they were supposed to give the pensions—that is to say, the old soldiers—have not responded with votes, but with resentment at the looting of the Treasury, the undeserved stigma of greed put upon the old soldier's name, and the lopsided management of the Pension Bureau.

Representative Byron M. Cutcheon, Republican, of Michigan, has been one of the most strenuous pension advocates ever since he came into Congress. He has championed every pension bill in sight, dependent and all. No man in the House has done more, and very few have done as much to get pension bills passed. I call your attention to the way Mr. Cutcheon looks at pensions since Nov. 4 lent him some additional light on the subject. Mr. Cutcheon says:

"Every one who knows anything of my public career knows that I am the firm friend of the soldier. Whenever there has been a deserving soldier asking for a pension I have been willing to grant it to him. I find, however, that some of the taxpayers in my district do not approve of my course. They manifested their disapproval in the recent election and aided to defeat my reëlection. Aside from that I am convinced that we have gone as far in the matter of pensions as the Nation's finances will admit. I am not sure that we have enacted all the pension legislation we ought to enact for ten years to come. As regards revising the pension list, that would prove a delicate task as well as a difficult one. But on the question of further pension legislation we must call a sharp halt. Financial prudence demands it."

Views of Representative Allen.

That is pretty good for a starter. Now consider this from Representative E. P. Allen of Michigan, also a Republican:

"In the matter of pension legislation my opinion is that the law recently passed has brought us up to the danger line. It is time we called a halt. I served in the late war. My sympathies are with the soldiers. There was great and prolonged kicking in my district because I distributed so many offices among the old soldiers. I lost Republican votes on account of my action in that respect, so that what I say on that subject cannot be misunderstood nor my motive misconstrued. I want every deserving soldier to have a pension, but we have gone as far as we can for a long time to come."

Representative James O'Donnell (Rep.) of Michigan says:

"During my recent campaign many ex-soldiers voted against me because I did not favor a service pension instead of the general disability bill that passed just before we adjourned. A service pension I think will pass at some future stage of legislation, but not right away. We have probably gone as far in pension legislation as we ought to go for the time being. I was a soldier in the late war and all my sympathies are with the deserving soldier, but there is reason in all things. The finances of the country will not permit of Congress taking a step forward in pension legislation. A halt is demanded by the taxpayers. The condition of the Treasury and the revenues of the Government must all be consulted, and although it is a difficult question to deal with I think Congressmen ought to show the necessary moral courage and make a bold stand for what is just and fair between the soldier on the one hand and the taxpayer on the other."

The man who supplements these plain views with the utterances which follow is a Republican Congressman, an ex-Union General, an ardent party leader, and a long time and devoted advocate of pensions. His name is so widely known that if it could be given it would furnish an astonishing insight of the great change there has been in Republican opinion on this subject.

What a Republican Leader Says.

"One of the important elements in the campaign," says this Republican leader, "was the protest against the large pension rolls coming from the Union soldiers. These protests were not confined to civilians by any means. They came in great numbers from ex-soldiers. The pension legislation of the last session gave to the Republicans no vote which they would not have had without it and it drove away those who would otherwise have been disposed to vote the Republican ticket.

"In the campaign which ended so disastrously for our side I had a peculiar experience upon this subject of pensions. I had prepared, as most stump speakers do, I suppose, one general speech, to be varied according to location and circumstances. In that speech I had devoted one chapter to an elaborate exposition of the Republican legislation upon the subject of pensions.

"I delivered that portion of the speech only once. I noticed that it fell flat. There was a great audience of soldiers. Among other things I said: 'There never had been such pension legislation before.'

"There was a quick response from a voice in the body of the house, 'And there never ought to be again.' I thought about that afterward, and the more I thought about it the more firm I was in my decision not to use that portion of my speech again, and I did not. The enthusiasm with which at the Friday night sessions of the House it was predicted that all pension legislation would be received was wanting. I studied the matter very carefully afterward. I found everywhere two classes of soldiery. One class whenever anything was said about the pensions and the benefits of Republican legislation, answered, 'Why did you not give us a service pension?' That was all the gratitude they had. There seemed to be no appreciation of the magnificent bounty of the Government. This was expected as a matter of course and to come without notice, and a complaint was entered that a service pension law had not been passed.

"It is just to say that the veterans who gave expression to these views were not of the highest type of citizen soldiers. They included almost all of the never-do-well and all of those who believe that the Government owes them a living and who have been taught by the pension agents to think that the only memory of the war which it is worth while to preserve is that which will be of the most service in securing additional evidence necessary to make out a claim for an increase of pension.

Another Side of the Story.

"There was another and very different class of veterans, who invariably talked in this way: 'The pension business has been overdone. The Congress has reduced our services in the war too much to a mercenary standard. We have been glad to think that in the days of 1861 we answered Abraham Lincoln's call and hastened to the front without considering whether we were to receive a service pension or arrears. We had hoped to be able to hand down to our children such memories of heroic services as we have received from our Revolutionary ancestors and that there would be something in our history to make a marked distinction between the volunteer and the substitute or the Hessian. And it is because of this that we do not like this overdone pension roll. The pension legislation of Congress has been overdone.'

"That is the way an old hero talked to me one day and it made me feel ashamed of myself. There is something in all this. There is so much in it that for myself I am done with voting general pension legislation. There are some important pension bills upon the calendars in the committees now. But for my part, for the present at least, I have no more votes for general pension legislation and none for pensions at all except for those of private bills in the rare cases of great suffering and of eminent services."

This is the way the Republicans who have the powers of vision that I have previously described look at pensions now. Of course there are still some Republicans of the Pickler variety, who think that the National Treasury is just a big, inexhaustible gold mine for pension attorneys, but if they think they can dictate any legislation on those lines this year what a surprise there is ahead for them. They will stub their toes on the biggest and hardest fact of recent years.

Of course the Democrats who warned Congress how it would be when the Dependent bill was up are complacent to find conversion now at work among those who then called them "unrepentant Rebels," and so on.

Reform in the Pension Office.

Representative Benjamin Shively (Dem.) of Indiana says:

"It requires a great deal of moral courage for a member of Congress to say publicly that we should call a halt on pension legislation, but it does seem to me that we have gone as far as it is prudent to do, for a time at least. I doubt whether Congress will enact any further pension legislation for some time to come. It is true that the money paid to the soldier is got out of the Treasury and put into circulation, etc., but the people who are taxed for all this money are beginning to kick. The pension attorneys are so banded together that they can, if they choose, enforce almost any demand. They are no sooner successful in one scheme than they invent a new one and so the thing, like the brook, goes on forever. I, personally, want deserving soldiers to have pensions, and as high pensions as the state of the Treasury will permit. I am afraid there are some men borne on the rolls who are not deserving. A careful and just revision would eliminate these people, but I can't see how the scheme can be carried out. Reform ought to begin in the Pension Bureau itself. The methods of that office ought to be simplified so that worthy soldiers are not in danger of dying of old age before they get the pittance the Government has granted them."

Want a Revision.

John Logan Chipman (Dem.), Michigan: "I am and always have been the friend of the deserving soldier. My course in Congress shows that wherever there was a meritorious case I have voted for it. I have favored granting special pensions, and sometimes I have thought that the laws on the statute books did not fairly represent the debt that we owe to the men that went to the front from 1861 to 1864-'65. The finances of the country, however, will not permit any increase in the pension list. It would appear now that the country cannot stand a service pension bill. As to the suggestion to revise the pension lists I think I would favor the careful revision if it can be made."

Representative Tarsney (Dem.), Missouri: "The pension list should be revised and all the fraudulent cases should be thrown out. I should like to see that done. It would reduce the pension expenditures one-half, I am confident. Expenditures for pensions are now far in excess of a prudent regard for the National credit. The Dependent Pension bill has resulted just as I told the House it would result when it was under discussion. It has brought out a flood of applications and threatened the Treasury with bankruptcy. Now, I hope we shall display a little more judgment about these things."

THE SMOKE NUISANCE IS DOOMED.

Citizens Coming to the Aid of Inspector Young—What the Railroads Are Doing.

"Smoke abatement has come to stay," said Inspector Young yesterday. "The matter has at last been taken up by the citizens themselves. They are beginning to appreciate the great advantages which everybody derives from a smokeless atmosphere, and are taking a hand in abating the nuisance.

"Complaints from citizens become more frequent, not because the offenses multiply, but because people have become interested. This department welcomes all such assistance, and is glad to receive complaints. Public interest in this important matter is the greatest encouragement that our efforts can receive."

The city authorities in charge of public buildings have finally come to the conclusion that something must be done. The active work of the Health Department in suppressing smoke caused by factories and stores gave citizens courage to protest against the gross violations of the smoke ordinance by the city itself, and more especially by the schoolhouses.

Complaints against schoolhouses were frequent, and Mr. Young was careful to bring them all to the notice of the Board of Education. The result was the recent action of that body instructing the Committee on Buildings to investigate the matter.

A proposition was made not long ago by the Lee Smoke Burner company to attach its device free of charge to all city buildings except the schools. The offer was not accepted nor any test made. In St. Louis the authorities have become more aggressive, and made a test a few days ago in which the Lee and two other burners were tried with a view of introducing them on all public buildings.

Inspector Young has returned from a trip to St. Louis, where he went, incognito, to examine a new down-draught furnace. His report to the Mayor on this furnace will not be enthusiastically in its favor. Mr. Young thinks the water-pipes constituting the grates of the furnace will burn off, as steam must be generated so fast as to keep the water out of the pipes.

This new furnace is constructed on a principle similar to that of the Post & Sawyer furnace which the city intends to put in its new electric light plants. It is made by the Springfield Furnace company of St. Louis, and is called the Kearney & Hawley smokeless furnace. It is claimed that it consumes all smoke and saves 20 per cent in fuel.

The front of the boiler has the ordinary two doors—one for feeding coal, the other for reaching the ash pit. The latter door is kept closed, while the upper one remains open. The grate is just below the upper door, so the draught must pass from above, through the grate, into the ash pit, thence to the rear along the boiler. The blaze is thus sucked downward, and most of the combustion takes place under the grate.

This grate consists of water pipes which are fed through a pipe near the front of the furnace, the smoke rising into the boiler through a water leg back of the firebox. It is a new furnace and its virtues will have to be demonstrated by experience.

Most of the railroads in Chicago are getting ready to comply with the smoke ordinance and those which have tried effective smoke burners are well satisfied with the results. The Lake Shore has equipped all of its engines running into the city with Hutchinson burners, and the fact that the engines no longer spout cinders is said to be in itself a sufficient compensation for the outlay. The Hutchinson is used generally on other railroads as well.

The Northwestern has promised to equip all its engines in Chicago with burners, the Baltimore & Ohio has almost completed this work, the Erie is fitting out one engine nearly every day, and the Burlington is also at work trying to satisfy the department.

The Santa Fé has not done much up to date and will probably be brought into court this week or next.

The most stubborn of the railroads, Inspector Young says, is the Illinois Central. It has done practically nothing to stop its engines from smoking. It has wasted time on coke and hard-coal experiments and accomplished nothing. The Health Department believes all this was done simply to baffle the officers. Mr. Young made General Manager Beck a visit yesterday and demanded that steps be taken immediately to abate the smoking of Illinois Central engines. He now has eighty-one cases of violation of the ordinance against the railroad, each of which means a $50 fine, and will push them unless some genuine effort is made to comply with the ordinance.

The Stock-Yards people will be summoned into court within a week or ten days. The dense smoke that is generated by the packing-houses and other establishments in the neighborhood is a nuisance to that part of the city, and if the wind happens to be in the right direction often travels all over the city. Some of the packers have put in the Weber furnace, but the furnaces are either not handled properly or not kept in repair, and the smoke has not been abated.

The corporations that enjoy the greatest privileges from the city are the most refractory to deal with. The Edison Light company has done practically nothing to abate its smoke. It is using Piedmont coal, which is supposed to be smokeless, but which really causes as much smoke as other kinds, with the slight difference that the smoke is not so black. The Edison has been begging for more time for several months, saying that it intended to put in furnaces for burning hard coal, but so far there is no hope in the Health Department that these furnaces will ever be completed. The Edison remains the most offensive smoke-stack in the down-town district.

The McAvoy brewery has put in smoke burners and the Seipp brewery is making alterations that will include smoke-consumers. Other firms of less prominence are continually falling into line.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

The Indictments Against Ives and Stayner to Be Followed Up.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—There is every likelihood that those ex-Napoleons of finance, Henry S. Ives and George H. Stayner, will yet have to stand trial for their overcertification of $600,000 worth of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway stock. Assistant District Attorney Parker said today that his office had received a communication from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway officials objecting to the dismissal of the indictments, and saying that they would appear and testify against Ives and Stayner if necessary.

Mrs. Miller's Case in Court.

Counsel on both sides finished summing up before Commissioner Shields today in the case of Mrs. Cornelia V. E. Miller, who is charged with receiving the cash paid into the London banking firm of J. H. Field & Co. The Commissioner gave them until Friday to file briefs in the case. If the Commissioner decides that she shall be extradited to England her lawyers will carry the case to the Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings.

Mrs. Lippincott on Trial.

The trial of Mrs. Julia Lippincott, the alleged forger of $100,000 worth of paper, began at Camden, N. J., today. She was the former owner of Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, and among the charges which were made against her at the time of her flight from her home in Medford was that she had ruined both her husband and her sister, Mrs. Haines. During the five months of her imprisonment she has apparently been indifferent to everything that has been said against her. Her husband has died since her arrest. She has never protested her entire innocence, but claims that most of the paper alleged to be forged will be proved to be genuine.

Quarantined Passengers Landed.

The steerage passengers of the steamer La Normandie, which have been detained at Hoffman Island for observation for the last fourteen days, were today discharged and landed at the barge office, all being sufficiently protected from small-pox.

Legion of Honor.

Almost 54,000 Frenchmen belong to the Legion of Honor, 32,021 of them being connected with the army and the rest civilians.

Go to Izard & Douglass for first-class photographic printing and developing, No. 185 Wabash avenue.

EXPECTS MUCH TROUBLE FROM INDIANS.

Gen. Miles Thinks the Reds Will Not Be Easily Quieted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Gen. Miles, who has been in Washington since last Saturday night in daily consultation with Secretary Proctor, Gen. Schofield, and Secretary Noble upon matters relating to the Indian situation in the Northwest, left for Chicago today. The General believes that danger is imminent.

"The seriousness of the situation," he said, "has not been exaggerated. The disaffection is more widespread than it has been at any time for years. The conspiracy extends to more different tribes than have heretofore been hostile, but they are now in full sympathy with each other and are scattered over a larger area of country than in the whole history of Indian warfare. It is a more comprehensive plot than anything ever inspired by the prophet Tecumseh, or even Pontiac.

"Are the campaign preparations on the part of the Government complete?" was asked.

"Not quite," replied the General. "Everything will be ready in a few days, though. Troops and supplies are en route and will be available very speedily. All that is possible is being done to encourage the loyal and reduce the number and influence of the hostile, and in this way an outbreak may be averted."

"How many Indians will you have to contend with?"

"Altogether there are in the Northwest about 30,000 who are affected by the Messiah craze; that means fully 6,000 fighting men. Of this number at least one-third would not go on the war-path, so that leaves us with about 4,000 adversaries. There are 6,000 other Indians in the Indian Territory who will need to be watched if active operations take place. Four thousand Indians can make an immense amount of trouble. But a tithe of that number were concerned in the Minnesota massacre, yet they killed more than 500 settlers in a very brief space of time."

"What is the total strength of your force?"

Gen. Miles avoided the question somewhat by referring to the great necessity which existed for more cavalry.

"Altogether," he said, "we have about 2,000 mounted men. We have plenty of infantry, but you cannot catch mounted Indians with white foot soldiers. The infantry had one or two good fights in 1876 and 1877, but such engagements are rare in frontier warfare."

Reports Received at Headquarters.

Yesterday was quite a busy day at army headquarters. The first dispatch of importance which came to Gen. Williams was from Gen. Brooke, who is in command at Pine Ridge, saying:

A number of Rosebud Sioux Indians with some from Pine Ridge Agency and some from the Lower Brulé and Standing Rock Agencies are gathered to the number of about 600 on White River, above the mouth of Wounded Knee Creek. They are defiant and are stealing some horses. I will try to disintegrate them as much as possible. There are several roads across the Bad Lands between the White and Cheyenne Rivers, and the distance is not great across. These Bad Lands end on the east about the mouth of Pumpkin Creek, I am told, so that they are not extensive. This information which I have about the Bad Lands I have gained since I arrived here.

In the evening a dispatch from Col. Poland, who is in command at Rosebud Agency, was received by Gen. Williams reading as follows:

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 2.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles: Five thousand three hundred and fifty-four Indians are enrolled here. The agent reports 1,800 absent; some families not known whether on or off the reservation.

What a Census Agent Says.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Acting Indian Commissioner Belt today received the following letter from Special Census Agent Lea at the Pine Ridge Agency:

As there are many stories afloat and being transmitted to the Interior Department from this agency in regard to the present troubles, assigning as a cause the suffering of the Indians for the want of food, I thought the department would not consider it presumptuous upon my part to volunteer a brief statement of the facts as I have found them to exist in regard to their subsistence. In order to ascertain what they subsist upon, and what they rely upon for subsistence, I ask the question: "What means of support have you besides your rations?" If the answer should be "None," I then ask: "Are the rations you draw from the Government sufficient for your subsistence?" and I have never heard a family complain and say "No." The main leaders in the present trouble are men who have been recognized as "big chiefs" in days gone by, but not so recognized now. Yet they think they see in this movement an opportunity to regain their lost titles.

The Indians, half-breeds, and squaw men upon this reservation own many hundred head of cattle which would be mercilessly slaughtered if hunger was the cause of the trouble. As it is, rarely a cow-brute is slaughtered without the consent of the agent and the animal killed proved to be incapable of reproduction.

Buffalo Bill Starts East.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 2.—Buffalo Bill started for Chicago today for a conference with Gen. Miles. He expressed the opinion that all the trouble with the Indians was caused by Sitting Bull and a few other crafty leaders who are working upon the superstitious nature of their followers for the purpose of bringing the Government to terms on the subject of back dues and increased rations. Public opinion is divided regarding the wisdom of arresting Sitting Bull. Most frontiersmen believe that his arrest would cause an uprising.

The Situation at Fort Yates.

FORT YATES, N. D., Dec. 2.—Today is a trifle colder than yesterday, but not enough so to stop the ghost dance. A natural and justifiable reticence regarding any immediate intentions is observed by Col. Drum and his officers and by Maj. McLaughlin. News flies with wonderful swiftness in this country, and the Indians would not be the last to learn of matter sent East by wire. There is no occasion to change the dictum sent last night that next Saturday, ration day, is likely to prove big with events.

Too Cold for the Ghost Dance.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Letters have been received today from Capt. A. B. McGowan of Fort Sully and Lieut. D. A. McCarthy of Fort Bennett, commandants at each post, stating that the Indian frontier so far as that country is concerned is perfectly safe. The latter officer, accompanied by Agent Palmer, has just returned from a personal visit to Humps and Big Boots camps on Cherry Creek, and state the cold weather and snow have driven the Indians in from the ghost dance.

In the Indian Territory.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—Authentic statements concerning the Messiah craze so far as it affects the Indian Territory tribes have been prepared in this city. Lieut. McComb, in command of scouts at Fort Reno, was in the city this evening. He stated that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes had had several dances of late, but they were like those of white people, for pleasure merely, and had no hostile significance whatever.

In Camp in the Bad Lands.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 2, via Rushville, Neb.—[Special.]—The Rosebud Indians are reported to have settled today in camp at Grass Basin, the Bad Lands. Reports that they will come in are discredited by the authorities here. If they do it will simply be a question of allowing them to keep on stealing cattle all winter or sending out the soldiers to round them up.

Soldiers at Fort Logan Depart.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 2.—The entire command at Fort Logan is tonight making active preparations for its departure to the scene of the Indian disturbance in Dakota. The command consists of six companies of 260 men and eighteen officers. They will leave at daylight tomorrow morning.

She Remembered Him.

A story is told of a Rhode Island lady who was being shown over the White House under the gallant escort of Speaker Reed. The Speaker was particularly attentive and took pains to show off the fine points of the mansion to the best of his ability. In the corridor President Harrison was encountered and he, too, was gracious in helping the visitor view the different apartments. The lady did not know the President, but his attentions seemed to merit some kind of recognition, so she said: "I think I remember you as about the place under the Arthur Administration. Were you not?" The Speaker chuckled till his fat sides shook, but the President barely smiled.—*Washington Post.*

The Great Money Center.

Sioux City *Journal*: Chicago is fast becoming a great money center. Chicago is going forward at a more rapid pace than any other great city in the increase of banking capital. The time is not far distant when the West will be independent of the East financially, so far as any section can be independent of the rest of the world. Chicago will at no far day be the monetary capital of the West.

SPENT AN ANXIOUS DAY.

IRISH ENVOYS IN CONSTANT COMMUNICATION WITH THEIR COLLEAGUES.

Nothing Encouraging in the Telegrams Received from London—The Chicago Clan-na-Gael Faction Loud in Its Praise for Parnell—Alleged Irish-American Politicians Talk About Calling a Meeting to Denounce Dillon and O'Brien—John Finerty's Views.

The Irish delegates at the Grand Pacific Hotel spent an anxious day yesterday. They were in constant cable communication with their colleagues in London. But the messages were not satisfactory. As far as could be ascertain from the advices received Mr. Parnell was playing a waiting game.

Mr. Harrington received a dispatch early in the day saying that the Central Branch of the Irish League had declared for the senior member for Cork. Mr. Harrington did not attach much importance to the message apparently. But the factionists did. And in this connetion it is curious to note that all the leading Clan-na-Gaels were loud in their praise of Parnell and unreasonably strong in their denunciation of Healy, Dillon, T. P. O'Connor, and O'Brien.

It was reported during the day that a meeting would be called during the week by some alleged Irish-American politicians to denounce the envoys. The Irish delegates when apprised of the intention to call the meeting smiled.

A man wholly unconnected with the party but who sympathizes with Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien in the stand they have taken, expressed his views of the situation cogently, as follows:

"Mr. Parnell appeals to the worst passions of the Irish nature, the slumbering hate of everything English. He revives all the old slanders against Gladstone which found lodgment in the Irish mind during the period of Liberal coercion. The National Irish distrust of Davitt is also being used, and I have no doubt that anything that Archbishop Croke and Archbishop Walsh may do will be attributed to Tory influence at Rome.

"Mr. Parnell seems to have obtained control of the *Freeman's Journal* and any utterance of the Irish Tory papers against him only adds to his influence and his prestige. He is supporting the Tory Land bill, which is welcome to the Irish farmers. The Gladstonians are opposing it. That tells in Mr. Parnell's favor, of course. Some men of undoubted respectability are supporting Parnell—Maj. Nolan, Richard Power, Pierce Mahony, and Edward Shiel. They give character to the minority. The charges of ingratitude against Healy, Sexton, and the honest and able men will be used for all they are worth. And yet Parnell as a leader would have been impossible but for the Healys, Sextons, Dillons, and O'Briens.

"Mr. Healy cried out against the O'Shea infatuation when Mr. Parnell insisted five years ago in making the Cuckold husband of his mistress a member of the Irish party. He did right. Had Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon sustained him then the present trouble would have been saved. The whole of this O'Shea business will come out some day, and it will be found that Mr. Parnell has degraded his party for the sake of a woman."

The leaders yesterday issued the following card in order to set themselves right:

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—All newspaper statements purporting to be interviews with us are pure inventions. Our views were clearly expressed in our published declaration, which we adhere to. It is a mistake to suppose that our determination was in any manner influenced by private cablegrams from London. We now await the decision of the representatives of the Irish people.

JOHN DILLON,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
T. P. O'CONNOR,
T. D. SULLIVAN,
T. P. GILL.

They will not leave Chicago for some days—until the matter of Parnell's retirement is definitely settled at the other side. The significant vote of 44 to 29 yesterday indicates how it will be settled eventually. As for the American mission, it is generally believed now that it will be wrecked and that the delegates will within a few weeks return to Ireland.

FINERTY SAYS HE IS GLAD OF IT.

He Wants No Alliance Between the Irish and the English Liberals.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE called on John F. Finerty and asked his opinion relative to the Gladstone-Parnell Parliamentary imbroglio.

Mr. Finerty said: "Well, you know, I am not a Parliamentary Irishman in the Anglo-Irish sense of the term. I belong to 'the extreme left' in Irish politics and look upon all agitation of a thoroughly peaceful nature directed against England as time wasted.

"Nobody can show me where England ever yet gave up anything unless she was forced to."

"But has not the present Parliamentary party achieved something under Parnell's leadership?"

"Just a little, and that little came only after England was driven half crazy with fright at the time of the explosions in London. The explosions amounted to nothing, but the English conscience makes a coward of the nation whenever it is attacked by an intangible foe.

"I am glad Parnell roasted that humbug Harcourt in his speech of yesterday. I am, in fact, heartily glad that he roasted Gladstone, Morley, and all that gang of timorous reformers. Parnell has had an opportunity of studying English Liberals, and he has, in my opinion, drawn masterly pictures of the 'garrulous old gentleman, the 'sanctimonious Morley,' and that detestable type of an English parliamentary bully, Harcourt."

"But don't you think that Parnell's breach with Gladstone will hurt the home-rule case?"

"Not a bit of it. The alliance of Parnell with Gladstone has been a curse to Ireland. You native-born Americans hardly understand the detestation in which the bulk of the Irish people hold any English alliance whatever. The English cannot be trusted where Ireland is concerned. Grattan found that out. So, too, did O'Connell. Parnell has made the same discovery."

"But you could do nothing by physical force just now?"

"No, not just now. But that is no reason why force should not be held in reserve and emergencies prepared for. Ireland of herself is not able to throw off the English yoke. I admit that. But she can make friends of England's enemies. She can cultivate Russia, for example, or France, or Germany, or any Power that is liable at any time to go to war with England.

"That, you say, would only be a change of masters. Not necessarily. In any case anything would be better than the English connection. That is detestable, demoralizing, debilitating. I would not change my American citizenship for anything in Europe, but if I were a resident of Ireland I'd rather be a Frenchman, a Russian, or even a Turk than an Anglicized Irishman."

"What do you think of the action of the Irish members who oppose Parnell?"

"It is the story of Napoleon at Fontainbleau over again. His marshals, tired of his discipline, and in some cases discreditably ambitious, are anxious to pull the leader down, so that they may climb into power themselves. In my opinion the Irish people will never again trust the runaways. Parnell, with all his faults, standing there at bay and hurling scorn at the creatures he himself created, is a fine spectacle. If Parnell would only become a full-fledged rebel, as I think he will some day, I'd stand by him to the death. He has finally assumed the parliamentary attitude of independence of English parties, which I have always advocated, and which he pursued with success for some years. Thank God, that the scales have fallen from his eyes, and that his great sin has been the means of Ireland's political regeneration.

"What do you think of the attitude of the Irish parliamentary leaders in America in regard to Parnell's leadership?"

"I don't care to discuss their action; but I think the course taken by Mr. Harrington was manly and dignified. I respect him more than I ever did before."

Americans Buying Sugar Estates.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—It is said that representatives of a strong American syndicate have arrived in Manzanillo for the purpose of purchasing several sugar estates

In New York, of Course.

Police Captain—"This burglar we are going to arrest is a desperate man, and we had better take a couple of men along."

Sergeant—"Is he as desperate as all that?"

Captain—"Well, you can form some idea of how reckless he is when I tell you he has been married four times."—*Texas Siftings.*

WILL PUT UP THE RATES.

WESTERN ROADS OFFICIALS AGREE TO ADVANCE MISSOURI RIVER TARIFFS.

They Are Unable to Agree, However, Upon Measures to Stop Illegal Practices in Securing Business—Uniform Mileage Rates on Refrigerator Cars Cannot Be Made Owing to Outstanding Contracts—Several Shippers and Railway Officials Likely to Be Indicted.

In conformity with a resolution passed at the last regular meeting of the Western Freight Association the executive officers of the various roads in the territory between Chicago, St. Louis, and Colorado points met in "The Rookery" yesterday for the purpose of advancing rates on all descriptions of freight and the adoption of measures necessary to strictly maintain such schedules. All the roads in the territory named, except the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Fort Scott and Memphis roads, were represented. No great difficulty was found in agreeing upon an advance in rates, but as regards measures to secure the maintenance of rates and to stop the illegitimate practice now being resorted to by most of the roads it was not such smooth sailing. All the roads without exception were found to favor an advance in rates, but few of them were willing to have measures taken that would prevent the second cutting of rates and other illegal practices.

The entire forenoon was spent in discussing a proposition to restrict the indiscriminate issue of free transportation during the year 1891. There was such a diversity of opinion as to the steps to be taken to bring about the desired result that no definite action could be reached.

Subsequently the question of agreeing upon a uniform mileage allowance for refrigerator cars furnished by shippers was taken up. The rule at present is that a mileage of three-fourths of a cent be paid for the use of such cars. It transpired, however, that some of the roads had made long-time contracts with some shippers, allowing them one cent a mile, which stood in the way of an agreement. One road, it was claimed, had a contract with Fowler Brothers at the last named rate, which is to run for several years, and this contract, it is claimed, was responsible in a great measure for the cutting of rates on packing-house products from Kansas City to Chicago. An effort was made some time ago by the association to secure the annulment of that contract, but Fowler Brothers, it is said, demanded at that time $200,000 as a consideration for giving up the contract. Lately, however, it is stated, that firm modified its demand and is said to be now willing to make a settlement for $50,000 cash. The association roads do not feel inclined to pay out any money for this or any other contract that may be in existence. In consequence nothing can be done at present to bring about an agreement that will secure the maintenance of uniform rates on packing-house products.

The foregoing matters being dropped for the time being the question of advancing freight rates from Chicago to the Missouri River was taken up for consideration, and there were no dissenting opinions as to the advisability of taking such measures. A proposition to advance the class rates from Chicago to the Missouri River from the present basis of 70 cents first class to the basis of 75 cents, the same as on east-bound freight from the Missouri River, was unanimously adopted. The new rates are as follows:

First-class, 75 cents per 100 pounds; second-class, 60 cents; third, 42; fourth, 30; fifth, 25; Class A, 30; Class B, 25; Class C, 20; Class D, 17½; Class E, 16.

It was agreed that those rates should take effect Jan. 1, 1891, provided the necessary readjustment at interior points could be arranged, taking effect on that date.

The question of advancing grain rates from the Missouri River and points west thereof to Mississippi River points and Chicago was then taken up. To make such advance it will be necessary for the roads to ignore the order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission fixing the rate on corn and other coarse grain at 17 cents per 100 pounds and on wheat at 20 cents, Missouri River to Chicago. But this will hardly prevent the roads from advancing the rates. It was deemed advisable, however, to refer the matter to a committee consisting of J. S. Leeds of the Missouri Pacific, W. H. Newman of the Northwestern, J. D. Springer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, D. W. Holdredge of the Burlington and Missouri River, and E. St. John of the Rock Island. The committee will meet at 9:30 a. m. today to consider what action should be taken and is expected to report to the general meeting at 11 a. m. After the grain rates from Missouri River points to Chicago have been advanced action will be taken regarding a proposition to give the commodity rates a lift, and judging by the present temper of the representatives of the roads the proposition will go through without trouble.

It is conceded that it would be useless to attempt a maintenance of the advanced rates unless there were a reorganization of the existing associations. The expectation is, however, that such reorganization on a pooling basis will be effected by the railway magnates now in session in New York.

Trying to Prevent Underbilling.

At a meeting of the Southwestern Division of the Western Freight Association held in this city a week or two ago consideration was given to the alleged underbilling of shipments of grain destined to points southeast; also eastwardly from the Missouri River. The matter had been brought to the attention of the Superintendent of the Western Railway Weighing Association by his agent at Kansas City, and the former had felt obliged to issue a circular which was intended to correct the misuse of the association stamps. As it was not known whether the instructions contained in the circular had been put fairly and fully into effect by all lines, it was considered desirable that this should be done, and with that view a resolution was adopted at the Southwestern meeting calling for a copy of the circulars or instructions issued by the Weighing Association, upon receipt of which members said they would forward such instructions to their agents in Kansas City with the request that it be conformed to in all respects. For that purpose Chairman Midgley has forwarded to the managers of the roads in the association circulars issued by Mr. Bridges, agent of the Weighing Association at Kansas City, with the request that they indorse and make them effective, as previously agreed. These circulars provide that elevator weights are hereafter to be accepted, subject to a discrepancy of 1,000 pounds from the track-scale weights.

Gould Acting with Caution.

New York, Dec. 2.—The reports received from Chicago that a meeting of Western railroad Presidents would be held in this city today are positively denied by the Presidents here, who say that no meeting has been held and none has been called. President Miller of the St. Paul road says he has not received notice of any meeting and has held no conference, formal or informal, in regard to one. He has not seen Jay Gould during his visit. He refused to make a statement in regard to the relations of the St. Paul and the Union Pacific since Gould acquired control. He expects to leave New York the end of this week or the beginning of next week, but if a meeting of railroad Presidents should be called later than this week he would remain here to attend it.

There is an evident desire on the part of the Jay Gould syndicate to keep their doings secret until final action on the proposed pool or trust has been taken. Private dispatches received here from Western railway Presidents who went to New York upon the request of Jay Gould and Pierpont Morgan are to the effect that conferences are being held with a view of consummating Gould's scheme for a unification of Western railway interests, and several of them say they expect to get through their work today.

Suit Against the Kansas City.

Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—In the United States Court now in session here a complaint is brought against the Kansas City road for a violation of the Inter-State Commerce law. In September last an agreed rate was made on several roads for passenger rates to the St. Louis carnival. The Kansas City's ticket read via Chicago. Agent McNear of the Illinois Central sent a spy to the office of the Kansas City, where he purchased a ticket of Assistant Ticket Agent P. S. George for St. Louis with the promise that on reaching Chicago he could dispose of the ticket, and he was also given the address of a Chicago scalper with whom he could negotiate for the sale. McNear reported the case to Chairman Finley, who fined the Kansas City $100. The road appealed and the decision was reversed. The Illinois Central agent then reported the matter to the Special Agent of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the latter ordered an investigation by the United States grand jury.

Resumed Its Investigation.

The Federal grand jury yesterday resumed its investigation of the alleged violation of the Inter-State Commerce law by Western railroads and shippers. A number of shippers were examined, and among the more prominent railway officials put on the stand was Traffic-Manager W. M. Sage of the Rock Island. No questions regarding manipulation of rates were asked of this witness. All the grand jury wanted to know of him was as to what relations existed between the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway. After having sufficiently enlightened the grand jury upon that subject Mr. Sage was excused. The opinion is gaining ground that several indictments will be found against shippers and railway officials, and in consequence an uneasy feeling exists in railway and shipping circles. Much will depend, however, upon the decision of Judge Gresham in the Counselman case, which, it is expected, will be rendered today.

Western Passenger Affairs.

The General Passenger Agents of the roads in the Western Passenger Association held their regular monthly meeting yesterday at Chairman Finley's office in "The Rookery." The first order of business was the election of a member of the Auditing Committee to succeed W. R. Busenbark. Louis Eckstein of the Wisconsin Central being chosen for the place. Action was taken slightly modifying the agreement with regard to procedure in submitting propositions for reduced excursion rates. The question of distinguishing the sale of unlimited tickets was placed in the hands of a committee of three. Action in the matter will be taken as soon as the committee is ready to report. Another meeting will be held today. The rate clerks having in charge the readjustment of rates to Pacific coast points adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman of the association, awaiting the settlement of some points at issue.

Terms of a Consolidation.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Articles of consolidation of the Chicago and Evanston railroad company and the Chicago and Lake Superior railroad company, under the name of the Chicago, Evanston and Lake Superior railway company, were filed today in the office of the Secretary of State, by J. C. Easton and T. W. Wadsworth, who are the President and Secretary, respectively, of each company. The capital stock of the consolidated company is $2,500,000. The directors are authorized to execute a mortgage on the property of the consolidated company, to secure bonds to be issued by the company, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $5,000,000.

Adams for Inter-State Commissioner.

New York, Dec. 2.—There is some talk in railroad circles of presenting the name of Charles Francis Adams, the retiring President of the Union Pacific, for one of the vacancies to occur in the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission, but it is very doubtful whether President Harrison would for a moment consider Mr. Adams as a candidate, for he is politically tainted with mugwumpery and was one of the most earnest of the Massachusetts Republican mutineers in the campaign of 1884, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Blaine and the election of Cleveland.

Dispute Over a Crossing.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Some time ago the St. Louis and Eastern railroad applied to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners asking them to view the ground and hear evidence in the matter of the application of that company for permission to cross the track of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City road at a point about three-quarters of a mile from Peters, Ill. At the hearing today plats of the situation were presented and evidence heard for and against making the crossing. The Commissioners took the matter under advisement.

Stockholders' Meeting Postponed.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—A meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Western railway company was held here today, but because of the illness of President Hammond no business was transacted. Another meeting will be held Saturday.

Railway Notes.

A notice issued by General Manager Whitcomb of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore, and Western railway, announces that Ernest Vliet, having recovered his health, has again entered upon the discharge of his duties as General Passenger Agent of that company.

The estimated gross earnings of the entire system of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railway, both east and west of the Missouri River, for the month of November, 1890, are $1,330,114, a decrease as compared with the estimated earnings for the corresponding month last year of $64,142.

At a meeting of the Trunk Line Board of Presidents, held in New York a short time ago, it was resolved that the subject of the minimum car-load weight in refrigerator cars carrying dressed beef be referred to the officers of the joint committee for determination. Chairman Goddard and Vice-Chairman Blanchard say it is not practicable at this time to secure unanimous action to change the present minimum car-load weight in refrigerator cars carrying dressed beef.

The present rate for mixed shipments of fresh meats and packinghouse products provides that fresh meat, dressed beef, mutton, and hogs and cured packinghouse products, in mixed car-loads, minimum weight 24,000 pounds per car, may be transported, when at owner's risk, at the car-load rate on each. When not loaded to the minimum charge will be made on the actual weight of fresh meat and the balance to make up the minimum to be charged for at the cured-meat rate.

It has been decided by the joint committee of Eastern roads that when the actual weight of eggs cannot be ascertained at the initial or destination points cases of eggs containing thirty dozen or less may be received and charged for transportation at an estimated weight of fifty-three pounds; cases containing thirty-six dozen at an estimated weight of sixty-three pounds per case; any excess number of eggs above thirty-six dozen to be rated at two pounds per dozen additional.

ONLY $31,155 OUT OF $70,810.

Prettyman's Assignee Unable to Find the Assets Claimed by Cashier Johnson.

Thus far the Jennings Trust company has been able to discover but $31,155 of the cash assets of the Prettyman bank. The sum includes notes and checks that can be realized upon at once. B. M. Shaffner, Frank Smith, and Edward Fleihmann took turns at the witnesses yesterday.

H. H. Bishop, Prettyman's partner, testified that his convenient brother, William, in addition to taking title to two or three pieces of real estate had driven away with two horses and a buggy which had belonged to W. L. Prettyman & Co. On every other point Bishop's memory was a blank.

Cashier Johnson said that under his principal's orders he had given bank securities to holders of North Division Lumber company stock. He had neglected to turn over to the Jennings Trust company the money he had remaining in the First National Bank vaults from the $2,600 he borrowed before the failure. Judge Scales, who presided, duplicated Judge Prendergast's order that the money should be turned over.

Neither A. J. Stinson, Treasurer, nor John Claney, Secretary of the North Division Lumber company, offered new facts and neither knew anything about the business of Prettyman's different concerns. Claney issued stock in blank and never heard what amounts were issued to stockholders.

J. H. A. Lawson, an employé of the lumber company, said Prettyman had started him and Bishop in business on the North Side as Bishop & Co., and said he would assume all risks and give them all the profits. From time to time after going into business Lawson & Bishop gave Prettyman accommodation paper to the amount of $10,000. Afterwards Lawson was given $24,000 worth of claims against Hoxie & Melor, a lumber firm in at Ironwood, Mich., and he attached about $400,000 worth of property. Prettyman & Co. held about $10,000 of his paper and he had $2,500 worth of the Michigan claims, which he was willing to turn over provided the paper against him was canceled. All he got from the lumber company was $5 now and then to keep himself and family afloat.

The Jennings Trust company is yet working on the books. The assets, as shown by the books and papers, fall nearly $40,000 short of Cashier Johnson's estimate—$70,810. At present the books show but $31,155. The following notes are unaccounted for on the books of the bank:

W. Tallman	$1,200
John Wilcox	300
John W. Eschleberger	1,000
A. O. Reese	500
W. Shaefer	230
C. J. Mayer	450
Jacob Hoffschag	1,200
Albert O. Reese	1,500
J. C. Steinbrook	1,475
W. P. Kerwin	1,000
Elizabeth Jones	2,400
Coles Bros.	4,000
Coles Bros.	2,000
Gunse	2,500

No further evidence will be taken in the matter at present. Proceedings will be instituted to recover for the assignee property that Bishop conveyed to his wife, and also several houses and lots that Lawson bought with money borrowed from the lumber company and recently conveyed to his wife.

MR. CAMPBELL MAY BE ALIVE.

The Family Thinks He Has Taken Passage on One of the Lake Boats.

The family of Benjamin H. Campbell, the North Side millionaire, still hopes that he will be found alive and well. The lake had a fascination for him and the family is led to believe that he may have gone to the docks and taken passage for a trip to some port. In the hope that this is the case the family has made a careful tour of the different offices, but so far has failed to find any trace of the missing man.

He always had plenty of money with him and there is but little doubt but at the time of his disappearance he had a sum large enough to keep him for a time.

The police are still working on the theory that Mr. Campbell fell into the lake, however, and are keeping a close watch on the beach so as to discover the body in case it should be thrown up on the shore.

For the Benefit of the Church.

The ladies of Immanuel Baptist Church, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-third street, received their friends in the church parlors yesterday afternoon and evening at a Christmas market. Considering the severity of the weather there was a good patronage. The object is to raise the money needed for the decoration of the church parlors.

A fancy bazaar was held last evening at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church by the Epworth League. There was an attractive display of all kinds of articles and the booths were well patronized.

ONLY THE RICH MAY RIDE

ENORMOUS ADVANCE IN PRICES BY THE WHEEL TRUST.

All Kinds of Vehicles Will Be Dearer—Lead and Silver Smelters Trying to Combine—Lottery Sharks Still Infest the City—Murder of a Thief by His Partner in Crime—Prettyman's Assignee Can't Find the Assets Claimed.

Every one wore a look of consciousness, bordering on guilt, at the offices of the American Wheel company, commonly called the Wheel Trust, in the Home Insurance Building yesterday afternoon. An edict had gone forth in the forenoon raising the price of wheels 70 per cent.

So strongly had the necessity for silence on all matters pertaining to the rise been impressed on the employés that they hardly dared speak for fear of disclosing some secret. An attempt was made to gain some information from a young man who stood working at a desk.

"Can you tell me the cause of the rise——"

"What rise?" was the hasty response. "I don't know anything about any rise. I don't belong here."

Though apparently not so terrified by the word "rise" as his clerk had been, D. E. Allen, secretary of the company, was equally destitute of knowledge concerning his own business.

"There has been no advance recently," he said, "except a small one in November. I do not think it worth mentioning in The Tribune."

Over on Wabash avenue a number of gentlemen had heard all about the advance. The attention of many of the carriage, buggy, and wagon dealers whose establishments are grouped on this street between Van Buren and Twelfth had had their attention violently concentrated on the rise by the receipt of the trust's new price lists.

"Yes, I have just received news that wheels have advanced 70 per cent in price," said J. M. Van Nest of the Michigan Buggy company. "This move, in conjunction with the increased cost of other materials, will cause an advance of from 10 to 20 per cent on everything on wheels. The lighter vehicles will be advanced the most, as the cost of the materials is greater in them than in heavy carriages.

"Sleighs will also be more expensive than heretofore. The plushes used as lining have risen 60 per cent in the last two months and the cloth goods from 10 to 20 per cent. Our leather costs us 15 per cent more this year and other materials have risen from 5 to 15 per cent. The least advance—5 per cent—is in the iron work."

H. C. Staver and the Abbott Buggy company estimate the rise at from 5 to 20 per cent, according to the character of the vehicle. The same views are expressed all along the line, excepting at C. P. Kimball & Co.'s.

"The producing of the more expensive carriages, such as are made by Brewster of New New York and ourselves, will not feel the effect of this advance," said Frederick Kimball. "We make our own wheels, and the increased cost of cloths and leather is inconsiderable when the value of a completed carriage is considered. On a $2,000 landau we cannot add to the price $4 extra for cloth. It is like the tailor who sells a suit for $80. He cannot add a few dollars to cover an increase in the cost of materials."

The result of the action of the trust will probably be a war with the builders. A hastily arranged meeting between the officials of the former and a number of the latter was held yesterday afternoon to attempt an adjustment of the differences. No settlement, however, was effected.

Competition is extremely close among the makers of the cheaper buggies and wagons, and the fight with the trust will probably be a fight for life with many of them. Their position is rendered the more serious by the action of a syndicate of Cincinnati builders, who have arranged to make their own wheels. Under the new price-list of the trust the members of this syndicate could easily undersell their competitors owing to their securing cheaper wheels.

Concerns all over the United States have been bought up by the trusts until today over 90 per cent of the wheels made in this country are turned out by its members. An order taken by the American wheel company may, when delivered come from Michigan, or somewhere in New England.

SEEKING A PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Conference of Lead and Silver Smelting and Refining Men.

Three plans of organization were discussed by the representatives of the lead and silver smelting and refining interests of the country at their meeting at the Palmer House yesterday.

The first plan involves the organization of a trust, the second a corporation, and the third a combination or mutual understanding regarding prices. There is a strong opposition to the first suggestion and some are lukewarm on the third. The plan of a big corporation seems to be received with most favor.

All the smelting companies are represented with the exception of three. Only one man is voluntarily absent from the conference. Morning, afternoon, and evening sessions were held and will be continued today. The purpose of the present conference is to formulate a tentative plan, which will be submitted to the companies for ratification or rejection.

Gen. A. T. Goshorn said: "The competition is sharp and the men engaged in this line of business have felt that they are not realizing sufficiently upon their investments. It takes a great deal of capital to operate a plant. The smelter has to do a cash business, as the miner will not deliver his ore until he has his money. As the business is today, the miner is making all the money. You can rest assured that these gentlemen would not be here trying to organize if they were getting their share of the profits."

The American Harvester company held a short meeting yesterday morning but adjourned without transacting any business. It is expected that the officers of the company will be elected tomorrow.

EASY TO BUY LOTTERY TICKETS.

Places Where the Business Is Still Daily Carried On.

The sale of lottery tickets in Chicago still goes on. There are half a dozen places, all within a few blocks of the Post-Office, where all the tickets one wants may be easily procured.

It was claimed by the City Administration that the business was stopped some time ago. Any member of the city police force who does not happen to be known to the keepers can purchase tickets by calling at any of the places mentioned below.

The name of M. Ottens & Co. appears on the door of Room 3, No. 157 Clark street. This is the firm name and style of J. F. Brady, an old Kansas City lottery man who gave the police, as well as the Federal authorities, at that town no end of trouble. He made a fortune out of the business there and is likely to do as well here.

A. Davis at Room 6, No. 134 Van Buren street, was willing to sell all the Louisiana Lottery tickets desired. His business is said to be the most extensive of all the lottery offices in the city.

C. S. Boschen has a desk in A. C. Berblinger's cigar store, No. 70 Fifth avenue, where tickets can be had by any one who can find Mr. Boschen in.

Louis M. Cohen has an office on the second floor of No. 151 Clark street, next to Justice Bradwell's office. Whole tickets were selling at $4 yesterday.

James E. Moore, who keeps the well-known agency of the Louisiana Lottery at No. 126 Washington street, Room 22, has frequently been arrested, but is still doing business. It is said he pays $500 a month to somebody claiming to be connected with the City Administration for protection.

ONE ROBBER MURDERS ANOTHER.

The Tragedy Is Witnessed by the Victim of the Robbery.

William Sinnott, who was found dead on the sidewalk in front of No. 43½ Harmon court at an early hour yesterday morning with a bullet hole in his left breast, was murdered by his former friend and partner in crime, Frank Hartnett, alias O'Brien, alias Bradley.

The murder was the result of a quarrel between the two men over the division of the proceeds of a robbery, and Sinnott was killed before the eyes of the victim whom they had just robbed.

They had been drinking in a saloon at No. 1632 State street. A quarrel arose and Sinnott fired a shot at the waiter, Joseph Martin. After leaving this place they picked acquaintance with a stranger at Twelfth and State streets, and the three went together to Gilligan's saloon, No. 43½ Harmon court. On the sidewalk Sinnott held the victim and Hartnett went through his pockets and secured about $30.

Immediately the quarrel arose as to the division of the money. Hartnett pulled his revolver and shot his companion through the heart. Thoroughly frightened at the bloody work the stranger ran east towards State street and was soon lost in the darkness. Hartnett ran into the alley, but believing that no one had heard the shot ventured out and made an examination of the body. This act was witnessed by one of the inmates of the squalid tenement adjoining the saloon.

Satisfying himself that Sinnott was dead Hartnett walked into the saloon through the rear door and began unloading the remaining chambers of his revolver, remarking to the woman—Laura Williams—that "the gun must be planted somewhere in a hurry."

Both the woman and Sheridan, the bartender, who were fully cognizant of what had happened on the sidewalk, objected to the revolver being left in the saloon. The murderer went to James Craig's saloon, No. 452 State street, and throwing the revolver down on the bar said: "Take care of that gun for me till I call again."

Officer Fleming discovered the dead body on the sidewalk and dragged it into the saloon, whence the patrol wagon removed it to the morgue. John Sheridan, the bartender, Frank Hartnett, the murderer, Joseph Gallagher, "Tim" Donohue, and Patrick Devlin, all tough characters, and the woman Laura Williams were locked up.

They had each been sworn to secrecy, and stoutly maintained their innocence of any knowledge of the shooting. Sheridan has since weakened and admitted the facts of the shooting. Sheridan advised the woman to tell the truth, and she has also admitted that the facts obtained by the police are true.

The murdered man has a bad record. Only a few months ago he was arrested for complicity in the shooting of Officers Thomas and Davis of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, who surprised two burglars at work in a saloon at Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue. He was released from the bridewell a few days ago after serving a term for disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons.

But little is known of Frank Hartnett, the murderer. He recently came here from Kansas City. The police believe that he has been connected with some recent robberies. Chris Gilligan's saloon has long been known as a resort for thieves and robbers. Capt. Laughlin ordered the saloon closed and will recommend the revocation of the license.

The Coroner impaneled a jury yesterday and postponed the inquest until today, when it will be held at the Harrison Street Station.

PROMOTION FOR COL. H. C. CORBIN.

Gen. Williams Goes to Washington and the Pacific Slope Order Is Revoked.

The unsettled condition of the Adjutant-General's Department of the United States army reached a climax yesterday so far as Chicago and the Department of Missouri are concerned, by the promotion of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Corbin to Chief of Staff in place of Gen. Williams, advanced to Acting Adjutant-General at Washington, D. C. Col. Corbin will rank Chief of Staff under Gen. Miles. The settlement was brought about by the request of Gen. Miles, who has found Col. Corbin's experience with Sitting Bull and the Sioux Indians soon after the Custer massacre a valuable aid in the present state of affairs. A three weeks' sojourn among these Indians at the time of the mobilization of the Western forces in the Northwest a year ago, when Col. Corbin accompanied Gen. Crook, contributed to the Assistant Adjutant-General's value in the present crisis, and when he was gazetted for the Pacific slope his many friends in Chicago joined Gen. Miles in the effort to have the Secretary of War revoke the order.

The frontier services of Col. Corbin entitle him to a long service in one of the headquarters of the army. His military career began when he was a lad of 18 years. Early in 1862 he was a Second Lieutenant of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteers, serving with his regiment in Kentucky and Tennessee until November, 1863. He was one of the first officers to raise and accept a commission of a colored regiment, being made Major of the Fourteenth United States Colored. He remained with this regiment all through the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland until March 26, 1866, when he was mustered out as its Colonel with brevet of Brigadier-General United States Volunteers. May 11 following he was made Second Lieutenant Company F, Seventeenth United States Infantry, and reported at Fort Gratoit. Soon after he was ordered to Missouri, and the next ten years were passed on the frontier. At Fort Hayes, Kas., cholera carried away 20 per cent of his company. At Fort Bayard, N. M., he was 1,200 miles from a railroad. His last service was in Ringgold Barracks. All this time his family accompanied him on the distressing marches and to the camps dignified as forts.

In 1876 he was ordered South and in July, 1877, reported to Gen. Terry, Chairman of the Sitting Bull commission. He accompanied the commission as far north as Fort Walsh, B. C., returning in December, 1877. He went on duty as recruiting officer at Washington, D. C., and in June, 1880, was made Assistant Adjutant-General. In 1881 he was ordered to Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and in 1883 to Chicago, where he has since remained.

During Col. Corbin's service in the North and East he has been connected with many public events. Among these were the dedication ceremonies of the Thomas statue at Washington. In 1880 he was called upon to take general charge of the inauguration ceremonies of Gen. Garfield. Later he was placed at the head of the committee to raise funds for the erection of the Garfield statue at Washington. He was placed in charge of the centennial celebration at York Town and on the visit of President Cleveland in Chicago he was again called upon. His last service of this kind was on the visit of the Pan-American Congress. At no time has he been detailed for such work but it has been done in addition to his other duties.

RECENT DEALS IN REAL ESTATE.

Tract of Land at Madison Street and East Avenue Sold for $108,745.

Harrison Bros., in connection with Snow & Dickinson, have sold thirty-six acres on Madison street, at the corner of East avenue, for $108,745. This tract is the land known as the *Times* Land Association purchase. The sale was made for J. B. Springer to A. Spurgeon Jr. This firm, in connection with F. E. Ballard & Co., has also sold a strip of three and a half acres adjoining the tract on the west, for R. R. Street to Mr. Spurgeon, for $10,500. Mr. Spurgeon buys in the interest of a syndicate, who will subdivide the land. This entire tract was bought for $1,800 an acre about a year ago.

J. C. Magill & Co. have sold the southeast corner of Polk and Paulina streets, 125x100 feet, for T. J. Leonard to K. Oshinsky for $44,000. One-half of the Polk street frontage is improved with elegant store and flat buildings.

A tract of sixteen acres at the corner of Evanston and Grand avenues has been sold for $68,000.

Keeney & Odell yesterday took out a permit to erect a seven-story brick apartment building at Nos. 70 to 78 Rush street, to cost $150,000.

AFTERNOON SOCIETY AFFAIRS.

Mrs. J. L. Lombard Gives a Reception for Her Daughter, Miss Lombard.

Mrs. J. L. Lombard gave a reception yesterday afternoon, from 4 until 6 o'clock, at her residence, No. 2018 Prairie avenue, for her daughter, Miss Lombard.

The house was adorned with plants and flowers. A mandolin orchestra and a harp were stationed in a back room and screened from view by palms. Mrs. Lombard wore a costume of silver-gray brocaded silk made with a train and with black feather trimmings. Her ornaments were diamonds. Miss Lombard's gown was of pale blue brocaded satin. The skirt hung in a full train, and the décolleté bodice and full-puffed sleeves were trimmed with blue mousseline de soie. She carried a bouquet of white hyacinths and wore the same flowers.

Assisting Mrs. Lombard were Miss Alice Booth and Mrs. Rockwell Sayer, the former in a gown of white mousseline de soie made décolleté and embroidered in pansies, and the latter in a costume of heavy blue-gray silk made open in the neck and edged with feather trimmings of the same shade. About 250 guests were present.

THE PROPERTY-OWNERS OBJECT.

And Therefore the Hyde Park Telegraph Company Must Not Erect Poles.

Last week the Hyde Park District Telegraph and Electric company secured an injunction from Judge Horton enjoining the city authorities from interfering with the company in placing poles and stringing wires in the district formerly known as Hyde Park. The company claimed a right to string wires under an ordinance passed by the Board of Trustees of Hyde Park in February, 1889, and before the annexation, which contains a clause that the company must first obtain the consent of a majority of the property-owners along the proposed route. Yesterday Corporation Counsel Hutchinson appeared before Judge Horton with an affidavit by Commissioner of Public Works Purdy setting forth that the company did not secure the necessary consent. Upon this showing the court entered an order restraining the company from proceeding with the work.

TUMBLE IN NICKEL AND NECKTIES.

Comstock & Wing's Works Closed by the Sheriff—W. A. Prior Assigns.

The Comstock & Wing Nickel Works, an incorporated company manufacturing small nickel-plate articles at Nos. 238 and 240 Carroll avenue, were yesterday closed by the Sheriff on confessions of judgment entered in the Superior Court in favor of Harvey B. Hurd and aggregating $25,077. The concern was organized about two years ago and got into a tight place recently on Mr. Hurd's refusal to advance any more money. Too wide a scale of doing business on a small capital is given as the cause of the failure.

W. A. Prior, a dealer in gents' furnishing goods at No. 202 Michigan avenue, yesterday assigned to D. H. Koblin. Assets and liabilities were placed at about $14,000. Prior, F. A. Upham, and W. E. Pettis confessed judgment in favor of Emma A. Prior for $1,652 and Martha E. Hayes for $5,905. Attachment suits were also commenced against the firm by Slater Bros. & Co. for $1,116 and E. Rosenfeld & Co. for $113.

FIREMEN SEVERELY INJURED.

An Engine Overturns When Rounding a Corner—Two Men Overcome by Smoke.

As engine No. 1 was rounding the corner of Van Buren and Canal streets last evening in response to an alarm of fire at No. 270 Clinton street the engine overturned and Acting Lieut. Hogan and the driver were thrown into the street. Hogan was severely bruised.

The blaze at the Clinton street house was a lively one, and Capt. Case and Pipeman Ambrose were overcome by smoke while in the building. They were carried out unconscious. Truckman Tom Lee was knocked from a ladder by falling glass and cut about the arms. The damage to the building will not exceed $4,000.

ANDREW CRAWFORD DENIES IT.

He Says Negotiations Are Not Going on Between the Packers and Mr. Stickney.

"Yes, I have seen the printed report that negotiations are going on between Packers Morris, Armour, and Swift, and Mr. Stickney for the combining of the former's stock-yards with the freight and stock clearing plant of the latter," said Andrew Crawford, Mr. Stickney's chief representative yesterday, "but there is absolutely no truth in it. I certainly would know, if any one would, if a proposition had been made to Mr. Stickney to use his influence to effect a transfer of his and the various railroads' interests to a point in Indiana where the packers are said to be going. Before such a move could be thought of it would be necessary for the directors and stockholders of each of these roads to meet and agree on the move.

"A number of the packers are to go out tomorrow and look over the Stickney tract with a view to getting an understanding of what it has to offer as a favorable site. The Hammond company, S. W. Allerton, and the Chicago Provision company are among those who will be represented there today."

"Nothing could be more wholly untrue than the report that the stockholders of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company are dissatisfied with the management of Vice-President Sherman and Secretary and Treasurer Williams," said F. S. Winston, the solicitor and one of the directors, yesterday.

EVENING WEDDING AT UNITY CHURCH.

Miss Henrietta Baxter Is Married to Mr. Charles Louis Strobel.

The marriage of Miss Henrietta Baxter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Franklin Baxter, to Mr. Charles Louis Strobel was celebrated last night at 8 o'clock at Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place. The church was filled with invited guests and handsomely decorated. Mr. Harrison Wild was at the organ. The bridal party entered to the strains of Lohengrin in the following order: The ushers, Mr. Frank Baxter, Mr. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mr. Hillard, Mr. Otis Childs, and Mr. Frank Weaver; bridemaids, Miss Marie Baxter, sister of the bride, and Miss Lucy Slade, Miss Mamie Wilkins, and Miss Reba Chapin of Boston, and last the maid of honor, Miss Marion McKay, alone. The bride entered alone and was followed by her parents, who stood directly behind her during the ceremony. The groom and his brother, Mr. William Strobel of Cincinnati, who acted as best man, entered from the side and met the bride at the altar. The Rev. T. D. Milsted, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Sandford Cobb of Grand Rapids, the Episcopal service being used.

The bride wore a handsome gown of heavy white silk made with a décolleté bodice and long full train and trimmed with mousseline de soie. Her tulle veil was fastened with a half wreath of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridemaids were dressed alike in gowns of yellow silk combined with white mousseline de soie, made with demi trains and décolleté bodices, and they all carried bouquets of yellow and white marguerites. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 347 Ohio street, only relatives and intimate friends being present. Mr. and Mrs. Strobel left on a late train for New York and will sail Saturday for Europe. They will be at home Wednesdays in March at the Virginia Hotel.

McKinlock—Rappleye.

Last evening at the residence of Mr. Nicholas Rappleyé, No. 3636 Prairie avenue, Miss Marion Wallace Rappleyé was united in marriage to Mr. George A. McKinlock by Bishop Cheney in the presence of none but immediate relatives. Miss Maud Rappleyé attended her sister and the groom's attendant was his brother, Dr. John McKinlock. The bride's dress was of white faille mousseline de soie, with diamond ornaments. Mr. and Mrs. McKinlock left for New York, whence they will sail Saturday for Europe, to be absent a year.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Normand S. Patton's Lecture.

Normand S. Patton delivered yesterday at the Art Institute the third of the present season's course of lectures. The subject was, "Principles of Architectural Design." The lecturer showed that beauty could not exist in architecture except as an expression of utility, and that all architectural design should be suggested by the ultimate use of the building. The ground plan should be an architect's first care, and the exterior should submit to the character of the interior. The speaker spoke of the necessity for symmetry and harmony in buildings, and demanded that all materials be frankly used and no attempt made to imitate in one the properties of another. Ornaments also should be appropriate to the material in which it is executed. The lecture was followed by a series of stereopticon views illustrating the historic development of architectural ideas.

The next lecture of the series will be delivered Dec. 16, at 4 p. m., by James William Patterson of Jacksonville, on the subject of the "Use of Building Materials in Architecture."

"Ratifying" the Republican "Victories."

Posters announcing a joint ratification meeting of the First and Second Ward Republican clubs, to be held at No. 188 Twenty-second street last night, were extensively circulated. There was a formidable list of speakers announced, including Senator C. B. Farwell, Representative Morris, J. W. E. Thomas, and others.

Up to 10:30 p. m. none of the speakers had appeared, and the large hall was occupied only by a band and four or five couples of dancers. The colored people of the two wards were expected to turn out in force, but they were slow in coming, and it was finally decided to "ratify" the late Republican "victories" with a grand ball. Supper was served at midnight.

Tennyson Night at the Ryder Club.

The Ryder Club of St. Paul's Universalist Church gave a musical entertainment last night in the church parlors. It has been a custom of the club to give to each entertainment a distinctive character, and last night was a Tennyson night.

Mrs. John Morris read a paper on the laureate and his times. Mrs. Cook sang "The Brook," Mr. E. M. Moore sang the solo "Break, Break, Break," Miss Fannie Richberg gave a reading, "The Lotus Eaters," and Miss Ruff the solo, "Home They Brought Her Warrior Dead." A quartet sang "Sweet and Low." Irish music and selections will be the feature of the next club meeting.

Maltreated by Police Officers.

C. M. Graham of No. 4040 Dearborn street says that Friday night while on his way home from a lodge meeting he passed two officers who had overcoats over their uniforms. They asked him where he was going, and he gave them a tart reply, not knowing who they were. They began to search him, and, thinking they were highwaymen, he shouted and resisted. They beat him, he says, and after they told they were officers he accompanied them peaceably to the station. He was locked up all night and next morning was fined $5. He intends prosecuting the officers, and is advertising for witnesses of the affair.

They Want a New Church.

The annual business meeting of the First Presbyterian Church and society of Evanston was held in the church parlors Monday evening. H. J. Wallingford, Treasurer, reported a balance in the treasury over and above all expenses of the last year. The following were reëlected as trustees for the ensuing year: Messrs. H. J. Wallingford, George H. Quinlan, T. K. Webster, Charles G. Neeley, and Jerome Smith. The majority of the members are in favor of having a new church and a committee was appointed to consider the matter.

Colored Men Carve Each Other.

Lee Robinson, a colored barber 18 years old, and Henry Kersey, a colored waiter aged 21, both of whom live in the vicinity of Twenty-fifth and Butterfield streets, quarreled last night over a woman. Robinson drew a razor and Kersey a dirk-knife, and the men immediately proceeded to cut and slash each other until arrested. Robinson was badly cut about the head and face and Kersey on the hand and arms.

Non-Union Men Assaulted.

Joseph Halligan, Frank Donahue, Adam Rutherford, and William Sullivan, members of the Steamfitters' Union, assaulted C. C. Nichols and C. W. Campbell, non-union men who were employed on the building being erected by C. A. Pulsifer on Cottage Grove avenue, near Twenty-second street, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Nichols and Campbell were roughly handled before the patrol-wagon arrived. The assailants were arrested.

Y. M. C. A. Elects New Officers.

The following officers and managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago were elected by ballot Tuesday: President, John V. Farwell Jr.; First Vice-President, C. H. McCormick; Second Vice-President, John H. Leslie; Recording Secretary, Horace M. Starkey; Treasurer, James L. Houghteling; Managers for three years, W. I. Midler, John C. Grant, A. Kurz, F. S. Osborne, and W. G. Sherer; Manager for two years to fill vacancy, Charles F. Elmes; Manager for one year to fill vacancy, Albert G. Lane.

Visiting Nurses' Association Reception.

The Visiting Nurses' Association held a meeting and gave an informal reception last evening in the Woman's Club rooms at the Art Institute. The early part of the evening was devoted to the reading of reports. Refreshments were served. Mrs. George S. Willits and Mrs. Charles B. Macdonald presided over the tea and coffee. A large number of members were present.

He Must Bring in the Children.

Martin Van Buren Van Arsdale, D. D., President of the American Educational Aid Association, will be in contempt of court unless he produces at 10 o'clock this morning in Judge Tuthill's court the two children of Frank Cullen of Joliet. The court decreed several weeks ago that the children must be restored to their parents in open court Saturday, but Mr. Van Arsdale failed to bring in the children.

Brutally Treated His Wife.

William Sanders was held to the Criminal Court by Justice White yesterday charged with assault with intent to do bodily injury. The victim was his aged wife. He had beaten her with a club having a nail in it that tore her scalp. A physician removed several splinters from her head. He made no excuse except to say he was drunk and that his wife first assaulted him.

To Learn Dr. Koch's Treatment.

Dr. Joseph De Hafan sailed for Germany yesterday afternoon, whither he is sent by Rush Medical College to learn Dr. Koch's treatment for the cure of consumption. Dr. De Hefan will be gone about six months, and upon his return to Chicago will establish an office here for the Koch treatment.

Mrs. Martell's Last Story.

Mrs. Rose Martell, who shot and killed Patrick Brennan Monday night, now says that Brennan was in her house drinking early in the evening. About 10 o'clock he came back, and she awoke to find him in her room. Thinking he intended robbery, she shot him.

Sons of Vermont.

The semi-annual meeting of the Sons of Vermont was held last evening at the Grand Pacific. John M. Southworth was elected President, James L. Woodward resigning on account of ill-health. The annual banquet will take place Jan. 16. Resolutions were adopted urging the State of Vermont to hasten to take steps towards an exhibit at the World's Fair.

Housebreaking in Daylight.

Burglars entered the residence of Mrs. Donahue, No. 582 Division street, yesterday morning, and carried off jewelry and money to the value of $400.

Items.

The Excelsior Circle met at the house of the Misses Black in Englewood last night.

Mrs. Lena Heistercamp, No. 849 Belmont avenue, yesterday swore out a warrant charging her husband, Jacob Heistercamp, with bigamy.

John P. Erwin was held to the Criminal Court by Justice La Buy yesterday on four charges of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Last evening's entertainment by the Mendelssohn Quintette at the Oakland Club was a success. The hall was crowded with members of the club and friends.

The Sons of Massachusetts held their regular quarterly meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. Arrangements were made for the annual banquet, to be held Dec. 20.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse (optician), Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 22° above zero; 9 a. m., 24°; 10 a. m., 26°; 11 a. m., 28°; 12 m., 29°; 1 p. m., 30°; 3 p. m., 29°; 6 p. m., 31°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29:60; 6 p. m., 29:48.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORE CAST.

Office Chief Signal Service Officer, Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, snow, easterly winds, warmer.

For Indiana and Ohio, light snows, easterly winds, slightly warmer.

For Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, fair southeasterly winds, warmer.

For Iowa and Nebraska, light snows, variable winds, slightly warmer.

Por Missouri and Kansas, light snows Wednesday, northerly winds, slightly warmer except in Southern Missouri, colder.

For Colorado, fair weather, variable winds, slight changes in temperature.

Chicago Signal Office, Chicago, Dec. 2—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Slight snow or rain, with rising temperature Brisk winds, generally easterly.

Place of observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.82	44	44	N. E.	Fair	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.98	18	18	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Boston, Mass.	30.32	10	22	N.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.28	14	16	E.	Cl'udy	.01
Cairo, Ill.	29.68	48	54	E.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.04	58	62	E.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.74	36	46	N. W.	Clear	....
Chicago	29.98	26	28	E.	Snow	.14
Cincinnati, O.	29.88	30	36	N. E.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	30.18	22	24	E.	Cl'udy	....
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.06	24	34	N. E.	Clear	.10
Davenport, Ia.	30.00	18	20	N. E.	Snow	.02
Denver, Colo.	29.74	48	54	N. E.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.00	18	28	N. E.	Snow	.04
Detroit, Mich	30.10	18	22	N.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.02	26	26	N.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.06	14	18	N. E.	Snow	.12
El Paso, Tex.	30.02	58	64	N. W.	Fair	....
Erie, Pa.	30.20	18	24	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Galveston, Tex.	29.80	68	70	S. W.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.08	20	24	E.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.44	14	14	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.96	28	28	W.	Cl'udy	.01
Huron, S. D.	30.04	14	16	N. E.	Snow	.12
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.90	28	32	E.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.04	80	84	S. E.	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo.	29.94	26	28	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Keokuk, Ia.	29.96	24	28	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.90	50	58	E.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.12	12	14	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.12	18	18	E.	Cl'udy	.02
Marquette, Mich.	30.12	4	12	W.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.00	26	26	E.	Snow	.16
Minnedosa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montreal	30.02	−12	−2	W.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.02	2	12	S. W.	Snow	.08
Nashville, Tenn.	29.76	50	62	E.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	29.94	62	72	S.	Clear	....
New York City	30.30	34	36	N. W.	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.24	36	38	N. E.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.02	22	26	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.30	6	14	S. E.	Snow	.02
Pensacola, Fla.	29.94	64	66	S. W.	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.30	26	34	W.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.22	16	24	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Rapid City, S. Dak.	30.08	24	26	W.	Clear	.04
Rochester, N. Y.	30.32	12	16	W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.82	38	42	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.06	12	12	E.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.92	44	50	E.	Cl'udy	....
Sandusky, O.	30.06	22	24	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.06	18	20	E.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.88	32	36	E.	Cl'udy	.04
Springfield, Mo.	29.70	40	52	N.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.12	20	30	E.	Snow	.01
Vicksburg, Miss	30.14	66	70	S.	Clear	....
*Portland, Ore.	30.06	54	..	W.	Clear	....
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.08	40	..	S. W.	Cl'udy	....

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

London—Sighted, Majestic, from New York.
Queenstown—Arrived, Alaska, from New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
C. Hansen, Racine, Wis., R. Kristofferson	31—28
William O'Neil, Ann Coughlin	51—42
Michael Leininger, Kittie Jensen	25—21
M. Richter, New York, Reba Eisenstaedt	32—20
Henderk Jonkman, Gertje Tammenga	33—27
James R. Hubbard, Lizzie M. Knott	22—22
George A. McKinlock, Marion W. Rappleye	32—21
S. J. Enblom, Woodhall, Mathilda Swanson	30—26
L. P. Williams, Cincinnati, Mary Gair	21—19
Bernhard Ittel, Fredercke Isenberg	26—19
N. Charles Johnson, Augusta Swanson	33—24
Patrick J. Norton, Mary Nolan	28—29
Edward J. Hofer, Mattie Van Fossen	31—21
Martine Zaccardi, Marie Salomoni	27—20
Albert R. Costu, Oshkosh, Wis., Aletta Keeney, Pueblo, Colo.	40—31
William B. Tubbs, Annie C. Larkins	23—21
John R. Byer, Butler, Ind., Viola J. Richards	36—22
Peter Berry, Mary Vos	29—21
Clarence E. Sexton, Louisa M. Engels	27—20
William W. Richardson, Tillie Moton	30—23
Charles E. Gorton, Ruth G. Fisher	23—19
Karl A. Gustafson, Emma Johnson	28—21
Wm. Weiler, Bloomington, Maggie Rosenhour	41—20
Ambrose C. Shepherd, Rosa K. Richler	30—19
Willis Howell, Addie Himann	28—20
William Leibfritz, Lena Hock	26—21
Mars C. Jensen, Olene C. Jensen	24—21
William W. Anson, Susie Kent	28—26
William L. Glass, Annie Brown	21—21
Paul Gust, Therese Mich	22—20
Charles Baughman, Allie Chapman	32—32
Ole M. Haavalson, Nettie Torgerson	29—28
Oren W. Eaton, Mary Smith	24—19
Adalbert Eliar, Barbara Lener	41—29
Leopold Wurmer, Amanda Nix	24—20
Nickolaus Roders, Minnie Hartmann	22—22
Otto Hartmann, Minnie Thiek	22—18
Bainbridge Phipps, Emily L. Phipps	53—22
Jean B. Barrian, Mary Teirefx	42—36
John R. Jones, Plainfield, Elizabeth C. Capps	31—29
W. McVea, Saugatuck, Mich., Rachel Tibbs	29—20
John M. Luby, Helena Schuler	25—24
John C. Ruddiman, Louisa E. Starkweather	41—46
Charley Paulson, Mary Larson	28—26
Edward W. McClellan, Grace Trafford	23—19
Henry Schulz, Edith Maass	25—21
Stanislaw Paskiewicz, Marcyamia Michalska	23—18
Eugen Flannery, Katie Weber	28—20
Arthur H. Kitson, Martha Olson	26—26

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office of Sec'y and Sup't, Mount Greenwood Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office, 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:20 p. m.

Funeral flowers and designs can be obtained at an hour's notice at Gallagher's. Tel. 2358.

BURNS—At her residence, 395 West Fourteenth-st., Dec. 1, Bridget Burns, wife of Officer Hugh Burns, aged 40 years. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 9:30 to Jesuit Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

BLOOMFIELD—At Park Ridge, Dec. 1, 1890, Jane A. Bloomfield, of pneumonia, beloved wife of E. Bloomfield, aged 67 years and 3 days. Funeral from her late residence Thursday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock.

HEENEY—Dec. 2, 1890, James Heeney. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 118 Shoito-st., Thursday, Dec. 4, at 9:45 a. m., to Holy Family Church, where mass will be said, thence by Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. to Calvary.

KRUG—Bertha Krug, beloved child of Adam and Bertha Krug, nee Wilhelms, Dec. 1, 1890, aged 3 years and 3 months. Funeral Wednesday at 10 a. m. from late residence, 3918 La Salle-st., to Waldheim.

PELLETIER—Louis E. Pelletier, beloved son of Lucien and Nora Pelletier, Dec. 2, 1890, aged 7 years and 11 months. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 4, from his parents' residence, 5353 Winter-st., by carriages to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

PICKFORD—Dec. 1, 1890, John Pickford, aged 23 years. Funeral from his late residence, 38 Mill-st., at 10 o'clock Wednesday, 3d.

STEVENS—Dec. 2, of apoplexy, R. O. Stevens, aged 62 years. Funeral from late residence, 338 E. 44th-st., Thursday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Oakwoods.

SINCLAIR—Nov. 30, 1890, Scott H. Sinclair, aged 45 years.

Funeral services at the rooms of A. B. Rush & Co., 161 Twenty-second-st., today (Wednesday) at 2 p. m.

TOBIN—Dec. 2, 1890, at 617 Chestnut-st., Englewood, Margaret Tobin, wife of Timothy Tobin, aged 45 years.

Funeral Friday at 10 a. m. to St. Bernard's Church by carriages to Mount Olivet.

VOLANTE—Dec. 2, John Volante, beloved son of Lawrence and Phenie Volante, nee Raggio, aged 16 years and 10 months. Funeral from parents' residence, 2763 Archer-av., at 9:30 a. m. Thursday, Dec. 4, to St. Bridget's Church, where high mass will be celebrated; thence by carriages to Calvary.

WILSON—Dec. 1, James Wilson, beloved husband of Jane Wilson, in his 72d year, at his residence, No. 16 Grant-st. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock a. m., to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where requiem mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

WOOD—Mrs. Mary J. Wood, Dec. 2, 1890, aged 34 years. High mass at St. Aloysius' Church Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 10 a. m.; by carriages to vault at Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ A MEETING OF THE LOGAN REPUBLICAN Club of the Thirteenth Ward will be held at Larson's Club-room, Lincoln and Lake-sts., this evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Central W. C. T. U. will be held at Room 62½, 161 La Salle-st., Thursday at 10:30 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE MADISON-ST. DEPARTMENT OF THE Y. M. C. A. will give an entertainment tomorrow evening at Farwell Hall. Mrs. Nellie Brown Bond will be the attraction.

☞ MRS. ERVING WINSLOW WILL READ Rudyard Kipling's Tales at the Art Institute this evening at 8 o'clock.

☞ THE WORKINGWOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT Association will meet at the Sherman House club-room tomorrow at 3 p. m. Important business.

☞ THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE Young Woman's Christian Association will hold a bazaar at No. 288 Michigan-av. Thursday and Friday, Dec. 4 and 5.

☞ PROF. W. C. RICHARDS ANNOUNCES THE last of his second course of science entertainments at Recital Hall Thursday and Saturday matinee.

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
Every Night This Week. Matinee Today.
M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS' PLAY,
The Clemenceau Case.
PRODUCED BY MR. WM. A. BRADY.
Miss Laura Biggar as Iza.
Sunday Matinee—LITTLE LIZZIE EVANS.

THE AUDITORIUM—Tonight.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT SPECTACLE,
BABES IN THE WOOD
SEE THE GRAND BALLETS, THE GORGEOUS SHAKSPEAREAN MARCH AND TABLEAUX, The Very Funny HARLEQUINADE, AND THE WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE TODAY.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
SEATS ON SALE —FOR— PRESS CLUB
ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 4.
Greatest Programme Ever Offered by the Press Club.
SECURE SEATS NOW.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Every Night. Matinee Saturday Only.
DE WOLF HOPPER OPERA BOUFFE CO.
In their New York Broadway Theater Success,
CASTLES in the AIR
By BYRNE and KERKER.
Overture 8. - - - Carriages 10:45.

HOOLEY'S—TONIGHT.
THE FAMOUS RICH & HARRIS
Boston Howard Athenæum Company.
GREATER THAN EVER.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY.

THE COLUMBIA—TONIGHT.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS......Proprietors
Only Matinee Saturday.
TONIGHT, RICHARD MANSFIELD IN BEAU BRUMMELL And His New York Stock Co.
Seats Sold Two Weeks in Advance.

ALHAMBRA THEATER, State-st. & Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS......Sole Manager.
The Palatial Theater of Chicago.
Admission......15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.
The Kimball Opera Comique and Burlesque Co.
TODAY AT 2 AND 8.
SUPPORTING —CORINNE— —IN— CARMEN.
Next Sunday Matinee—Monte Cristo Jr.

RECITAL HALL, AUDITORIUM.
PROF. RICHARDS, Thursday, Dec. 4, in his last grand science night, will unfold FRANKLIN'S KITE, OR ELECTRIC STORY. Wonderful and Brilliant Experiments will be followed by a Grand Display of Geissler's Electric Fireworks. Tickets and reserved seats, $1; three for $2.
Repeated at Grand Matinee on Saturday, 2 p. m.
Tickets, 75c; package of ten tickets, $5.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof.
DAVID HENDERSON......Manager
RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS. Matinee Today
CITY DIRECTORY
Matinee Prices—$1, 75c, 50c, 35c, and 25c.

THE PEOPLE'S—State-st., Near Harrison.
GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 25 AND 50 CENTS.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
PAT ROONEY IN Pat's New Wardrobe.
Next Sunday—Wm. Redmond in "Herminie."

NEW WINDSOR, N. Clark and Division-sts.
M. B. LEAVITT......Lessee and Manager
Resident Manager......BEN LEAVITT
Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
NELLIE McHENRY, CHAIN LIGHTNING.
Next Week—Chas. A. Gardner in "Fatherland."

EDEN MUSEE—Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Stage Programme at 3 and 8 p. m.
Last Days. The Royal MARIONETTES
Great Illusion, "The Marble Bride."
Admission to all, 50c. Children, 25c.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY—Madison & Halsted.
Matinees Today and Saturday.
Last Engagement in Chicago. CHAS. L. DAVIS in ALVIN JOSLIN.
Next Sunday Mat.—Around the World in Eighty Days.

HAVLIN'S—To secure Seats Telephone 8127.
Another Success for the House of Success.
"AN IRISHMAN'S LOVE."
Standing-Room Only at 8 p. m.
PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c.
Matinees Thursday & Saturday.
Next Sunday—Havlin's "Pair of Jacks" Co.

CRITERION THEATER.
Every evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the ROBERTS-SAILER CO. in their powerful production of
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
Miss Marie Sailer as Marguerite; J. B. Roberts as Mephistopheles. Elaborate Scenic and Mechanical Effects. Next Week—"An Irishman's Love."

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st. | And Bijou Theaters. | Near Clark
PAIR OF LILLIPUTIAN CATTLE,
24 inches high, and weighing but 90 pounds.
THE GIANT GIRL, 8 FEET HIGH.
Other Wonders. Two New Stage Shows.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.
Cor. Halsted and Jackson-sts.
The West Side's GREATEST SHOW.
Nightly. Mat. Thursday.
Rentz-Santley Burlesque Co.
See the Clemenceau Model.
Next Sun.—Dear Irish Boy.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
South Side Dime Museum.
Week commencing MONDAY, DEC. 1.
FOUR BIG FEATURES.
Living Half Man, Half Horse, Royal Japs, Skeleton Bridal Couple, Wrestling Bears. Theater No. 1—The Cabinet Comedy Co. Theater No. 2—Val. Vino's Majesties. Theater No. 3—Wade's Magnificent Vaudevilles.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
Allen's "Black Crook."
A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT.
10c—Admission—10c.

The Tribune.

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22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890.

The latest price for silver in Wall street was 105¾, which is equal to 81.8 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

The Tennessee Commissioner of Agriculture is reported to have made up his estimate that the corn crop of his State this year amounts to 55,269,865 bushels. Possibly if the official were fully alive to the value of figures in statistical work he would not have omitted to mention that the total might be found to exceed or fall short of that quantity by a few pounds. When according to his own showing he is able to figure out the result to such an extreme nicety it is a great pity to find him omitting the one point needed to make the report perfect. Still he is sufficiently close to exactness to render it dangerous to dispute his conclusion that 37 per cent of the crop is unmerchantable, though many in the trade here may doubt it.

One of the most exciting sessions the Chicago Stock Exchange has ever seen was marked yesterday by the decline of West Chicago Street railroad stock to 99⅛. The market reacted and closed 3 points higher. The New York market opened weak but rallied sharply toward the close. New York exchange was par. Sterling exchange declined. —The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, sensitive and irregular. The early feeling, with nearly all of the outside news of an encouraging character, was quite strong, but rumors of financial troubles broke grain, and provisions declined under the unexpectedly large stocks on hand here at the close of last month. As compared with the closing price of the previous day wheat was ¾ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, rye and barley steady, flax firm, pork 12½ cents lower, lard 2½ cents lower, and ribs 5 cents lower.

It is devoutly to be hoped that some of the many men at Washington who have pet schemes for further enlarging the coinage of silver will not deem it necessary to provide that the mints of the United States must furnish an inlet for all the surplus silver of the world. There appears to be danger that the philanthropy of some if not a majority of their number will outrun prudence. It is thought probable that the act passed this year provides for using up the silver production of this country, and that if the supply to our mints could be restricted to that it might not be difficult to sustain the big metal dollar in comparison with the smaller one after the present surplus has been worked off. But to undertake to coin all the silver that could be sent here from all other countries, to do that on the reduced basis of relative weight, as is proposed by some, and then to expect to keep our gold in circulation by the side of it would be to look for the impossible. Why should it be attempted?

Vermont is the fourteenth State to adopt ballot reform, its Legislature, which has just adjourned, having passed a ballot law by an almost unanimous vote and without any unnecessary talking, although two measures were pending. The law is similar to that of Massachusetts. It applies to all elections in towns and cities of more than 4,000 inhabitants, and provides for the customary booths and an official ballot prepared by the county clerks after the names of the candidates have been officially certified by the chairmen of party conventions. The existing laws relative to elections are retained, the new law merely providing for a secret and official ballot, the expense to be borne by the towns where the law is operative. The success of the reform in Vermont has spurred up the people of Maine, and as soon as the Legislature meets the boom will begin. Early in the new year the contest will also begin in Pennsylvania. Ballot reform is the fashion. It is to be hoped it is a fashion which has come to stay.

The Boston *Herald* says over 20,000 women voters registered in that city in 1888, over 10,000 in 1889, and less than 8,000 in 1890. Thus the list grows small by degrees and beautifully less year by year. What does this mean? If the experiment of female suffrage was to have succeeded anywhere it should have done so in Boston, whose women fought and nearly bled and died to get the ballot. In no other city are women so well qualified to vote, so well educated for it, so thoroughly grounded in political science, and nowhere have they so little nonsense about them as in Boston. The country had the right to expect a practical demonstration of the value of the ballot to lovely woman in the Hub. But if the Boston woman is so fickle and such an abject slave of caprice that she regards the possession of the ballot as a mere toy for a year or two's dalliance, then to be flung away for the next new fad, what can be expected of women in other cities who are sensitive to every breeze that blows from fashion's court and who have not the strength of mind that characterizes the Boston woman? Mrs. Livermore must brace up her Boston sisters or suffrage will go by the board.

The twelve Senators and fifteen Representatives who were alleged to have made something like a million dollars out of speculation in silver pending the passage of the bill are to be called on to explain. But supposing the fact can be proved home upon them it would not be an easy matter to make them disgorge. It may be a great pity that all our lawmakers are not superior to temptation from the Wall street men who are ever on the lookout for chances of "turning an honest penny" by taking legislators into their confidence or temporary partnership. But the only thing that could be done in this case would be to hold the evildoers up to the scorn of their constituents and the rest of the world. Perhaps they would be despised for another reason than the ostensible one. It is quietly whispered that all the lawmakers referred to did not make anything like such a profit out of the business as they are credited with by Dame Rumor. In the case of some if not all the anticipated profit was mostly lost through holding on too long. It was agreed that the bulk of the 40,000,000 ounces bought on speculation should be held for a rise to 126. But the market turned at 121, and then declined too rapidly to permit scientific unloading. The break was due to the prevailing financial stringency, and it caught badly some of those who but a few weeks earlier had been regarded as "lucky" enough to catch on the silver boom near the point of incipiency.

It is reported that Broker Brandon, who "suspended" in Wall street a few days ago, has within the last two years received about $1,000,000 in legacies. The whole of that, as well as a comfortable sum supposed to have been previously made by him in business, was swallowed up in the maelstrom of Wall street. A quarter of the sum named went out like a flash with the break in Oregon Improvement company, and large amounts on other stocks the selling value of which shrunk like the body of an octopus when the latter is dried on the beach. Ordinary people may find it difficult to understand why a man possessing enough to render him comfortable for life can be so foolish as to risk the whole of it and much more on the turn of a speculative market. It can only be explained by the statement that when the gambling mania once obtains possession the victim is like one "possessed of a devil." It is a genuine intoxication, equally bad as that produced by whisky, if not worse, and rendering the individual for the time being incapable of self-government. There is some ground for the theory advocated by some reformers that both the gambler and the drunkard are fit subjects for the lunatic asylum and that the interests of society are jeopardized by allowing them to remain at liberty.

From the standpoint of practical politics the most stupid provision of the McKinley bill was the one increasing enormously the duty on cigar wrappers. It was a good illustration of the policy of snatching at the shadow and dropping the substance. The idea of the framers of this long-eared provision was that they would win the everlasting gratitude and the votes of a few men in Connecticut, New York, Wisconsin, and some other States who grow tobacco which is suited specially for wrappers. Perhaps they were successful, though there is nothing in the returns of the late election to indicate it. But for every tobacco-growing Democratic voter they may have caught the Republican party lost at least a thousand Republican cigar-smokers. And, what is worse, it will not get them back till it has repealed this duty and allowed cigars to drop back to their old price.

It may seem surprising that such a little thing as an addition of from 2 to 5 cents to the price of a cigar should make a man change his party. It is not so much the amount that does the business as the "damnable iteration" of it. The same man who will not grumble if he pays $5 more than usual twice a year for some article takes it very much to heart when he has to pay a few cents more day in and day out. It is the continual paying out of extra coppers that exasperates him. Every time he goes into a cigar store he is reminded unpleasantly of the McKinley bill and his hostility to it and its makers is deepened.

THE LAWYER VS. THE MERCHANT.

Maj. McKinley is a lawyer, who has added to what Kent and Blackstone taught him some political information and a knowledge of the rules of parliamentary procedure. He has a good presence and sonorous voice. He can make a speech. He can preside at a public meeting. He can run a caucus. Outside of these things his experience has not gone far. The business of the merchant or the manufacturer is comparatively unknown to him. Of the effect which changes in customs duties must have necessarily on the business of either he knows less than the average country merchant does.

Mr. James H. Walker, the dry-goods merchant of this city, has been in business all his life. He has lived under many tariffs and many changes, and has learned from experience, which is the best teacher, the results which follow the raising or the lowering of duties. He does not pretend to be an expert in the study of abstract principles of law. If a bill were to be passed modifying the statute concerning practice or evidence, he would say that he had no idea what the effect would be—he would have to wait and see. But he knows well what will be the effect of a law that touches his business interests.

As Mr. Walker is familiar with the effect of tariffs what he has to say regarding the one just passed deserves respectful consideration. He said in an interview in yesterday's paper:

> President Harrison indorses the McKinley bill, and he makes a woful blunder. The effects of that measure are only beginning to be felt. So far the opinions regarding it have been theoretical, but when the old goods are sold out and the new stocks on which the advanced duty has been paid are placed on the market the increase in prices will create a feeling far greater than now exists. This also means a dark outlook for the weaker commercial concerns. President Harrison's financial policy and his championship of the McKinley bill form a combination that augurs ill for the people of this country. Leaving politics out of the question entirely, President Harrison shows that he lacks appreciation of the public needs.

These are the statements of an expert. Do they deserve consideration, or shall the preference be given to the views of Lawyer McKinley, who begs that the new tariff be not disturbed, because he has not had time as yet to educate the people in regard to it, and it is impossible to tell yet what its effect will be? "We ought to know of its practical operations in the course of the next two years," says Mr. McKinley. "It always takes at least that length of time for business to adapt itself to new tariff conditions." The lawyer says it will take about two years to know the effect of his bill. The merchant says that as soon as the old stocks are cleared off there will be an advance in prices. Ignorance says one thing and knowledge another. Which shall be trusted?

The voters decided on the 4th of November that they had more confidence in the statements of storekeepers as to what the effect of the tariff would be than they had in those of McKinley and the other lawyers, who assume that election to Congress makes a man all-knowing.

Another reason why Maj. McKinley should not be listened to now is that one prediction made by him has been proved untrue already. The object of his bill was to prohibit as far as possible the importation of foreign goods. He hoped it would be a success in that line. In his speech in the House last May, replying to the argument of the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means that the higher duties would not diminish the revenues, he said:

> Now that statement is entirely misleading. It can only be accepted upon the assumption that the importation of the present year under this bill, if it becomes a law, will be equal to the importations of like articles under the existing law; and there is not a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, there is not a member of the minority of that committee, there is not a member of the House on either side, who does not know that the very instant that you have increased the duties to a fair protective point, putting them above the highest revenue point, *that very instant you diminish importations, and to that extent diminish the revenue.*

What has been the effect of this measure which he said would diminish importations? The President says in his message, "the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act has not been justified. The imports at the Port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent greater than for the same period in 1889." That is to say, American manufactures have been depressed rather than stimulated by the McKinley bill. Less has been made at home, more brought from abroad. Either this is true or the President is mistaken.

Maj. McKinley has been proved to be a false prophet, and nothing he says should be trusted. The people know from good authority what the effect of the tariff will be, and therefore they demand the instant repeal of its objectionable features. They do not care to wait to learn what they believe they know already, and they do not need to consult McKinley or any other lawyer in Congress or out of it as to what will be the effect of a tariff bill upon business interests.

PARNELL'S HOPELESS DEFENSE.

Mr. Parnell is playing a waiting game. He is desperate. His back is to the wall. But he cannot possibly succeed in his defense. His course is lacking in patriotism. It is indecent. He uses his office as Chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, an office which he obtained on false pretenses, to gag the honest men who are opposed to him and to deceive the Irish people. He has for two days postponed a definite declaration on the question of his continuance in leadership by trickery unworthy an American ward politician.

His supporters of the parliamentary party are for the most part mere political parasites. Their names excite the derision of decent men—the Redmonds, salaried functionaries; Joseph Nolan, a politician of the saloon variety; Edmund Leamy, a stipendiary member; "Jim" O'Kelly, whose character is as notorious as Mr. Parnell's; and "Dick" Power, a sporting gentleman. There is not a man of character, standing, or influence who stands by Mr. Parnell except Timothy Harrington, now in Chicago, and it is well known that he is influenced by considerations of personal loyalty to the former Irish leader. He does not approve of his course, though he may have a qualified admiration for his reckless audacity.

The situation in London seems to be complicated by the falsehoods wired by Mr. Parnell's supporters in this city and New York. It is represented at the other side that Irish-American opinion is with Parnell. This is not true. Clan-na-Gael opinion, which means action, delay, and self-interest, is with Mr. Parnell. But honest Irish-American opinion, represented by those who subscribe to Irish funds, by those who give thought to the consideration of Irish affairs, is with the opposition to Mr. Parnell. There is not a single daily newspaper published in this Republic that is not against Mr. Parnell. There is not a public man of any note who has a word to offer in his defense.

His methods in London are those of an unscrupulous and reckless man. They are not relieved by a solitary ray of good feeling. All is for Parnell. O'Kelly, the Redmonds, Joe Nolan, and the rest of the stipendiary gang shout for their pay. The so-called meetings in Ireland are held in response to orders from London. The Parnell-favoring telegrams are manufactured. The factionists are utilizing the opportunities offered by discredited persons like Michael Davitt. John O'Leary, an ancient Fenian fraud, is trotted out to do service to the disloyal leader. The ward politicians of the Dublin Council and the Limerick Board of Guardians pronounce now for Parnell. In a week they will be on the other side. Reason, good sense, and patriotism will assert themselves. The blind factionists of today will declare two days hence against the audacious, unscrupulous, and untruthful man who now usurps the functions of a parliamentary leader. The only hope for Ireland is that Mr. Parnell's ambitious insanity will abate and that reason and justice will prevail in behalf of Ireland's best friends, Gladstone and Morley, and their Irish supporters, Dillon, O'Brien, Healy, and T. P. O'Connor.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

Contrary to general expectation the annual report by Secretary Windom of the United States Treasury does not contain any recommendation for the issue of a 2 per cent bond. It is understood that he prepared a draft for such recommendation, but that it was withdrawn at the last moment, for the reason it was not deemed advisable at this time to introduce the subject officially. But his report may be regarded as leading up to it by the statement that "the gravest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity." It is true "the National banks have authority to increase their circulation in times of stringency and to reduce it when money becomes redundant, but this provision has ceased to be of much practical value owing to the high price of bonds." From this it may be inferred that the Secretary thinks a bond bearing a very low rate of interest, and issued in sufficiently large quantities, would meet the difficulty if the Treasury were required to retire them promptly at par in such sums as may be desired by the holders. But he also says: "The recent financial stringency in November, immediately after the disbursement of over $100,000,000 for the purchase and redemption of bonds within the preceding four months, furnishes another forcible illustration that such stringencies are due to other causes than Treasury operations." Perhaps he might have added that they are so far independent as to render the latter of little force in preventing them.

The report shows the total amount of gold and silver coin, certificates against it, and notes issued by the Government and National banks was $1,498,072,709 at the beginning of October, against $1,022,033,685 ten years earlier, which is a gain of 46½ per cent. The circulation per capita is now $23.97, against $20.38 in 1880. The comparisons include a decrease of $163,078,939, or nearly 50 per cent, in the volume of National bank notes. It may seem strange, in view of the claimed insufficiency of the circulating media, that a smaller proportion of coin and paper money entered into banking operations nine years ago than now. Sept. 17 of this year these constituted 8.96 per cent of the total receipts by 3,474 National banks, the other 91.04 consisting of checks, drafts, etc. For the same date in 1881 the percentages were 4.91 and 95.09. The amount of domestic exchange drawn by the banking institutions of the United States in the last fiscal year is estimated at about $17,927,500,000, or some twelve times the total of nominal circulation.

The Secretary expresses his opinion that the new Silver act is a great improvement over the law repealed, and that its beneficial results will eventually commend it to general approval. The aggregate purchases of silver from Aug. 13 to the close of November were 16,778,185 ounces at an average of $1.1128 per ounce of pure metal. The Treasury notes issued against this up to Nov 23 were $18,807,000. The purchases from Feb. 28, 1878, till the time the new law went into effect amounted to 323,635,576 ounces at an average of $1.058. The stock of the precious metals in the United States at the beginning of November is estimated at $694,865,680 gold coin and bullion, $380,988,466 in standard silver dollars, and about $104,382,000 of silver bullion and subsidiary coin.

The report states that plans for the building authorized by Congress for the World's Columbian Exhibition are now in course of preparation. It is intended to provide about 200,000 square feet of floor space at a cost not to exceed the sum named in the act of April 25. The liabilities and expenditures incurred by the commission up to Nov. 15 amounted to about $47,000. It is noted as advisable that some definite provision should be made by law for the expenses of the Board of Lady Managers which will render it unnecessary to treat such disbursements as part of the contingent fund.

THE AVERTED PANIC.

The London *Financial Times* for the Monday succeeding the Barings' confession of disaster has a long and interesting article on the situation. Taking for comparison the consequences entailed by the closing of the City of Glasgow Bank twelve years ago, the liabilities of which were scarcely half those of the firm that guaranteed the Argentine bubble, it draws a picture of the conditions avoided only by the heroic treatment undertaken by the syndicate headed by the Bank of England. It says within half an hour of the stoppage half a dozen allied houses in London and abroad would have been obliged to suspend. Then every holder of their acceptances must at once have provided himself with funds to an equal amount or fail also. Scores and perhaps hundreds of failures would have resulted from this cause. The prospect of what might have happened on the Stock Exchange is too fearful to contemplate. Not a single stock could have been sold, borrowed on, or negotiated in any way within 50 per cent of its usual price, and nine-tenths of the stuff traded in from day to day would have been absolutely unmarketable. The best credit could not have saved any one man from doubt, and it would have become a grave question how many of the most solvent could stand the strain. Such a panic would have sent a shock through every channel of speculation and shaken to its foundation the whole financial system of Europe.

So far as can be judged here this London sketch of the mischief averted by prompt action on the part of the other banks is not overdrawn. It was an alternative so terrible as to force the others to come to the rescue as the only available means of saving themselves from a crash that must have meant to each of them great disaster if not absolute ruin. That will be the excuse the directors will have to offer at the semi-annual meetings of shareholders in those institutions, which will be held about the close of the year, and probably nothing short of the plea of absolute necessity would suffice to reconcile the shareholders to the reduction of dividends that the course of the directors has rendered inevitable, to say nothing of the possibility of total loss on some of the paper, to be reported to them only at the final wind-up three years hence. But they are to be congratulated on the fact that their representatives had sufficient courage to assume the responsibility and take prompt action where the delay of a day or two might have meant irretrievable ruin.

There may be grave doubts as to the truth of the semi-official assurance given by the London *Times* the day of the settlement that "it was ascertained after thorough inquiry that the position was really sound, though it could not have been maintained by any less effective intervention." People here who have watched the progress of affairs for months past have regarded the situation as so rotten that it would not have surprised them to see the house allowed to go down without having a helping hand extended to save it from collapse. But they may be thankful their worst fears were not realized, as an utter break down in London could not have occurred without far more deplorable consequences in the United States than those sustained in the last three weeks and which are now being recovered from. The developments of modern business have brought about such an interlocking of commercial and financial interests all over the civilized world that all must suffer when one is overtaken by great disaster, and it is true in business as in sanitary science that the strength of a giant does not give immunity from infection, though the first attacked may be but a puny child.

A FLAGRANT DEMOCRATIC CRIME.

The counting out of Thomas E. Miller, Republican, in the Seventh or Shoestring District of South Carolina, who was elected by 3,500 majority, and the giving of the certificate of election to William Elliott, his Democratic opponent, constitute the most dishonorable and dishonest act that has yet been committed in that fraud-ridden State. Mr. Elliott will take a seat that belongs to another man in the Fifty-second Congress, and the Democratic majority of that Congress undoubtedly will indorse the theft and give its sanction to the fraud.

The Seventh District on election-day was under Democratic control. Having the election machinery in their own hands and their patent-right-box device in good working order, the Democrats calculated that the huge Republican majority in the district could be easily overcome. It turned out far otherwise. When the vote was counted it was found that the Republican candidate had over two-thirds of the votes in the district. To offset this the Democratic Canvassing Board threw out over 4,000 of Miller's ballots upon the technical ground that "for" before "Congress" was printed on them, and counted a large number for Elliott, though they were still more irregular, if extraneous words count, as they had the words "fifty-second" printed before "Congress." An appeal was taken from the County Board of Canvassers to the State Board, which stood a tie on going behind the returns and giving the certificate to Miller. In this emergency Elliott applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the State Board to give him the certificate, and it was granted, which of course decides the action of the State Board and gives the certificate for a stolen seat to Elliott. Meanwhile Miller is left with no resort but the hopeless appeal to the sense of honor of the Democratic majority in the Fifty-second Congress!

Such are the details of this grave political crime committed by Democrats in the Seventh District of South Carolina. It is the open and unblushing theft of a seat in Congress by a candidate who can represent only the small minority of the people in his district and who can show no title to his seat obtained from the people. His record in the case is tainted with fraud. On the face of the returns Miller was elected, and there is no doubt that the large majority of the electors of the district voted for him. It emphasizes the statement of the President in his message that all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the House of Representatives is in the hands of local authorities where those authorities have the disposition to count out a candidate to whom they are opposed. A free and honest election has been prevented in this case. The will of the majority has been set aside and a small minority has seized control. And yet it is argued that there is no need of the fair elections law! A flagrant crime has been committed, but no legislation must be enacted to prevent such crimes in the future! It is possible to commit such an act of dishonesty as this because the majority is too weak to resist, but suppose the tables were turned and a strong Republican minority had cheated a weak Democratic majority, what an outburst of Democratic clamor there would have been and how much we should have heard about the rights of the people!

KOCH'S LYMPH.

The nature of the lymph used by Dr. Koch for the destruction of the tubercle bacillus and the manner of its preparation are thus far secret so far as any announcement from the doctor or his corps of assistants is concerned. All that is known with certainty is that it is expensive and that the process of manufacture is both delicate and complicated, which may account for the unwillingness of the doctor to make his secret public. If it requires such skill to make it as is claimed it certainly would be hazardous to trust its manufacture to unskilled or inexperienced persons.

As to the action of the lymph also but little is known. The world knows that since Dr. Koch discovered the tubercle bacillus and demonstrated that it was the cause of consumption and kindred diseases, as well as of diseases of the skin, like lupus, he has been investigating long and patiently to find the agency which will destroy the tubercle and check the ravages of the bacillus. This he thinks he has discovered, but it is due to him as a scientist to state that he has not made any claim publicly, nor has he said that he can cure consumption. He is simply hopeful that he is on the right track and his experiments have encouraged him. Public impatience and curiosity have in a manner forced his hand, and the rush of patients and doctors to avail themselves of the results of his discovery has been more than any man could stand. Meanwhile speculation is busy with the details of the nature of the mysterious lymph and the manner of its action. The New York *Sun* makes the following shrewd guess that the lymph comes from the crude tubercle itself:

> It is well known that the tubercle bacillus cannot be modified as to its virulent quality by repeated cultivation. Koch and others having found that tubercle germs, that have been cultivated many hundred times for ten years, are as active in producing tuberculosis as they were when first used for that purpose. Some eminent German chemists, Briegen and others, have succeeded in extracting from diphtheritic membranes, and from the nervous tissues of persons dying with rabies, poisons in the form of definite chemical compounds which, when injected into animals, will reproduce the symptoms of hydrophobia and tetanus. It is not improbable that Koch has extracted from tubercles a corresponding poison which in minute quantity may be safely injected into the body and produce upon tuberculous tissues the remarkable effects which he has described. This lymph, as it is called, seems, according to all the information thus far received, to have a peculiar effect on the lesions already produced by tuberculosis.

The action of the lymph in lupus is well known, but in tuberculosis of the lungs it has not yet been demonstrated clearly. This should suggest caution. It is not wise to assume that Dr. Koch has discovered a certain cure for consumption, for there is as yet no evidence to warrant it. On the other hand, it would be both unwise and unfair to assume that he has not, since preliminary experiments are encouraging. It would be better if the world were to accept the view of Dr. Koch himself—namely: that the matter is still in its experimental stages—and follow his advice to wait. No good can come of this mad rush of doctors and consumptives to Berlin. Both are likely to be disappointed. Dr. Koch unquestionably is on the right path. His lymph may fail or it may succeed. In either case it requires time to determine the result. But the great scientist is near the heart of the secret. He has found the cause and located it. He believes he has found the remedy. If he is mistaken he has at least so far prepared the way that either he or some other bacteriologist will yet secure the prize. Meanwhile it would be prudent to wait and obey Dr. Koch's own injunctions. Nothing can be gained by crowding. If it proves the success he hopes it will be soon known, and in that case nothing can prevent the contribution of the remedy to the world.

NO HOPE FOR THE DEFEATED DEMOCRAT.

It having been settled that Mr. Collins, one of the Republican members-elect to the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature from the Twenty-first or Rock Island District, is ineligible because he has not been in the State long enough, he has sent his resignation to Gov. Fifer, so that a special election may be called and the seat filled by the time the General Assembly meets. This is not satisfactory to the Democrats, who had hoped that they would have the pleasure of ousting Collins and putting in a Democrat named Wilson, who got the next largest number of votes. A dispatch to a Chicago Democratic paper says:

> Democrats are confident that John A. Wilson is now entitled to Collins' seat, and they hold that a special election, involving great expense to the county, would be simply an outrage. They are determined that Wilson shall not be euchred out of his legal rights by any schemes that may be laid to complicate the situation.

Lest there should be any apprehensions of the Democrats gaining another member of the Legislature, it is well to state that Wilson has no "legal rights" and never had any. Even if Collins had not resigned, and had waited for the House to put him out, Wilson could never get the seat, because he did not get the majority of the votes. The English rule in the case of a man who is ineligible is that the person receiving the next largest number of votes is entitled to the office, if it can be shown that the voters had full notice of the ineligibility of his opponent. But that rule never has been adopted in this country, and if it had been it would not help Wilson, as the voters had no knowledge of the fact that Collins was not eligible.

The American rule is that under no circumstances shall the person who has received the smaller number of votes be given an office. That is the rule in Congress, and it has been laid down as the law in Illinois. In the words of an authority on this subject:

> It is a fundamental idea with us that the majority shall rule, and that a majority or at least a plurality shall be required to elect a person to office by popular vote. An election with us is the deliberate choice of the majority or plurality of the electors. Any doctrine which opens the way for minority rule in any case is anti-Republican and anti-American. The English rule, if adhered to, would in many cases result in compelling very large majorities to submit to very small minorities, as an ineligible person may receive, and in many cases has received, a great majority of the votes. It is enough in such a case to hold the election void.

It is clear enough that Wilson can get the seat under no circumstances. As the district is a Republican one the Republicans will have no trouble in filling the Collins vacancy with one of their own men.

There is one defeated Congressman who knows the truth and is not ashamed to speak it. He is Mr. Payson of Illinois, the member from this State who least deserved defeat. He says:

> It is folly for the Republicans to hunt around for excuses and reasons for their defeat. I have talked with some of the members and they say that election-day was fine and the Republican voters staid at home to husk corn. Fine days have always been the best for the Republicans and the truth is that the voters did not stay at home simply to husk corn, but because they did not want to vote the Democratic ticket and would not vote the Republican. It's as plain as that two and two make four that tariff was the cause of the political avalanche I have just witnessed. There was a widespread disbelief among all voters in the policy expressed in the Tariff bill, and while I am not offering an opinion on the question whether this disbelief was well grounded or not the cause remains.

Mr. Payson knows why his Democratic antagonist who got 14,490 votes in 1888 got 15,428 in 1890, and why he, who got 16,871 votes two years ago, got only 14,487 last month. He knows also that of the men who did go to the polls and vote for him the majority hated the increased duties of the McKinley bill about as much as those who kept away, but their feeling of party loyalty was so great as to make them disregard the gross wrong that had been done them as consumers. Many of them had hopes that on reflection Congress would retrace its steps and not insist on making the clothing of the people dearer. If deceived in this they will join the stay-at-homes in 1892.

This being the temper of Mr. Payson's constituents it is presumed that he will coöperate heartily in every effort which may be made at the present session to carry out the clearly expressed will of the people and to put duties back where they were. It is his duty, and it should be his pleasure; and he is a big enough man to do it. If Butterworth had voted against the McKinley bill, as well as spoken against it, he would today be one of the biggest men in the Republican party. Why may not Payson seize the opportunity that Butterworth missed?

The Tribune says: "Mr. Blaine, who was everywhere recognized as the chief spokesman of the party in 1888, wholly ignored the McKinley idea, and he was amazed and horrified when he found that idea embodied in legislation under McKinley's leadership in Congress." How could Mr. Blaine have ignored "the McKinley idea" in 1888 when it was not formulated until the McKinley bill was introduced in Congress several months later? How could Mr. Blaine know what the McKinley idea was before McKinley became Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and before he was even reëlected to the Fifty-first Congress?—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The McKinley idea was formulated plainly enough in the McKinley plank in the platform of 1888. It represented prohibitory tariff Chinese wall ideas long held by McKinley and advanced by him at a high-tariff convention held in this city early in the '80s, but which, until he smuggled them into the party platform, had never met with even the semblance of party approval.

The McKinley idea of preventing the importation of foreign goods, or making their price so high that no one could buy them, embodied in the platform of 1888, was ignored utterly by Mr. Blaine. No sentence indorsing it can be quoted from any speech of his at any time. He knew too well the disastrous effect of parading it before the public to call attention to it. He spoke in favor of protection but not one word in favor of tariff prohibition. He had too much sense. Had he done so Mr. Harrison would be practicing law at Indianapolis and Cleveland would be sending free-trade messages to Congress.

It was Mr. Blaine's hope and expectation that nothing more would be heard of the McKinley idea. He knew that the verdict of the people was against the Mills bill and for moderate protection with a revision of the tariff downward when necessary. Naturally he was horrified when he saw this ill-omened McKinley bill make its appearance, and he did what he could with his reciprocity amendment to take the curse off it. Had he been allowed to have his own way he might have done so. But only a shadow of reciprocity was permitted to appear in the bill. The result proves that Mr. Blaine was right. The fears he entertained in 1888 were more than justified in 1890.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Indianapolis *Journal* and that of the other tariff cranks to the fact that while the McKinley idea was embodied in the platform it was the Blaine idea as expounded in the speeches of that matchless leader which carried the election. Mr. Blaine was everywhere accepted during the campaign of 1888 as the true teacher of Republican doctrine and on the issue of protection vs. free trade as presented by him the party won.

Illinois may lead Ohio in population, but in large towns the Sucker State is far behind. Peoria, the second city in Illinois, has a population of but 40,758.—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.*

But Peoria makes more whisky, bless you, than all the large towns in Ohio put together. Let Illinois' second city alone!

President Harrison did not allude to the World's Columbian Exposition in his message to Congress for the reason that he is about to send out a message pertaining exclusively to said Exposition.

Tennyson has been very quiet of late and apparently busy. The worst is feared.

Thus far December has an unbroken record of snow-storms. If the muskrat's house is high out of water he will do well to bank it and prepare for winter.

A wild report was in circulation last night that the chimneys belonging to the lamps in the suburban train leaving the Polk Street Station at 7:40 p. m. had been cleaned and the wicks trimmed, but it turned out to be wholly unfounded.

Slosson is now about the only man unconvinced that Schaefer is the billiard champion.

Unquestionably the most exciting topic of conversation in local criminal circles yesterday was the foiling of a burglar the night before by a resolute man who broke a jar of his wife's best raspberry jam over the head of the intruder, smearing him from top to toe with blood and jam. In the hands of a skillful thrower, whose arm is nerved with righteous indignation, the contents of the canned fruit closet are thus demonstrated to be among the most effective weapons ever devised for keeping burglars at bay, and so long as the supply holds out the head of the household may bid defiance to any reasonable number of scoundrels attempting to invade the premises en masse. For the security of society, provided now with a new safeguard, and for the overawing of burglarious rascals who meditate house-breaking in future, let it be understood, emphatically and unequivocally, that the homes of Chicago people never were better stocked with raspberry jam than at this very moment, and it will be kept henceforth where it can be brought into immediate requisition in case of necessity. A word to the wise burglar is sufficient. Let him stay away or be jammed to death.

The McKinley ghost dance is now going on.

Milwaukee ministers, it appears, believe in a personal devil. It is possible they have taken Peck's Bad Boy too literally.

Information comes by way of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* that President Harrison and his Cabinet are at serious loggerheads and that violent squabbles among them are of daily occurrence. It may be given out as a cold fact that Mr. Harrison and his advisers are in perfect concord on the subject of lotteries.

What would the great Methodist Church be without its women? And who supposes they can be kept out of its general councils if they make up their minds to go there?

In the case of the young women who fainted while at the marriage altar in Racine the other evening it is highly to her credit that she did not do so until the ceremony was all over.

Ouida is exactly the kind of woman, anyway, that one would suspect of being a cigarette smoker.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Prerequisite.

Fair Caller—"I am told you train young women for the stage. I want to engage your services."

Veteran Playwright—"Let me see the record of your divorce trial."

Mistaken Idea.

Salesman (at hosiery department, loftily)—"Of course, if the manager says for me to take the goods back I'll take them."

Customer—"You'll take them back if he says so?"

"Certainly, sir."

"You will be governed by what that plain little man in black says?"

"Of course. Why not, sir?"

"I thought you owned the store."

National Prejudice.

Eminent Surgeon (to patient suffering from bad case of necrosis)—"I have brought the dog, my friend. We will now prepare for the operation of uniting the bone of his leg with the bone in yours."

Patient—"Vot kindt of a tawg you haf got?"

"An Irish setter."

"Dake id avay!"

PERSONALS.

Sarah Bernhardt is so vexed at the attention given to her snake that she is going to give him up.

Jacques Renaudin, who fought with Napoleon I. at Jena, Friedland, and Eylau, has just died in Paris at the age of 106.

Kalakaua, the impecunious King of Hawaii, is on his way to this country. It is suspected that he left his crown with his uncle and is working his passage.

Editor Pixley of the San Francisco *Argonaut* denies with some heat the current story that the wife of Senator Stanford has joined the Catholic Church.

Jerry Simpson, in an appropriate note of thanks to the proprietors of the woolen mills at Fort Scott, acknowledges the "recete of a butiful pare of woolin sox."

Mrs. Stanford has made provision out of her own funds of $100,000 for the maintenance of five kindergarten schools which she has under her care established in California.

Lord Wolseley has stated before a parliamentary committee that if only 100,000 men could be landed in any part of England he would not be able to prevent their capturing London.

The Comte and Comtesse of Paris are very unpopular with their neighbors at Sheen House and their Scotch lodge, because they rise at 6 and take onion soup with their first breakfast. Their rich English friends avoid going to their dinners because they are served at 7 and carriages are ordered to take them to the railway at 9.

August Belmont was an enthusiastic collector of old china. He picked up odds and ends in this line wherever he could find them, and when he was so decrepit from rheumatism and his old wound that he could scarcely crawl it was not uncommon to see him painfully hobbling homeward with a big china dish under one arm and his short-legged dog at his heels.

Henry George has an ardent admirer in the editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, who says of him: "The sublime and effulgent simplicity of his arguments possesses the potentiality of piercing the most unmitigated mental opacity, and, while he disconcerts the arrogant self-sufficiency of the unthinking, and irritates the wounds and sensitive self-complacency of the stolid, the ruffling of these stagnant pools only purifies the waters."

Sidney Cooper, the venerable English artist, relates that when he went to Osborne to paint some cattle for the Queen she praised the painting when he had it about completed, but referred questioningly to a pool of water in which one of the animals was made to partly stand. Prince Albert said: "I think it is a beautiful artistic idea, and gives a stamp of nature to the scene." "Yes, Albert," said the Queen, "and I like its introduction much, but it is not evidence of good draining."

CURRENT NOTES.

Even the sage likes his own nonsense.—*Dallas News.*

The person who can least spare it is often most willing to give others a piece of his mind.—*Rome Sentinel.*

The spectators may regard a ball-player as bad, but oftentimes he isn't half as bad as he fields.—*Binghamton Leader.*

A New York paper says that "Mrs. Shaw, the whistler, is still in Europe." We know some whistlers that we wish were still in America.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

There are lots of people in this world who wear silks and velvets on top, with a carefully covered garment of sackcloth and ashes underneath.—*Atchison Globe.*

There are two things needed in these days: First, for rich men to find out how poor men live, and, second, for poor men to know how rich men work.—*Edward Atkinson.*

Fred—"They say Baker has a great deal more get-up about him than he used to have." Harry—"Yes, he has to. They have twins at home."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"What a pretty girl Jimson's typewriter must be," mused Watts. "I never saw such an outrageous lot of misspelled words in a business letter before in all my days."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"But, Carl, how can you drink so much beer?" "I drink it as the reward of virtue, for, you see, I drank milk for a whole year." "You did! And what year was that, pray?" "My first, of course."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Foggs—"I have never yet been able to stand up to a New Year's resolution." Boggs—"I am proud to say my pledge for 1890 has been kept sacredly." Foggs—"What was it, pray?" Boggs—"I quit quitting."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Railroad President—"What does this mean, sir? You have one of the suburban trains leaving a station at 8 o'clock." Superintendent—"I—I thought that was right." President—"Right! Who ever heard of such a thing, sir? You must be crazy! The idea of any suburban train anywhere leaving a station exactly on the hour! Make it 7:59 or 8:01."—*New York Weekly.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The concert given by the faculty of the Chicago Musical College last evening at Central Music-Hall attracted a large audience. The program opened with an overture entitled "Odysseus," composed by Mr. Walter Petzet, who only recently has been added to the college faculty. It is an elaborate work, in which the various parts are treated with considerable independence. The string writing is full of motion and the brasses are used in a manner which adds spirit to the general design. Its chief fault seemed to be a lack of striking melodic phrases. The orchestra did not do the work justice, the wind instruments being badly out of tune. It deserved better treatment than it received at the hands of the local players. Mr. Louis Falk played an organ fantasie by Behrens which contained some pleasing contrasts of registration and several sustained melodies of an effective character. Mr. Falk's management of both manuals and pedals was excellent. Mr. Jacobsohn played a movement of the Mendelssohn violin concerto with good variety of shading and intelligent phrasing. He received an encore to which he responded with another number. Mr. Hyllested was heard in Beethoven's E flat concerto, of which he gave a brilliant and showy interpretation. The Adagio movement was played with refinement and taste and the orchestra accompanied it with more discretion than it had manifested in any earlier number. Miss Wycoff and Mr. L. A. Phelps were the vocalists. Mr. Petzet conducted the orchestra and managed it with considerable skill.

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"Shenandoah" has proved successful in the South, the lines favoring the Confederate army going especially well. The only change which the management has seen fit to make for the Southern tour is in the music at the close of the third act which accompanies Sheridan's ride. Instead of "Rally Round the Flag" "Dixie" is played in the South.

The New York Casino celebrated last night the fiftieth representation of the comedy-opera, "Poor Jonathan." The audience filled the theater and applauded the performance liberally. The house was decorated handsomely and souvenirs were presented to the ladies. The aggregate receipts for the fifty nights are $68,000.

"Poor Jonathan," as produced at the Casino, is pronounced by the New York press as being the best opera Mr. Aronson has ever produced. The cast of the opera, which is soon to be seen at the Chicago Opera-House, will include a number of well-known people. Camille Darville will make her first appearance here.

The "City Directory" continues to draw large crowds to the Chicago Opera-House. The piece is popular with admirers of farce comedy, and is presented by a company of clever specialty performers. The sale of seats for next week, the last of the engagement, is now in progress.

The fourth of the series of Thursday morning recitals for the benefit of the Visiting Nurse Association will take place tomorrow at Chickering-Hall. Mr. W. C. E. Seeboeck will play compositions by Moszkowski, and Mr. J. W. Marshbank will sing.

Break Up the Tribal System.

Detroit *Free Press:* It is time a change should be made in the treatment of the Indian and the Indian problem. It is but just that he should be cared for until he has so far been adapted by experience and education to the ways of civilization as to be self-supporting. It is right that he should be protected from dishonesty and fraud. Every power of the Government may very properly be exerted in the achievement of these ends. But it is also right and absolutely necessary that he should be divorced at once and forever from savagery. Whatever is done in the campaign on which it seems inevitable that the army should enter, should be done with this end in view. There should be no return to the old conditions. The tribes and the tribal system should be broken up and the Indians disarmed.

Delicate Hint to Congress.

Sioux City *Journal:* Congress is likely to accomplish more at the short session if it doesn't undertake too much. In other words, there ought to be a delicate exactness in adjusting what is bit off to capacity for legislative chewing.

ELECTION BILL TAKEN UP.

THE SENATE BEGINS CONSIDERATION OF THE MEASURE.

Democrats Will Make an Effort to Talk the Bill to Death, Several Senators Having Announced Their Intention to Talk a Week or More—Probability of a Change in the Rules to Stop Filibustering—The House Struggling with the Copyright Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The prosy way in which the Election bill has been taken up in the Senate gives no promise of the exciting scenes that are sure to come. The Democrats today outlined their plan of resistance by insisting on taking up all the time they could in making legitimate parliamentary demands. The debate will begin tomorrow, when Senator Hoar is entitled to the floor. He will make a good speech, for he is capable of it. Senator Spooner may follow him, but if the Democrats wish they can put forward some one on their side to have the next say. Their plan is to talk the bill to death. Senator Vest has boasted that he can make a two weeks' speech. Senator Morgan has modestly said that the few remarks he will want to submit won't take more than six days. Senator Call of Florida, who is a candidate for reëlection, if he gets the floor could easily waste a week explaining his constitutional objections to the bill. All this is a very pretty program, provided the Republican majority in the Senate will sit idly by and let it be carried out. But they won't. Some day, after a fair debate there will be a change in the rules. It will probably come by the presiding officer refusing further recognition of filibustering Senators and putting the question. This would make a precedent which would amount to a rule for the previous question. The Democrats will probably talk revolution, but there won't be anything of the sort. The Senate will simply demonstrate that it has legislative functions and is not a suicidal body. If it fails to make a precedent of this sort the confession will be open that the body is not a legislative one and that a minority can at any time render the majority powerless. As to the fate of the Election bill itself nothing is certain. The Republican majority is plenty large enough to pass the measure, but many of the Senators are half-hearted in its support and the votes of all of them cannot be counted on. The chances are that enough party spirit will be shown to put through the substitute for the House bill and send it to conference. Then the Democrats in the House, by absenting themselves, would make it necessary for a Republican quorum to be present in order to secure the adoption of the conference report.

Opening the Ball.

At the expiration of the hour devoted to the calendar in the Senate Mr. Hoar moved to proceed to the consideration of the House bill "to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States and to provide for the more efficient enforcement of such laws."

Mr. Gorman demanded the yeas and nays on that motion. The yeas and nays were taken and the vote (a strictly party one) resulted: Yeas, 41; nays, 30. So the Election bill was taken up and the Clerk began to read it.

Mr. Hoar suggested that instead of the original House bill being read the substitutes reported by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections be read.

Several Democratic Senators expressed dissent to that proposition, and Mr. Harris said, "No, no, let the original House bill be read." So the Clerk proceeded with the reading of the original House bill.

The reading went on monotonously and to empty chairs up to 2 o'clock, when, under the rules of the Senate, the "unfinished business" from the last session came up, being the House bill providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law.

Mr. Hoar moved to proceed with the consideration of the Election law and Mr. Gorman rose to argue against that motion.

The point of order was made by Mr. Hoar that the motion was not debatable, and the presiding officer (Mr. Hale) decided in support of the point of order, but said that he would submit the question to the determination of the Senate.

Mr. Butler inquired what the effect of Mr. Hoar's motion (if agreed to) would be on the "unfinished business."

The Presiding Officer—The effect of that would be to bring the Election bill before the Senate, and the "unfinished business" would not be taken up at any time afterwards except by a vote of the Senate.

Mr. Butler—If the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts shall prevail will it not result in the defeat of the Eight-Hour law?

Mr. Hoar—The Eight-Hour law can be defeated only by some unreasonable procrastination of the Election bill.

Mr. Morgan—I call for the reading of the Eight-Hour bill. I do not know what its prvoisions are and I want to understand what the measure is which (when half finished) is antagonized by the Election law. I believe that it is a bill to provide justice for laborers, and if that be the fact I have a right to know it.

No Stump Speeches Wanted.

Mr. Gorman having also alluded to the Eight-Hour bill being one in which many laboring men of the country were interested, objection was made by Mr. Hoar to the making of "stump speeches," and Mr. Butler remarked that the Senator from Massachusetts had set the example. Then with a view of facilitating matters and in deference to the views of Senators on his own side of the chamber Mr. Gorman withdrew his opposition to Mr. Hoar's motion, but called for the yeas and nays on it.

The question was taken on Mr. Hoar's motion to proceed with the Election bill, and it was agreed to by a strict party vote—yeas, 36; nays, 30.

Mr. Blair (who voted with the majority) gave notice that at the earliest opportunity, subject to the Election bill, he would move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Labor bill just displaced.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the bill at page 27, and had proceeded as far as page 59 (the whole number of pages covered by the House bill being 76) when Mr. Hoar suggested, for the convenience of Senators, that the reading of the remainder of the House bill be dispensed with and that the Senate substitute be read, the debate not to be entered on this afternoon. There being no objection, that course was followed, and the clerk began the reading of the Senate substitute, which covers 58 printed pages.

The reading of the bill was finished at 4:50, and the Senate then adjourned.

COPYRIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

The Friends of the Bill Making a Hard Fight for It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—In the House Mr. Harmer of Pennsylvania presented the petition of citizens of Philadelphia in favor of an amendment to the McKinley bill allowing a rebate on unbroken packages of smoking tobacco and snuff. Referred.

Senate bill referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the Chesapeake Female College for property destroyed during the war was passed.

In the morning hour Mr. Simonds from the Committee on Patents called up for consideration the Copyright bill.

Mr. Payson (Ill.) raised the question of consideration.

The House decided—yeas, 132; nays, 74—to consider the bill.

Following is the vote, the names of Republicans being printed in roman, Democrats in italics:

YEAS.

Adams,
Allen (Mich.),
Andrew,
Arnold,
Atkinson (W. Va.)
Baker,
Banks,
Bartine,
Bayne,
Belden,
Belknap,
Blount,
Boatner,
Boothman,
Boutelle,
Breckinridge (Ark.),
Breckinridge (Ky.),
Brewer,
Brosius,
Buchanan (N.J.)
Burrows,
Burton,
Butterworth,
Bynum,
Caldwell,
Campbell,
Caswell,
Cheadle,
Cheatham,
Chipman,
Cogswell,
Coleman,
Comstock,
Covert,
Craig,
Crain,
Culbertson (Pa.)
Cummings,
Dalzell,
Dargan,
Darlington,
Dingley,
Dorsey,
Dunnell,
Dunphy,
Evans,
Farquhar,
Flower,
Geissenhainer,
Greenhalge,
Grout,
Hansbrough,
Harmer,
Hemphill,
Herbert,
Herman,
Hitt,
Houk,
Ketcham,
Kinsey,
La Follette,
Laidlaw,
Langston,
Lawler,
Laws,
Lee,
Lester (Ga.),
Lodge,
Maish,
McComas,
McCormick,
McDuffie,
McKenna,
McKinley,
McMillin,
Moffitt,
Moore (N. H.),
Morey,
Morrow,
Morse,
Mutchler,
O'Donnell,
O'Neill (Pa.),
Osborne,
Outhwaite,
Payne,
Post,
Price,
Pindar,
Quackenbush,
Quinn,
Raines,
Randall,
Reilly,
Reyburn,
Rife,
Rusk,
Russell,
Sawyer,
Scull,
Sherman,
Shiveley,
Simonds,
Smyser,
Snider,
Spinola,
Spooner,
Stephenson,
Stewart (Vt.),
Stockbridge,
Stone (Pa.),
Sweet,
Sweeney,
Tarsney,
Taylor (Tenn.),
Thomas,
Tillman,
Townsend (Colo.),
Townsend (Pa.),
Tracey,
Vandever,
Vaux,
Waddill,
Walker,
Wallace (N. Y.),
Wiley,
Willcox,
Williams (O.),
Wilson (Wash.),
Wilson (W. Va.),
Wright,
Yoder—132.

NAYS.

Abbott,
Atkinson (Pa.),
Barnes,
Brookshire,
Brown, J. B.,
Brunner,
Buckalew,
Cannon,
Catchings,
Clements,
Connell,
Cooper (O.),
Culbertson (Tex)
De Lano,
Dockery,
Dolliver,
Edmunds,
Enloe,
Finley,
Haugen,
Heard,
Henderson (Ill.),
Henderson (Ia.),
Henderson (N.C)
Hill,
Holman,
Hooker,
Hopkins,
Kelley,
Kerr (Ia.),
Kilgore,
Lane,
Lanham,
Lester (Va.),
Lind,
Mansur,
Martin (Ind.),
McClellan,
Oates,
O'Ferrall,
O'Neall (Ind.),
Owens (O.),
Payson,
Peel,
Perkins,
Peters,
Pierce,
Ray,
Reed (Ia.),
Rogers,
Rowell,
Sayers,
Skinner,
Smith (Ill.),
Smith (W. Va.),
Stone (Ky.),
Taylor (Ill.),
Foreman,
Forney,
Gest,
Goodnight,
Grosvenor,
Hatch
McCreary,
McRea,
Mills,
Montgomery,
Moore (Tex.)
Norton,
Turner (Ga.),
Turner (Kas.),
Witthorne,
Wike,
Wilson (Ky.)—74

Recapitulation—Yeas, Republicans 95, Democrats 37—132; nays, Democrats 46, Republicans 28—74.

Mr. Simonds moved an amendment providing that the act shall go into effect July 1, 1891. Mr. Simonds demanded the previous question on the bill and amendment, pending which Mr. Kerr (Iowa) moved an adjournment.

The motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 82; nays, 132—and the question recurred on the demand for the previous question, pending which Mr. Hopkins of Illinois moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Spinola (New York) made the point of order that the motion was a dilatory one and could not be entertained.

The Speaker overruled the point and entertained the motion, which, on being put to a vote, was lost.

Mr. Blount of Georgia moved a reconsideration. Lost—yeas, 83; nays, 123.

A motion to adjourn having been voted down—yeas, 82; nays, 109—the question recurred on the demand for the previous question.

The previous question was ordered—yeas, 106; nays, 73.

The House then adjourned, leaving the bill as unfinished business.

The object of the bill is to permit foreigners to take American copyright on the same basis as American citizens in three cases: First—When the nation of the foreigner permits copyright to American citizens on substantially the same basis as its own citizens; second, when the nation of the foreigner gives to American citizens copyright privileges similar to those provided for in this bill; third, when the nation of the foreigner is a party to an international agreement providing for reciprocity in copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States can become a party thereto at its pleasure. A subsidiary but important proposition of the bill is that all books copyrighted under the proposed act shall be printed from type set within the United States or from plates made therefrom.

For a Tariff Commission.

Representative Frank of Missouri today introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission of five persons, to hold office for six years, not more than three of whom shall be of one political party, whose duty it shall be to examine into and ascertain the prices of commodities both in this country and abroad, with special reference to changes in the tariff laws of the United States. The permanent office of this commission is to be in Washington and the object of its framer is to secure information that will be valuable in any consideration of the tariff question.

Mr. Blaine Will Welcome the Delegates.

The Inter-Continental Railway Commission, composed of representatives from the United States and the other American Republics, which was recommended by the International American Conference for the purpose of supervising a survey for a line to connect the railway systems of North America with those of South America, will meet for organization in the diplomatic chamber of the Department of State at noon Thursday, Dec. 4. Secretary Blaine will deliver an address of welcome.

Notes from the Capital.

Representative Andrew of Massachusetts introduced a bill to place raw wool, coal, and iron ore on the free list.

Representative Felix Campbell introduced a resolution in the House directing the Secretary of the Interior to cause a new enumeration to be made of the citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Senator Sherman introduced a bill providing that the present Tariff act should not be construed to repeal or impair the stipulations contained in the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON STATEMENT.

Monthly Report of the Secretary of the Exchange—Heavy Movements.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2.—The monthly crop statement issued today by the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange shows a decrease in the quantity of cotton marketed in November of 115,127 bales compared with last month, and an increase of 14,264 bales over November, 1889—the totals having reached 1,616,576, against 1,602,312 in November, 1889, and 1,529,783 in November, 1888. The total in sight to date has passed the 4,000,000 mark and ranks with the heaviest records of previous years.

The movement from the first of September to the close of November includes total receipts at all United States delivery ports of 3,238,147, against 3,143,560 last year and 2,623,035 in 1888; net overland movement by railroad across the Mississippi, Ohio, and Potomac Rivers, 425,042, against 338,171 last year and 411,528 the year before last. Southern mill takings, exclusive of quantity consumed at Southern outports, 164,224, against 163,431 last year and 148,306 the year before, and interior towns in excess of those held at the commencement of the season, 372,430, against 257,357 last year and 296,861 the year before last.

These make the total amount of the cotton crop brought into sight during September, October, and November 4,199,903, against 3,902,519 last year and 3,469,730 the year before last, an excess this year of 29,334 bales over the corresponding three months of 1889 and 730,173 ahead of the same period in 1888.

Northern spinners took during November 418,403 bales, against 325,213 last year, an increase of their total for the three months to 864,056, against 658,822 last year and 849,253 the year before. This makes their average weekly takings for the season 66,466 bales, against 50,679 last year and 65,327 the year before.

HAVE NO USE FOR SERVANT GIRLS.

One Kitchen for Fifty Evanston Families—Co-operative Housekeeping.

The Evanston Coöperative Housekeeping Association is the name of a society recently incorporated in Evanston whose purpose is to solve the servant-girl problem. The association consists of fifty Evanston families, and no more will be admitted.

The officers of the association have been active recently in making arrangements for the successful carrying out of their object. As a result, temporary quarters have been secured at No. 711 Davis street. It is a story and basement building, which will be occupied as a coöperative kitchen and laundry, in which the meals of the members will be prepared and their linen washed. The building has been fitted out with improved laundry machinery and provided with kitchen furniture.

Harry L. Gian is now in charge of the Evanston enterprise. Mr. Gian says the building where the cooking, etc., is to be done is furnished with a stove that can hold fifty loaves of bread, an immense ice.box, and everything else necessary in an establishment of this kind.

Several wagons containing stoves are also a part of the institution, and beginning at noon Monday the subscribers will be furnished with hot meals. An elaborate bill of fare has been prepared and a variety of dishes will be served each day.

Mrs. B. J. Moore is President of the new society and Mrs. William Holabard Secretary.

BABY ONE SOLID RASH

Ugly, Painful, Blotched, Malicious. No Rest Day or Night. Cured by Cuticura Remedies in Three Weeks.

Our oldest child, now 6 years of age, when an infant 6 months old, was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched, and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally, we were advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvelous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion, your valuable remedies saved his life, and today he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred.

GEO. B. SMITH,
Att'y at Law and Ex-Pros. Att'y, Ashland, O.

Cuticura Remedies

If the thousands of little babies who have been cured of agonizing, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases could write, what a host of letters would be received by the proprietors of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Few can appreciate the agony these little ones suffer, and when these great remedies relieve in a single application the most distressing eczemas and itching and burning skin diseases, and point to a speedy and permanent cure, it is positively inhuman not to use them without a moment's delay. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, cure every humor and disease of the skin, scalp, and blood, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians and all other methods and remedies fail even to relieve.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all pains, inflammation, and weakness of the aged is the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the first and only pain-killing strengthening plaster. New, instantaneous, and infallible.

SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES.
DRINK FERRO MANGANESE "REGENT"
Waters of Excelsior Springs,
MISSOURI.
NATURE'S TONIC. DIURETIC and URIC SOLVENT.
POWERS & HARPER, Agents,
275 KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO.

You're to be congratulated if you have secured a properly made OVERCOAT or ULSTER. The OTHER KIND are most plenty, and the only place they look well is in the NEWSPAPERS. We will wager "dollars to buttons" that those who have or shall secure a

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Outfit will be enjoying pleasurable satisfaction from the same when delapidated button-holes, departed buttons, ripped linings, and faded fabrics are telling the other fellows WHY theirs cost less money at the outset and yet are the "DEAREST" and most disappointing in the end. We invite your attention only to Good Overcoats, Honest Ulsters, Well-Made Suits at Fair, Reasonable Prices. Guaranteed to be as full value at their respective prices as can be found anywhere in the West.

R., P. & Co.'s Winter Overcoats	$18 to $50
Other makes of Winter Overcoats	$10 to $20
R., P. & Co.'s Heavy Ulsters	$15 to $38
Other makes of Heavy Ulsters	$9.50 to $18

F. M. ATWOOD,
Clark and Madison-sts.,
N. W. Corner.

W. H. HAGEDON,
169 WABASH-AV.

CLEARANCE SALE
—OF CHOICE—
HATS and BONNETS
AT
50% REDUCTION.

The Rochester Lamp.

The Rochester

Perfect in Construction.
Artistic in Design.
Matchless in its Light.

Absolutely safe and unbreakable; so simple a child can manage it. Its light purer and brighter than gaslight, softer than electric light, more cheerful than either. A written guarantee goes with every lamp Ask for the lamp and the guarantee; insist upon seeing the stamp of the genuine—"The Rochester." 2,000 varieties.

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ROCHESTER LAMP CO., New York. | EDW. MILLER & CO., Meriden, Conn.
Sold in all good Lamp Stores.

IF YOU WANT
TO BUY ANYTHING IN
FURNITURE,
HOUSEFURNISHING
—OR—
HOLIDAY GOODS
C. W. & H. C.
STOREY,
253 & 255 State-st.,
WILL QUOTE YOU
THE LOWEST PRICES
AND GIVE
THE EASIEST TERMS.

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Windguard Chimney Tops
FOR
DEFECTIVE SMOKE FLUES.
Sewers Cleaned, Repaired, and Deodorized.
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Aiken, South Carolina.
Winter Resort for Health and Pleasure.
Driest Climate in the United States, except points of great altitude in the Rocky Mountains.
HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL.
First-Class in Every Respect.
Pure Spring Water. Perfect Drainage. Pure Milk from our own Dairy. Unexcelled Cuisine. Billiard Room, Ladies' Billiard Room, Bowling Alley, Tennis Courts, etc. Good Livery. Hotel grounds embrace 350 acres Pine Forest. Opens for season of 1890-'91,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20.
For circulars and terms address
B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.
CHARMING WINTER RESORT in the HIGHLANDS
HUNTSVILLE HOTEL.
SUBSTANTIAL—ELEGANT—NEW.
HARVEY S. DENISON, Manager.
BYRON F. DENISON, Assistant.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Special Reductions have been made in the Lace Dept. on desirable goods for Holiday Presents.

We quote the following:

500 Black, Hand Run, Spanish Scarfs,
At $3,95, $4.50, and $5.00 each.

500 Black Hand Run Spanish Fichus—extra large size and made of pure Italian silk, At $3.50. $3.95, and $4.50 each.

Colored Spanish Scarfs for Opera and Evening wear (*reduced from $9.00 and $15.00*) At $3.45 and $4.95 each.

Cream Oriental Lace Scarfs (*reduced from $3.50*)
At $1.95 each.

In Toilet Sets we offer:

1,000 two-piece Valenciennes Toilet Sets—Bureau Cover (*48x20 inches*), Pin Cushion Cover (*13½x13½ inches*),
At $1.00 a set.

1,000 four-piece Dentelle Duchesse Toilet Sets—Bureau Cover (*45x18 inches*), Pin Cushion Cover (*12x12 inches*), Side Mats (*8x8 inches*) At 75c a set.

Each of the Sets handsomely boxed.

The Decorative Department, Lace Aisle, shows exquisite Holiday Novelties, combinations of Lace and Satin, in Toilet Sets, Tidies, Mats, etc.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

In the Main Dress Goods Department we place on sale a collection of *High Novelties*—this season's productions—including Camel's Hair Plaids, Cheviots, Broadcloths, Serges, and English Suitings *for Tailor-Made Costumes*, in Checks, Stripes, Plaids, &c.—50 inches wide—at

75c a Yard.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Exclusive Agents in the United States for the "Freiderich Arnold-Greiz" All-Wool Henriettas.

We desire particularly to direct the attention of our patrons to the special excellence of these goods, for which we are the exclusive agents. Made from the finest Australian wools, the warps of combed yarn, they have a natural luster and firmness which is possessed *by no other brand.* We have in stock a full line of staple colors and *Blacks,* together with a large variety of new shades for the spring of *1891.*

In the main Dress Goods Department *"Friederich-Arnold-Greiz"* All-Wool Henriettas

46 inches wide, $1.00 per yd.
38 inches wide, 75c per yd.

Holroyd's Derby Ribbed
UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN

These goods are unquestionably the best fitting and most comfortable goods made. We show them in Pure Silk and in a large variety of shades of All Wool. In addition to above we show the products of the best manufacturers of the world of Medium, Fine, and Extra Fine Underwear, making a variety many times greater than can be seen elsewhere.

Hosiery,
Smoking Jackets,
Dressing Gowns,
Bath Robes,
Gloves,
Neckwear,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Silk Umbrellas.

INSPECTION INVITED.

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113 and 115 State-st.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Mrs. Burgwyn Maitland's Home and Day School for girls, No. 40 French Broad-av.

PALOMARES HOTEL, POMONA, CAL., ON S. P. R. R., one hour's ride from Los Angeles; 130 rooms, elegantly furnished, heat, and all modern improvements; table unsurpassed. Terms, $2.50 to $3.50 per day. C. J. HUNT, Manager.

Only 30 Days More
TO CLOSE OUT
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
—OF—
TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING
BEFORE VACATING.
The Greatest Bargains in America!

675 Fine Broad Wale Scotch Cheviot Overcoats, latest style, soft front, in black and gray serge lining and royal satin sleeve lining. Former price $44,
CUT TO $22.00.

586 Carr's English Melton Overcoats in blue, black, brown, gray, and drab, finely trimmed with heavy double warp linings and satin sleeve linings. Former price $35,
CUT TO $17.50.

514 Blue, Black, and Brown Elysian Overcoats, warm, soft, and nice. Former price $30,
CUT TO $15.00.

478 Blue, Black, and Brown Chinchilla Overcoats, velvet collars, serge linings, and chamois pockets. Former price $20,
CUT TO $10.00.

432 Blue and Brown Mixed Chinchilla Overcoats, elegantly trimmed and tailor made. Former price $7.50,
CUT TO $3.75.

376 Black and Gray Diagonal Cassimere Overcoats, a splendid coat for drivers and men exposed to all kinds of rough weather. Former price $5.50,
CUT TO $2.75.

317 Brown Diagonal Heavy Cassimere Overcoats, with Italian cloth lining, warranted to give good service. Former price $5.50,
CUT TO $2.75.

284 Double Back Blue Fur Beaver Overcoats, faced to side seam. Former price $40,
CUT TO $20.00.

214 Box Overcoats in 10 different shades, London style and finish, body trimmed with royal flannel, sleeves lined with English silk. Former price $38,
CUT TO $19.00.

196 French Montagnac Overcoats in blue, black, and brown, lined throughout with royal silk or satin, piped edges, Former price $50.
CUT TO $25.00.

THE GLOBE
229 & 231 State-st.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9.

BOYS'
—AND—
CHILDREN'S
Overcoats.

180 Cassimere and Cheviot Overcoats for boys from 3 to 8 years; guaranteed all wool. Former price $4,
CUT TO $2.00.

196 Elegant All-Wool Chinchilla Overcoats for boys from 3 to 8 years; warm, nice, and stylish. Former price $5,
CUT TO $2.50.

208 Elegant Chinchilla and Cassimere Overcoats, substantially made and trimmed. Former price $6.50,
CUT TO $3.25.

316 Fine Gray and Brown Stripe, Cheviot Cape Overcoats, handsomely trimmed and tailor-made. Former price $8.00,
CUT TO $4.00.

222 Fine Blue Chinchilla Cape Overcoats, serge linings, and strongly made. Former price $9.00,
CUT TO $4.50.

325 Boys' Fine Cape Overcoats in plaids and stripes, lined with cassimere body lining; very latest styles. Former price $10,
CUT TO $5.00.

THE GLOBE
229 & 231 State-st.
SATURDAY UNTIL 10:30.

HOLIDAY PIANOS

We have an unusually Choice Assortment of Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and the new scale KIMBALL PIANOS, in rich casings of Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Maple, and Satinwood. These Instruments were made especially for the Holiday Trade during the summer months. Time Payments. One Price and that Invariably the Lowest.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
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SPAULDING & CO.
(INCORPORATED),
Gold and Silver Smiths,
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Present for the inspection of the public an unusually Choice Selection of

WATCHES

For the HOLIDAY SEASON for MEN and WOMEN, for BOYS and GIRLS. Their line comprises a range of styles in cases from the simple finish of the PRACTICAL WATCH to the tasteful ENAMELED and JEWELED article for an ornament. The Choicest NOVELTIES in this department are shown, and all are guaranteed.

Repeaters, Chronographs, Split Seconds, and these in combination, by the best makers.

CHICAGO,
State and Monroe-sts.

PARIS,
36, Ave de'l Opera.

COULDN'T MEET THE RUN.

THE WEST SUPERIOR BANK OF COMMERCE FORCED TO SUSPEND.

The Institution Claims to Be Perfectly Solvent, but Inability to Realize on Its Securities Compels an Assignment—Depositors Will Probably Be Paid in Full—Yesterday's Stock Market Takes an Upward Turn and Part of Monday's Decline Is Regained.

West Superior, Wis., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The Bank of Commerce of this city withstood a heavy run last Wednesday. Local bankers and business-men came to the support of the Bank of Commerce upon that occasion and appearances indicated that the institution would come out all right. This morning the bank did not open for business, and customers were confronted with the following:

This bank will not open today, owing to the continued stringency in the money market. Will resume business as soon as we can realize on securities.

The City of Superior is a depositor to the amount of $250,000. At a late hour this afternoon Cashier Brooks furnished a statement of the bank's affairs:

The bank has liabilities of $520,000, with assets of $640,000. We believe our assets to be good, but they are not available in cash to meet the run. Owing to the continuance of stringency in the money market, and perhaps for some misconstrued telegram sent out, we are cut off from our resources promised by a correspondent. The Board of Directors is now considering a reorganization of the bank with increased capital, and hopes to resume speedily.

In reply to a question as to the immediate cause of the suspension Cashier Brooks said: "Although the other run on the bank had stopped many of the accounts were being rapidly checked out and it was impossible for us to go ahead without relief. We had never used our credit with the large banks, and had just made an arrangement with the Bank of North America to rediscount our paper to the extent of $50,000, and they had already placed $23,000 to our credit.

"Last night Controller Larson sent a telegram to New York telling the bank there not to place any of the new bond money to our credit, but to divide it among the other State banks here. This frightened the Bank of North America, and they refused us the promised assistance. This morning another telegram was sent by Controller Larson explaining that the first telegram meant no reflection on the Bank of Commerce, but even then, as the local banks would do no more for us, we decided to suspend."

Late this afternoon W. H. Slack, cashier of the First National Bank, was appointed assignee and furnished bonds of $700,000. The depositors are not afraid of losing money in the end. The directors are talking of a reorganization with increased capital. The First National Bank today loaned the city $50,000 to meet current expenses.

STOCKS AGAIN ADVANCING.

More than Half of Monday's Decline in Prices Regained Yesterday.

New York, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Traders covered today, and as a result stocks regained more than half of yesterday's decline. During the morning hours the general market was feverish at fractional recessions, while Northern Pacific preferred was notably active and sold down about 2 per cent. About noon the market became dull at the lower figures. This evidence that stocks were not being pressed for sale made the smaller "shorts" nervous, and presently they reached the conclusion that the lenders had been picking up stocks all around the room under cover of the selling of Northern Pacific preferred.

The rally which followed was stimulated by news from Philadelphia that the associated banks there were satisfied that the Keystone was sound and that they would see it safely through the "run." Dispatches from Chicago also were calculated to favor the rally.

From Washington, too, came bullish dispatches. Senator Plumb had a bill providing for the free coinage of silver into legal-tender dollars; a deal was on foot between Republican and Democratic Representatives to defeat the National Election bill and pass a free-coinage measure, etc. In short, all the report, rumor, and gossip was of a character to create bullish sentiment, and there was no revival of the sinister rumors which were afloat yesterday. Sterling exchange was much easier, and money was said to be coming here from Chicago, where New York funds commanded a premium of 75c per $1,000. The rally during the afternoon was sharp in the half-dozen leading issues, and notwithstanding a recession in the last half hour final prices show a recovery of more than half of yesterday's decline.

THE KEYSTONE MEETS ALL DEMANDS.

The Run on the Philadelphia Bank Wore Itself Out Yesterday.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The run on the Keystone National Bank, which was kept up so mercilessly all day yesterday and was resumed with even greater vigor this morning, practically collapsed about 1 o'clock this afternoon. By noon only about twenty waiting depositors were left of the 200 or 300 that were in line early this morning, and to pay these the bank had more than enough funds in its vaults. Twelve o'clock today was the critical period, as at that hour it would be known whether the bank had passed safely through the clearing-house. All its clearances were effected without a hitch, and soon after that many depositors who had drawn out their funds redeposited them.

City-Treasurer Bardsley said that the city's money had not and would not be withdrawn. The Keystone Bank paid out in the two days of the run $550,000 and received deposits of $225,000. The present financial crisis has caused such an unreasonable scare among bank depositors that a number of the banks have resorted to the expedient of paying checks in clearing-house due bills. The financial situation is improving, and the scare is now believed to be over.

IT FRIGHTENED THE BULLS.

Outside Reports Keep Up the Nervousness—Excitement on 'Change.

The wheat market was active and nervous yesterday. Prices traveled over a range of 1⅜ cents, selling at one time nearly a cent over Monday's close, but finally closing below the latter figures. The market was keenly sensitive to outside rumors and most of its movement was largely due to this cause. The opening for May was at $1.01⅜, an advance of ⅛, and the first movement was upward in response to encouraging cables, the news of a large decrease in stocks afloat, and good buying by the bulls. The market touched $1.02¼, with quite a show of buoyancy and appearance of doubling the advance, when the news was sprung of a smash in West Side cable stock on the local Stock Exchange. At the same time telegrams from Philadelphia reported disturbing rumors of further trouble in financial circles. The reports were too much for the bulls. They threw overboard a large share of their purchases, several commission houses leading with heavy sales. The bears seized their opportunity and battered away the advance, not resting until May was quoted at $1.00¾. A reaction of ⅛c followed, but the market fell again, winding up at $1.00⅝, a loss of about ⅝c from Monday.

B. P. Hutchinson bought 2,000,000 bushels of corn and was the heaviest bull influence in the market. Prices for May rose to 54⅜c, nearly 1c over Monday, and closed at 53⅝c, a gain of ⅜c.

Flurry in West Division Stock.

There was wild excitement on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday over West Chicago Street railway stock. The stock broke below par. About six weeks ago it was selling at 137½. The decline represents a loss on the total 100 000 shares of capital stock of $3 800,000. Nothing has happened to the stock. The trouble is all with the money market.

The market has been sagging steadily for three weeks. Yesterday there was a pressure to sell that was irresistible and quotations reached a point that brought out substantial buying. Over 3,000 shares changed hands in a few minutes. The morning session seemed to thoroughly clean up the weak holders, and in the afternoon the price went back to 102½, with about ten buyers for every seller.

A statement of earnings of the Chicago Brewing and Malting company was made public yesterday. The statement is to Sept 30 and shows the profits of the various breweries and malt-houses from the dates when taken in hand by the present company to have been $889,914, after deducting wages, materials, revenue stamps, and general expenses. The company has declared dividends at the rate of 8 per cent on the preferred stock and 15 per cent on the common stock and there is still left over $25,000.

Will Continue to Receive Certificates.

New York, Dec. 2.—The reorganized committee of the Sugar Trust authorized the Central Trust company to continue to receive deposits of certificates under the plan until further notice.

Failure at Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Joseph Lobman & Co., wholesale dealers in cigars and tobacco, assigned to Solomon Rothschild today. Liabilities, $11,000, assets, $8,500.

THE ICE KING HAS ISSUED HIS UKASE.

And Navigation Must Soon Stop—Lakes, Rivers, and Canals Freezing Over.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 2.—The weather continues severely cold. Later reports from Mud Lake are that ice is making rapidly and is now three inches thick. The steamer Algonquin, with a pilot, will clear down tomorrow.

The Myles is the only boat on Lake Superior to arrive. It will be advised by telegraph tomorrow at Port Arthur that there will be no prospect of getting through the river after Dec. 4 should the present weather continue. No ice has yet formed in the canal owing to a heavy current allowed to pass through the lock chamber.

Flour and Grain Shipments.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 2.—The lake shipments of flour and grain for the lake season just closed, which lasted from the last week of April to Nov. 29, were as follows: Flour, 2,496,000 barrels, a gain of 200,000 barrels over the shipments of 1889; wheat, 13,573,341 bushels, and corn and other grains 2,000,000 bushels. During the same time the receipts of flour here were 2,149,070 barrels, and of wheat 10,755,730 bushels. The amount of grain shipped out this fall was much less than for last fall, when 11,000,000 bushels went out in three months. This was owing to the small movement of wheat this way. Arrivals at the Port of Duluth for the season were 1,268, and the departures 1,272. Tonnage, arriving and departing, amounted to 2,739,287 tons, against 2,475,195 in 1889. This is the biggest record ever made here. A few arrivals and clearances from Lake Superior ports will be added before the harbor closes.

Barges Go Ashore in the Storm.

Mackinaw City, Mich., Dec. 2.—The steambarge Robert L. Fryer got ashore during the snow-storm about 1 o'clock this morning, on Lighthouse Point, below Cheboygan. Signals of distress soon brought the wrecking tug Favorite to its assistance, and after four hours' pulling the Fryer was released uninjured.

During all last night it blew strong from the northwest, with light snow.

The weather is cold, the mercury falling to 12 below zero. This morning the wind shifted to the northeast, with clearing and slightly warmer weather. This afternoon the wind worked around to the northwest, and is very light. The favorable change continues, although it is still quite cold.

Kenosha, Wis., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The steambarge A. C. Van Ruth of Chicago ran aground a mile south of this port in the heavy snow-storm at 8 o'clock this evening. The crew of eleven men were all brought off safe. The vessel is resting easy in a light sea, but is leaking some.

Buffalo Brevities.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The Brazil left this afternoon with coal for Chicago; the Dean Richmond for Toledo, and the Curtis and tow for Marine City departed tonight. The Saranac and Seneca, with coal for Chicago, will get away tomorrow. The Hadley, due tomorrow with grain, will load coal for Toledo on an old charter. This will be the last coal shipment of the season. The Tower, La Salle, and Glidden go to Cleveland and the Palmer to Detroit to lay up. The Wilhelm and Atlanta take their lumber cargoes to Ogdensburg.

The barge "107," which was sunk at the Soo, came down without trouble, although its water bottom was stove in. The Captain reports its wheat cargo very little damaged. It will unload tomorrow.

The Erie Canal is closed on account of heavy ice on the Eastern division. Thirty boats loaded with grain, mostly for New York, forty with lumber, and five with coal, were frozen in between Minderville and Schenectady. The boat Harry Hawley, with 8,200 bushels of wheat, is sunk at Minderville. The cargo and hull are insured in a St. Paul company.

Fears for a Tug and a Barge.

Racine, Wis., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The schooner Belle, the last of the Racine fleet, arrived today and was placed in winter quarters.

The tug Welcome started for Milwaukee with the barge Allegheny this afternoon, and it is feared that they have not reached that port, as a violent northeast gale has been blowing since shortly after they left. The barge is without canvas, having stripped when it arrived with a cargo of coal.

The Guido is still in port.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The tug Welcome and consort arrived this afternoon.

Steambarge Dyer Stranded.

Cheboygan, Mich., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The steambarge George H. Dyer stranded on Cheboygan Light Point last night during the heavy westerly wind and snow storm. It was released by the wrecking tug Favorite at an early hour this morning. The Dyer was coal-laden for Milwaukee. The Favorite then proceeded up the lake, probably to another wreck, as it has not yet returned.

Lake Freights Slow.

Lake freights were very slow yesterday, and those who were looking for higher rates were disappointed. Only two charters were made. The R. R. Rhodes took 75,000 bushels of corn for Buffalo at 3 cents and the H. S. Pickands 35,000 bushels for Port Huron on private terms.

Tug Burton Burned.

St. Joseph, Mich., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The tug Burton, owned by Berry Bros. of Muskegon and Chicago, took fire and burned to the water's edge in this harbor early this morning.

Around the Lakes.

Northport, Mich., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The steamers Lawrence and City of Charlevoix left here at noon today for Chicago. Snowing hard tonight.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Dec. 2.—The Colgate Hoyt took on board the wheat lightered from "107" and cleared at noon. The Stevens reports Mud Lake covered with ice about an inch thick this morning.

Toledo, O., Dec. 2.—The steambarge Cormorant will be docked here for repairs if the dock is sufficiently large, if not it will be towed to Cleveland. Its pipes are badly warped.

Port Arthur, Ont., Dec. 2.—The steamer Myles arrived yesterday with a cargo of steel rails and will endeavor to take on a cargo of wheat and sail for the East if the weather permits.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., Dec. 2.—The steambarge Nipigon and consort left this morning for Ogdensburg, but were obliged to return on account of rough weather and snow-storm. Nothing through the canal today. Wind tonight southwest, light; snowing.

Bay City, Mich., Dec. 2.—The Saginaw River is frozen over and navigation practically closed. The Burlington and tow are the only boats expected, and it is hardly possible they will come up. The season's business has been fairly satisfactory to vesselmen.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The following Upper Lake boats will winter here: Steamers Langdon, Prince, Frost, Averill, Rugee, Eber Ward, Wilhelm, D. M. Wilson, Whitney, Josephine; schooners Manitowoc, Wayne, Parker, J. B. Merrill, Doud, Fitzhugh, George W. Davis, George C. Finney, Beals. The Nipigon and consorts are also expected.

Vessel Movements of Dec. 2.

Fairport—Arrived—Castalia.

Manistee—Cleared—Joys, Colburn, Chicago.

Grand Haven—Arrived — Roanoke. Cleared—Elizabeth, Chicago.

Sheboygan—Arrived—Essie M. Thompson, Exchange, William Finch.

Manitowoc—Arrived—St. Joseph. Cleared—Lady Ellen, Maggie Marshall.

Gladstone — Cleared — Everett, Cleveland, ore; Northerner, Buffalo, flour.

South Chicago—Arrived—A. Folsom. Cleared—Robert C. Wente, F. and P. M. No. 2.

Erie—Arrived—Philadelphia, Robert Wallace. The life-saving crew will be mustered out Dec. 15.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up—W. H. Stevens, 2:10 p. m. Down—Colgate, Hoyt, "103," 12:30 a. m.; Algonquin, 4:30 p. m.

Sandy Beach—In harbor—S. C. Hall, Tom Scott. The Lansing, Majestic, Gratwick, and Gladiator left at daylight this morning.

Cleveland—Arrived — Pontiac, H. W. Sibley. Cleared with coal—Troy, St. Clair; A. Gebhart, Port Huron. Light — Viking, Alpena; Shiawassee, Detroit.

Mackinaw City—Down—Joliet, 10:40 a. m. Up—H. J. Jackson, 7 a. m.; Robert Fryer, 8; Chicago, 11. Later—Down—Cayuga, Wyoming, 2:40 p. m.; Jewett, 2:50. Up—Majestic, Gratwick, 2:15 p. m.; Livingston, 6:00.

Toledo—Arrived—Brittain, Osceola. Cleared with coal—Koal Kabin, Point Edwards. With sundries—S. E. Reynolds, Buffalo. Light—Grace Whitney, Dashing Wave, Detroit.

Buffalo—Arrived—Seneca, China, Brazil, Saranac, Buffalo, Hesper, Tower, 107, Susan Peck, Palmer, Mark Hopkins, Lozen, Wilhelm, Atlanta, Mirvana. Cleared—Curtis, Holland, Fassett, Reed, Marine City, to lay up.

Port Huron—Down—Spokane, Olympia, 1 p. m.; Wilbur, 2; Hodge, 2:10; M. M. Drake, with Leland, 2; Susquehanna, 3:30; Toltec, Miztec, 4:40; Newburg, 4:30; Lora, 6. Up—S. C. Hall, 11 last night; James Pickands, 1:20 a. m.; Mecosta, 4:30; John Craig, 9:15. Cleared—Goodell, Cleveland and barges.

Later — Up — Carter, Chamberlin and barges, 8.

Detroit—Up—John Craig, 1:40 a. m.; Porter Chamberlain and barges, 8:20; Tacoma, 3:20 p. m. Down—Castalia, 11:10 last night; Florida, 2:30 a. m.; Hadley, 7:50; Fedora, 8; Mercur, 9:50; Northern King, Hiawatha, Minnehaha, 12; America, 12:30 p. m.; Raleigh, 2; Robert Mills, 2:40; Missoula, Caledonia, 3; John W. Moore, 4:20; Commodore, 5:20; Spokane, Olympia, 6.

Later—Up—Grace Whitney, Dashing Wave arrived 8; Burlington and two barges, 9:20. Down—Cayuga, 7; Hodge, 8. Wind tonight is northwest; snowing hard. The Spokane and Olympia are tied at Smith's coal dock and the J. W. Moore at Hurley's.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Rosa Belle, Resumption, Ford River; Presto, Muskegon; York State, Marinette. With sundries—Chemung, Buffalo. With pig-iron—D. S. Austin, Depere. With coal—A. Folson, Nelson, Erie; Golden Age, Escanaba, Buffalo.

Cleared with sundries—Indiana, L. B. Coates, Manitowoc; Saugatuck, Pentwater. Light—Fayette, Arthur Bay; A. W. Lucky, Manistee. With grain—H. S. Pickands, Port Huron; R. R. Rhodes, Buffalo.

Escape of a Murderer.

Vandalia, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Sanford Noe, who was sent to the penitentiary from here five years ago for life for the murder of his wife, and who, after a year's confinement, was adjudged insane and placed in the asylum at Anna, escaped from that institution last night.

WANTS OF THE FARMERS.

LEGISLATION THA WILL SATISFY THE ALLIANCE MEN.

The Delegates to the Convention at Ocala, Fla., Get Down to Work—Recommendations by President Polk in His Annual Address—Congress Must Come Nearer to the People or the People Will Get Nearer to Congress—Political News.

Ocala, Fla., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Alliance has got fairly to work now. Sharp at noon today President Polk's gavel fell. The only business done was the calling of the roll and the appointment of a Committee on Credentials. After a recess for dinner another session was held, and Gov. Fleming of Florida made a formal speech of welcome, which was enthusiastically received. H. L. Loucks of South Dakota, who ran for Governor of that State in the recent election, responded in behalf the Alliance. He said it was the farmers' own fault that they found themselves as poorly off as they are now. They had followed the plow with wide open eyes, but party leaders had been followed with eyes tightly shut.

After the applause which greeted Mr. Louck's speech had subsided President Polk read his address.

President Polk's Address.

President Polk said in part:

The investigation of the causes which have conspired to place agriculture so far in the rear in the race of material progress has led to the general if not universal conviction that it is due in a large measure and in most part to partial discrimination and grossly unjust National legislation. This great organization, whose jurisdiction now extends to thirty-five States of this Union and whose membership and coworkers number millions of American freemen, will in the exercise of conservative political action strive to secure "equal rights for all and special privileges to none," and secure indeed "a Government of the people and by the people." Let this Supreme Council assert and maintain its dignity and its solemn purpose to protect and advance the interests of its constituency by declaring their legislative needs and by showing to the American Congress that when its demands on paper are ignored it can and will vindicate and maintain its claims at the ballot-box. Our recent experience with that body, as well as with the leaders of the two great political parties of the country, should admonish us that the time has arrived when this great organization should take bold and determined action to this end.

He recommended that the council authorize the organization of a National Legislative Council, to whom shall be committed the charge of all legislative reforms. The Legislative Council to be composed of the National President and the Presidents of all the States represented in the Supreme Council, and that it be required to transmit to each of the States in printed form, through the National Secretary, for distribution to the membership of the order, all measures of bills (together with the arguments in their favor) as they may decide should be enacted into laws.

The Order and Politics.

Mr. Polk spoke at great length on the subject of political action. In this connection he said:

While our organization is political it cannot be partisan or sectional in its action. It is as needless as it would be criminal to attempt to distinguish the fact that as an organization we have reached a critical period in our existence. Insidious and powerful influences are seeking to divert us from the high purposes and grand objects for which we were organized. Let us not impair our prestige and power by indifference or inactivity on the one hand or by grasping for the impracticable or unattainable on the other.

A careful review of the financial legislation by Congress for the last quarter of a century, together with the disregard manifested by that body to the just and urgent demands of the people for financial relief, has fixed upon the public mind the alarming apprehension that the seductive hands of monopolistic and corporative power has lifted the American Congress to that dangerous eminence from which they can no longer hear the cry of the people, but the decree has gone forth that this dangerous and threatening state of things cannot much longer exist. Congress must come nearer to the people or the people will get nearer to Congress. Let us not be diverted through the machinations of political intrigue from the great paramount issue now before the American people. Never in the political history of the country was there such universal interest among the people and such urgent demand on the political parties for financial reform as characterized the recent campaign and yet the great effort of the leaders of each of these parties and of the partisan press was to give overshadowing prominence to questions and issues partaking largely of a partisan character to the exclusion of the one great vital, living issue. Financial reform, a system of finance which recognizes and secures to every citizen of this country an equitable, fair, and just right to share its benefits, and which will furnish a volume of circulating medium adequate to the legitimate demands of the country at a low rate of interest, is the greatest and most urgent need of the time. Let the people here represented continue to reiterate and with increased emphasis demand that silver shall be restored to its dignity; that taxation shall be more nearly equalized by requiring that all property shall bear a just proportion of its burdens; that alien ownership of land shall be resisted and prohibited; that public transportation should be owned and controlled by the Government.

Rumors of Trouble.

There are reports current today which indicate that all is not harmonious in the Alliance. As it appears on the surface the trouble grows primarily out of the recent contest for the United States Senatorship in Georgia. Dr. C. W. Macune and Col. Livingston were active opponents of Gen. Gordon, and when Pat Calhoun, a director in the Richmond Terminal system and one of the best known railroad attorneys in the South, received the nomination of the anti-Gordon caucus the gentlemen supported his candidacy. A short time ago a dispatch dated Atlanta appeared in a Western paper which intimated without mentioning names that Mr. Calhoun had paid certain high officials in the Alliance $60,000 for their influence. It is alleged that an investigation of this dispatch fixed its authorship on President Polk's private secretary, Mr. Rittenhouse, and this is alleged to have caused hard feeling between Dr. Macune and Calhoun. The rumor is current that charges have been or will be formulated, charging Dr. Macune with using his influence with the Alliance to secure the nomination of Calhoun.

The convention held a long session tonight. The principal business was the report of the Committee on Credentials. There were several knotty points as to representation. President Polk announced some of the more important committees. His report has been ordered sent to the proper committees, who will report back on his suggestion. It is the opinion that the portion of the address referring to the meeting of the State Presidents as a legislative committee within sixty days of the adjournment of the convention to decide on the legislation to be urged by the alliance will be adopted with little if any opposition.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S EXTRA SESSION.

The Legislature Meets and Makes an Effort to Settle the Trouble.

Concord, N. H., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—New Hampshire legislators had their first experience with an extra legislative session for a half century today. The tangle, however, as to which party shall control the House and thereby elect a Governor and United States Senator, is still as complex as ever. Both Houses convened this morning, but neither transacted any business. The Senate, which is in working order, has in hand a bill covering the basis of representation in the next Legislature. This proposes the census of 1890 as such basis. The House devoted its attention to the composition of its own body. The disputed cases were all referred to the judiciary committee. The question at issue is whether census enumerators lose their place in the House. The Republican members maintain the negative, and the Democrats the affirmative, and majority and minority reports will be presented to the House tomorrow. Both Republicans and Democrats have agreed on the election of a clerk tomorrow. Further legislation the Democrats will oppose by every parliamentry tactic and they will have the support of some Republicans.

The report of the Judiciary Committee will recommend that twenty-two names be stricken from the House rolls, twelve Democrats and ten Republicans. Several more names are yet under consideration.

Demands of Connecticut Farmers.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 2.—The Connecticut Farmer League held its first annual meeting at the Capitol today and adopted resolutions recommended at a preliminary meeting. These favor distinct political action, and name the following objects to be secured: State insurance against loss by fire or lightning; choice of United States Senators by an electoral body in each State similar to those appointed to elect a President; provision by Congress (under a constitutional amendment) "to enact such laws as may be necessary in order to make it easily possible for any one desiring it to own and occupy sufficient land from which to gain a livelihood by obliging the largest land-holders when necessary to this end to sell enough of their land for that purpose on easy terms and at a price not exceeding its assessed value for taxation."

An Election Dispute Settled.

La Crosse, Wis., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—An extended argument was made today before the board engaged in the recount of the votes cast in this county for Senator. The chief point raised was the validity of the signature of the ballot clerk made with a rubber stamp. G. W. Woodward and C. L. Hood appeared for the Democrats, and ex-Senator Wing for the Republicans. The board held it had no power to construe the law and made a return of the ballots as recounted. This gives a gain of 11 for the Republicans in this county, and a gain of 25 for the Democrats in Vernon, making the majority of Connor, Democrat, 77. This ends the matter.

Call for a Convention in Collins' District.

Rock Island, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The Republican Senatorial Committee of the Twenty-first District met here today and issued a call for a convention at Cambridge Dec. 16, to nominate a candidate for the Legislature to succeed W. C. Collins, resigned. The Governor is expected to issue a call for a special election Dec. 30.

ARRANGING FOR A CONSOLIDATION.

Meeting Between Representatives of the Brooklyn Clubs—Sporting News.

New York, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Early this morning the directors of the Brooklyn Players' League held a meeting to consider a plan for consolidating their interests with those of the Brooklyn National League Club. Messrs. Byrne, Doyle, and Abel of the National League club have made a certain proposition that is now under serious consideration by the Players' League men, a majority of whom are bent upon ending the existing controversy in Brooklyn as soon as possible. Leading stockholders of the club located at Eastern Park are a unit for consolidation, but they want to have the new Brooklyn club play its championship games on their grounds instead of at Washington Park. This is the only hitch at present.

Association Ball for Chicago.

President Thurman of the American Association will arrive in the city today or tomorrow to consult with Mr. Spalding about the feasibility of putting an American Association club into Chicago.

Mr. Spalding has been decidedly reticent on this point, but it is probable that his consent will not be obtained. He recognizes the fact that the coming year is to be a trying one and he hardly cares to be burdened with two clubs in his efforts to put the game back to where it was before the base-ball war. In all the plans for next season Chicago is given a place in the Association circuit and Mr. Thurman will no doubt bring every argument to bear on Mr. Spalding to secure a foothold here. He may succeed. If a club is put in here the schedule will be so arranged that there will be no conflicting dates and it will probably be stipulated that the team must not bear the name Chicago.

Indoor Base-Ball.

The Farraguts defeated the Oaks at indoor base-ball at Austin last evening by a score of 10 to 9.

The Illinois Trusts shut out the Fort Dearborns by a score of 7 to 0.

There will be a meeting of the Midwinter League tonight at the Grand Pacific to appoint a staff of umpires and adopt rules.

To Settle Trotting Disputes.

The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association commenced its annual session at the Auditorium yesterday. Vice-President D. C. Beaman of Denver presided, and Secretary J. H. Steiner of Detroit was present. The other members present were C. L. Benjamin of Saginaw, Mich., W. J. Ijams of Terre Haute, John Farley of Toledo, and E. C. Lewis of this city. President Green of St. Louis and G. B. McFall of Oskaloosa, Ia., failed to put in an appearance.

The object of the meeting is to pass on all questions of protest during the year and define certain rules the construction of which is in doubt. There are eighty cases before the board.

At yesterday's session the members did not go into executive session. There is in the Treasury upwards of $12,000, held on account of protests.

An interesting case which will prove a puzzler to the board is that of C. F. Emery vs. The Central Illinois Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association, which comprises the circuit of Bloomington, Decatur, Springfield, and Aurora. The question is whether the association or the winning horses are entitled to the amount paid in by subscribers in excess of the guaranteed stakes. All of the meetings had funds in excess, and at Springfield the amount was about $600. Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa.; S. A. Brown, Kalamazoo, and C. F. Emery, Cleveland, are the protestants. The case of Emery was the only one considered. A long argument written by him was read. Secretary H. W. Butler made an argument for the Springfield Association. The case will be further considered and a decision will establish a precedent.

Action was taken in only two cases. In that of Rich Price vs. Smith & Russell, owners of the stallion Decorah, the defendants proved that they were members of the Minnesota association, and the protest against his entry at the State Fair at Hamline was overruled.

A protest against Y. D. Scales' trotter Exeter on the ground that at Bloomington he was not entered until after the time set for the close of the entries was overruled.

Meeting of the Board of Review.

New York, Dec. 2.—The parlors of the Murray Hill Hotel were crowded tonight with men known from New York to California. They had assembled to listen to the one hundred odd cases which come before the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association of the United States, which opened its December session this evening.

Ira Ryerson of Goshen, N. Y., appeared before the board to explain the case of his horse Taylorson, which was ruled off the Chicago track at Chicago May 10 last because there appeared to be a doubt as to the identity of the horse Taylorson. A horse named Elias Tryon, it was claimed, entered for another race on a different class, was identical with Ryerson's Taylorson. The board will be in session for perhaps a week or ten days. The board will meet again tomorrow evening at 7. All the cases will be considered by the board in executive session, and before the adjournment is taken the results will be announced.

Results at Guttenberg.

New York, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—A cold wind blew across the track at Guttenberg today and through the grand stand. It drove spectators to shelter, and throughout the afternoon stoves were surrounded by large crowds. Summaries follow:

First race, six furlongs—Salisbury first, Can't Tell second, Meriden third. Time, 1:16.

Second race, five and a half furlongs—Evangeline first, Bush Bolt second, Sir Rae third. Time, 1:10.

Third race, six furlongs—Mohican first, Queen Hattie second, Fabian third. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race, mile and a furlong—Folsom first, Lela May second, Can Can third. Time, 1:59¾.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Kenwood first, Painkiller second, Iago third. Time, 1:23¼.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Anomaly first, Sour Mash second, Oarsman third. Time, 1:35½.

Moth Throws Graham.

There was a wrestling match, catch-as-catch-can, at Tom Connors' gymnasium on Cottage Grove avenue last night between John Graham and Charles Moth for a purse of $225. Graham outweighs Moth by at least fifty pounds. The first bout was taken by Moth in just nine minutes, the exact length of time that it took his opponent to win the second round. Moth took the third bout and the match in eight minutes. During the match there was clever work by both men, Moth exciting applause by the way in which he broke several of Graham's double-Nelson holds.

Early in the evening there were some amateur contests for a gold medal. Will Fox threw Harry Campbell and David Brunswick took a match from Vincent Fox. Brunswick and Vincent Fox will decide the medal's ownership one week from Monday.

A match for a considerable sum will shortly occur between Tom Connors and Charles Moth.

Corbett Not Anxious to Fight.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Now that Slavin has accepted Jim Corbett's terms and the Olympic Club of New Orleans has offered a $6,000 purse for a battle between the giants Corbett's San Francisco friends are waiting patiently to see what the great coast heavyweight will do. He cannot crawl out of a battle on account of his contract with the Olympic Club of San Francisco not expiring until May 1 next, for the club will release him from his engagement at any time. It looks decidedly at the present time as if he had made a colossal bluff at Slavin and had been unexpectedly called.

Press Billiard Tournament.

Two games were played yesterday in the press billiard tournament. The first was between Riley (105) and Willson (80). The former won by a close score. The score:

Willson—1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 4, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 4, 1, 0, 2, 4, 2, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 4, 1, 1, 0, 0, 6, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 2, 0. Total, 72. Average, 1 2-70.

Riley—2, 2, 1, 0, 4, 2, 0, 0, 2, 2, 4, 0, 10, 0, 1, 0, 0, 4, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0, 1, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 4, 9, 0, 2, 0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 10, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 5, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 12, 5, 0, 2, 3, 0, 1, 1. Total, 105. Average, 1 35-70.

Payne (60) and Houseman (150) then played and the former won. The score:

Houseman—0, 19, 1, 1, 0, 13, 2, 1, 5, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 1, 2, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 5, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 2, 6, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 9, 0, 2, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 7, 1, 2. Total, 119. Average, 1 49-70.

Payne—0, 1, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 3, 4, 0, 0, 0, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 0, 0, 6, 0, 1, 0, 3, 1, 2, 0, 1, 1. Total, 60. Average, 60-70.

Tonight Washburne and Sheridan, McDonald and Wardrop play.

Issued Bogus Jury Certificates.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—County Auditor Kain has unearthed a remarkable fraud in the County Clerk's office in the issue of bogus jury certificates, the guilty party being J. P. Davis, a deputy clerk, who has been pocketing money by this ingenious style of theft for the last four or five years, his total stealings amounting to several thousand dollars. When Clerk O'Connor discovered the robbery he was so enraged that he attacked Davis with his fists and so disabled him that he is now in the City Hospital, though under arrest.

HOW TO RUN THE FAIR.

GEN. A. T. GOSHORN WILL GIVE DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS POINTERS.

He Was Director-General of the Centennial and Learned Much by the Experience—What He Says on the Subject in General—Oregon Will Make a Great Exhibit—Recommendations of Secretary Windom—Legislation That Is Needed.

Gen. A. T. Goshorn, Director-General of the Centennial, will call on Director-General Davis of the Columbian Exposition today and give him the benefit of his experience in World's Fair matters.

"It must be largely a one-man power," he said yesterday, "and I am glad to see that the World's Fair is getting away from the complicated machinery of large bodies. We had the same conflicts in Philadelphia and did not get away from them until the Executive Committee of thirteen practically took charge."

Gen. Goshorn thought the creating of a Board of Reference and Control an excellent idea, as it tended to a centralization of power; an executive committee of twenty-six was too unwieldy. The bureau system he thought the only proper one for the execution of the work, and in the preparation of this Chicago was ahead of Philadelphia.

"I handled the business alone," he said, "until it got so heavy that I couldn't possibly do it. Then bureaus were organized. The Foreign Bureau was under my charge. A head was appointed to it, but he fortunately resigned. I say fortunately because I found that foreigners objected to treating with subordinates. They wanted to treat direct with the head of the whole exhibition. So it was too with all foreign Governments."

Gen. Goshorn said also that the foreign nations refused to pay any attention to the proclamation issued by the United States, and that invitations had to be sent later to each Government separately. In the case of the coming exhibition that is provided for by the act of Congress. The Secretary of State will communicate with the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations, extending the necessary invitations at the time the proclamation is issued.

"But our plans were completed in 1873. However, with a small body, work can be done rapidly."

None of the bureau appointments have yet been made, although it is generally supposed that the head of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion will be known today or tomorrow unless a decision be reached to appoint a temporary head merely at present.

Jaycox is back at his desk in spite of his resignation as Traffic Manager, but no one will say whether he was reappointed. If so, there will be a vigorous kick from the Committee on Tariffs and Transportation, which insisted that it should be consulted regarding the appointment.

Oregon Making Preparations.

The Oregon State Board of Commissioners has mapped out a plan for an Oregon exhibit and has issued a circular to the people of Oregon. After stating that it is the best chance ever given to increase interest in the development of the country, it continues:

If any exhibit on behalf of the State is to be made it must be upon a scale corresponding with the general gigantic scope of the Exposition. The best of Oregon's products should be collected in great quantities and so displayed as to hold the attention of the millions of people who will attend the Exposition. We think no less than ten acres of ground should be secured, which should be prepared so as to represent topographically a miniature of the State planted with the trees and shrubs native to this region. A large building should be constructed of Oregon woods, in all styles of finish, and furnished with Oregon-made furniture of native woods. In this building should be arranged such of the exhibits as are not better displayed in the open air. We deem it important that samples of our products be distributed free, and in a most liberal manner, so that Oregon-grown grain, fruit, and vegetables, wool, hops, fish, woods, etc., may be carried everywhere, to show their great superiority by comparison with whatever they may meet. This item alone calls for a large sum of money, and a minimum estimate of the sum necessary to carry out the plan above outlined may be stated in the rough at $250,000.

WHAT SECRETARY WINDOM SAYS.

Recommendations for the Expense of the National Commission.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The gist of Secretary Windom's recommendation for World's Fair legislation is that Congress should make some definite provision for the expenses of the National Commission. This he thinks ought to be done so that the disbursements for the commission need not be treated as contingent expenses. The Secretary in his report says the plans for the building authorized by Congress are now in course of preparation. It is intended to be of such dimensions as to provide about 200,000 square feet of floor. Up to Nov. 15 the expenditures for all purposes of the commission had been about $47,000. The Secretary explains that the salary of the officers of the commission were fixed by a unanimous vote of the commission, and for that reason were approved. Secretary Butterworth said this afternoon that the local directory had nothing in the way of legislation to ask at present. The board has found that the sum set aside for the Government won't be enough to make a proper exhibit. It therefore proposes to explain the matter to Congress and to ask for more money.

Congressman Flower of New York today said that the World's Fair Congressional Committee would meet soon after Mr. Candler, the Chairman, returned to the city and decide what, if anything, was necessary to be done as a result of the committee's visit to Chicago. The committee would be governed, he said, largely by the course pursued by the National Commission. The commission had already adopted some of the suggestions of the committee and might, perhaps, by adopting others obviate the necessity for any Congressional action.

Mr. Flower said he thought the committee was unanimous in the opinion that the National Commission should give the Chicago local committee more liberty.

Dissatisfied with the Fruit Schedule.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The twentieth annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society began its session here today. The most important business transacted was the adoption of the report of the Executive Committee. The committee found much dissatisfaction with the fruit schedule as issued by the World's Fair. In grape culture there are thirteen classes, while in the horticultural and pomological departments there are but four classes each. The committee favored sending letters to other State societies and asking for their coöperation in having the schedule changed. The committee favored the appointment of a committee to look after the horticultural display to be made at the World's Fair by an appropriation to be made by the State Legislature for that purpose, and advocated that horticulture be made next in importance to agriculture.

County Officials in Trouble.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 2.—The United States grand jury returned twenty-three indictments and adjourned. The jury presented a memorial to Judge Brown, reciting that it had been brought to its notice that there were startling irregularities in some counties in regard to the naturalization of aliens. Numerous Deputy Clerks have been appointed in various towns whose duty it was to issue certificates of naturalization, which was performed with a great deal of laxity. It is said a number of indictments were found against certain County Clerks and their deputies.

Rock Island Conductors Complaining.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 2.—A number of members of the Grievance Committee of the Order of Railway Conductors will leave this city tonight for Chicago in response to a call of Chairman C. S. Glaspell. The meeting is called for the purpose of adjusting differences regarding salaries on Eastern divisions of the Rock Island.

General Sporting Notes.

Kilrain and Godfrey are talking fight and may soon meet.

Kid Gleason has at last signed with the Philadelphia league club.

Gov.-elect Russell of Massachusetts is a warm admirer of foot-ball.

The Guttenberg track will offer a stake for 2-year-olds Jan. 1. The yearlings become 2-year-olds that day.

The New Orleans grand jury has appealed to the City Council to repeal the law allowing glove contests.

The California Athletic Club is out with an offer of a purse for Ted Pritchard and young Mitchell to battle for.

Charley Radbourn has opened a saloon at Bloomington. He does not care how the war ends as he is well cared for.

Jim Whitney, the old Boston pitcher, is through with base-ball forever. He is running a feed store at Binghamton, N. Y.

George Siddons, the well-known featherweight, will be tendered a benefit at the Alexandria gymnasium tonight. Tom Ryan will wind up with Siddons.

Phillips' digestible cocoa furnishes nutriment and aids digestion.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT AUGUSTA, GA.

Valuable Railroad Property Swept Away—Losses Elsewhere.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 2.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the Georgia railroad offices and freight depot and partially burned the Union Passenger station. The total loss is about $75,000 and the total insurance $54,000. The net loss is mostly on freight remaining in the depot longer than the time allowed, and it is pretty well distributed among the large merchants of the city.

Pekin, Ill., Dec. 2.—The high-school building, a large three-story structure, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $80,000; insurance, $22,250.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 2.—The large building used as a commissary department at Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, was burned today with all its contents.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The barn, granary, and corn-cribs of James Breckinridge near Mason City, Mason County, burned this morning. A number of valuable horses, cattle, and hogs perished. The loss is $11,000; insurance, $6,000.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 2.—A most disastrous fire occurred at the Village of Collinwood, five miles from here, this morning. It started at 4 o'clock in the rear of Ralph Shepard's hardware store on Main street. The losses were as follows: Shepard's hardware store, stock and building, $10,000, partially covered by insurance; T. J. Benty's grocery, stock and building, $5,000, insured; Fred Shepard's meat-market, $400; T. J. Benty's building, $4,500, insurance, $3,000; building and hardware stock of Barnard & Schane, $8,000, insurance, $5,000; Post-Office Building, $1,000; billiard parlors owned by Mrs. Lloyd, $1,000; dwelling-house owned by Mr. Smith, $1,000.

Lima, O., Dec. 2.—The large hub and spoke factory located at Anna Station burned this evening. A telegram was received here saying the whole town was in danger and asking for a fire-engine, which was sent by a special train.

MILWAUKEE DEMOCRATS ELECT A MAYOR

Peter J. Somers to Fill the Place Vacated by Gov.-Elect Peck.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Had the Republicans cast the same vote in the special election today as they did in the November election in this city they would have elected a Republican Mayor for the unexpired term of Gov.-elect Peck, but a campaign of only two days failed to rally them to the polls, while the Democrats were out in force and elected Peter J. Somers as Mayor by an overwhelming plurality. The total vote cast was 21,762, of which P. J. Somers (Dem.) received 13,740. F. H. Magdeburg, (Rep.) 6,891, John Stippic, (Union Labor) 1,131, giving Somers a majority of 5,718 and a plurality over Magdeburg of 6,849. As compared with the vote of the November election over 7,000 Republicans did not go to the polls today. With the Common Council overwhelmingly Democratic and the other city offices in their possession also, thousands of Republicans thought that the Democrats should be allowed to name a successor to Mayor Peck, lest in the future a Republican Mayor might be held responsible for Democratic blunders where he was practically powerless to act. From the first these Republicans were opposed to a party nomination, and consequently they did not vote today. The Democrats though polled a heavy vote through an active campaign and by reviving the Bennett law issue, in which they were ably assisted by the Lutheran clergy and the Catholic priests, the clergy in some of the churches last Sunday urging their parishioners to vote the Democratic ticket today.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Capt. Daniel Howell.

Waukesha, Wis., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Today occurred the death of Capt. Daniel Howell, 83 years of age. He was a native of Franklin, Del. He served as Captain of Company G, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, from 1862 to 1863. He was once prominent in the Masonic order, having occupied the position of Grand Master of this State. He was an uncle of Judge Frank H. Puttney. He leaves a wife to whom he was married in 1828 at Sidney, N. Y.

Scott H. Sinclair.

Scott H. Sinclair died at Kankakee, Ill., Sunday, and his remains were brought to Chicago yesterday. The funeral will be held this afternoon from No. 161 Twenty-second street. Mr. Sinclair came to Chicago from Michigan twenty-five years ago, and was in business with his father in the manufacture of laundry-machines at No. 258 Michigan street. The deceased was 45 years old and resided at No. 338 Ohio street.

Col. S. D. Stewart.

Sutter Creek, Cal., Dec. 2.—Col. S. D. Stewart, a brother of United States Senator Stewart, superintendent and large owner of the Lincoln Mine, died this morning of apoplexy. The deceased was well known in mining circles, and was at one time State Senator of the State of Nevada.

Obituary Notes.

A. L. Brown died at Champaign, Ill., yesterday.

Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox died in Washington yesterday.

Thomas Fox, 81 years of age, died at Beloit, Wis., yesterday.

Jacob Drummond, 80 years of age, died at Kalamazoo, Mich., yesterday.

Dr. Thomas G. Vincent died at Tacoma, Wash., yesterday. He was for many years a resident of Rockford, Ill.

A French Consumption Doctor.

Dr. Mathieu, the French rival of Dr. Koch, has been interviewed by a Paris reporter. The doctor is a man of about 55 years of age, very modest and cheerful in manner. He lives in the little Town of Estissac, in the Aube Department, where he has practiced as a physician for twenty-seven years, and where just now the principal hotel is crowded with his consumptive patients. In answer to the reporter he said: "Dr. Koch battles with the microbe, they say, by the vaccination method. I believe that is a mistake, and I act differently. Up to the present time physicians have confined themselves in their treatment of diseases to the chemical virtues of medicinal substances, vegetable or mineral. For my part I employ the physical properties of plants. By means of a special process I extract from them a sort of electrical fluid which, passing into the human body, attacks the ptomaine or liquid in which the bacillus lives. In a word, I modify the medium in which the microbe exists to such a point that it must die. That is the whole of my secret, or at least all I can reveal at present."

The reporter at first got the impression that the doctor was either a charlatan or an illuminé; but on investigation he found that several most extraordinary cures have already been actually made by the method he employs for the cure of lung diseases. He makes his patients drink a liquid charged with electricity, and he also uses the same liquid, but more heavily charged, for hypodermic injections. In the first and second stages of consumption he guarantees a cure.

Wanted—A Cook with a Grief.

A lot of women were discussing the servant problem yesterday, and one clever woman put forward an entirely new idea as to the desirable requirements for a servant. "I have grown modest in late years," she said. "I no longer demand, as I once used to, that my cook shall know how to cook or that my waitress shall understand sewing—not at all. The one demand I do make in the servant who comes to me is that she shall have a grief. I advertise 'Wanted—A cook with a grief—serviceable and warranted to last.' There's nothing that will make a woman so tractable and teachable as a grief. And you see a woman with an affliction doesn't want to be off nights like gay-hearted girls. She stays at home and nurses her sorrow and thinks up little things to do about the house, meantime. Such a woman will accomplish a great amount of work. What kind of a grief do I find most serviceable? A disappointment in love, if I treat it with deep consideration and respect, will last the longest—longer even than mourning for a dead husband. For widows, you know, are much like babies, they cry a good deal the first six months, then they begin to take notice, and they're very hard to bring through the second summer."—*New York Sun.*

Two Burglars Held Over.

The Cain brothers, recently captured by the police on the North Side, were held to the Criminal Court yesterday in $16,000 bail each on eight charges. Charles Cain was held for burglary and James Holliday, his brother, for receiving stolen goods.

BOUNCED THE PREACHER.

METHODIST BRETHREN MAKE SHORT WORK OF A HUGGING PARSON.

A Martinsville (Ind.) Minister Embraces a Member of His Flock and Is Given Three Weeks to Leave Town—A St. Paul Man on Trial Charged with Having Drowned His Wife and Child Last August—One of Moore's Alleged Murderers Arraigned at Ottawa.

Martinsville, Ind., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The Rev. E. R. Vest, pastor of the M. E. Church here, was dismissed last night by the official board. The trouble grew out of Mr. Vest's hugging Miss Mary Hubbard while at the parsonage practicing the marriage ceremony to take place in the church Thanksgiving-Day. Miss Mary told her mother and her father called on the reverend gentleman and gave him three weeks to leave town. The wedding occurred on the date announced, but the pastor was left out. The Rev. Vest was serving his third year as pastor, and was well liked by all. The affair has caused quite a commotion in the church and community.

SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL.

Walter F. Horton Charged with Drowning His Wife and Child.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The famous case of Walter F. Horton of the Northern Pacific, under arrest on a charge of having drowned his wife and child in the Mississippi River on the evening of Aug. 14 last while rowing with them in an open boat, came up for trial today. There were no eye-witnesses to the alleged murder. The evidence indicates that Horton deliberately planned the murder to get rid of his wife in order to be free to marry Miss Mary Van Wie, a young and pretty teacher in the Lincoln School, St. Paul. Mrs. Horton had been living with her parents at Trempealeau, Wis., for the last four years, she and her husband having separated. The testimony at the preliminary examination showed that through Horton's solicitation his wife had returned to live with him but a week before the tragedy, though he was still keeping company with Miss Van Wie, and sensational letters were read in court from her indicating that Horton intended to marry her in a few months.

The Moore Murder Trial at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The jury in the Moore murder trial was taken today and the case is now in progress. Six days were consumed in selecting a jury. Ford, the defendant, it is alleged, was an accomplice of William O'Brien in the murder of David Moore, the traveling salesman who was killed in Allen Park June 23 last. The opening statement for the prosecution was made by State's-Attorney Blake. The defense will make its opening statement tomorrow.

Wants the Banker Arrested.

Waupaca, Wis., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Today Mrs. Jane Phen made complaint before Judge Chesley, asking that a warrant be issued for the arrest of Evan Coolidge, the former proprietor of the Waupaca Bank, which made an assignment Sept. 8 last. Mrs. Phen made a small deposit in the bank a few days before the assignment, and now charges Coolidge with receiving the money when he knew himself to be insolvent. The defendant is Postmaster here, and has always borne an unimpeachable reputation.

Believe She Was Buried Alive.

Bridgeport, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cynthia Higgdon was pronounced dead by St. Louis physicians Sunday night and her body was brought here last night for interment. When the casket was opened her husband became satisfied that she was yet living and stopped the funeral. A local physician was sent for and applied electrical and other tests and decided that she was dead, after which the exercise proceeded. The affair caused much excitement, and all are not yet satisfied that she was dead when buried.

Union Pacific Employes Discharged.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Over 100 more men in the employ of the Union Pacific will be thrown out of employment by an order issued from the headquarters of the road today for further reduction of the force. These men are now employed at the Council Bluffs transfer yards and the company's machine-shops in this city. This will make a total reduction within the last few days of 290 men.

May Be Made a Way Station.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Today Mayor Kannon appointed a committee of Aldermen to wait upon General Manager Hays at St. Louis to learn officially what the Wabash railway company intends to do in reference to the removal of the Decatur shops and changing of the present terminals of the divisions to Bement.

Arrested for Infanticide.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Minnie May Mabbitt, alias Jones, a pretty girl of 17, was brought from Flora, Ind., today to answer the charge of murdering her babe, a charge upon which her brothers, Mont and Oris Mabbitt, are already in jail. This afternoon she confessed.

Northwestern Miscellany.

Miss Grace Sterling and George L. Lindsley were married at Madison, Wis., last night.

The First National Bank of Marion, Ill., was organized yesterday with $50,000 capital stock.

Fred Crich of Ypsilanti, Mich., committed suicide last night in the presence of his wife and family by taking a dose of poison.

Brooklyn is the first Iowa town to vote against woman suffrage in the Methodist Church. The vote there was 31 for to 43 against.

E. B. Young, business manager of the New York comedy company, has mysteriously disappeared from the American Hotel at Monticello, Ill.

Martin Mergel, a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, Ind., committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself to escape death by consumption.

The millers of Indiana have organized an association, they say, however, not as a trust. Nevertheless an attempt will be made to fix a schedule of prices.

The meeting of the Iowa Fine Stock Breeders' Association opened at Oskaloosa yesterday with a large attendance in the cattle, hog, and sheep departments.

A. E. Stevenson of Bloomington, Ill., started yesterday for the City of Mexico. It is reported he goes to look after business in connection with the World's Fair.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Racine College was held yesterday. The reports submitted showed the institution to be in a flourishing condition.

In Clinton, Ia., the annual meeting began yesterday of the Brotherhood of Upper Mississippi River Pilots. Of the 184 members 100 were present. The deliberations are secret.

Maj. R. M. Wood, editor of the Joliet *Republican and Sun* and first Adjutant of the first Grand Army post, Decatur Post, No. 1, has been elected Post Commander of Bartleson Post, No. 6.

The Journeyman Barbers' International Convention began its annual convention at Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday. Sixty-five delegates were present from every State in the Union and Canada.

When Treasurer Ijams of McLean County, Illinois, retired from office yesterday he handed over to his successor, James L. Douglass, $41,300. McLean County has not owed a dollar for a number of years.

John Bentley and Harry Melville of Wheeling, W. Va., a few days ago left an Aurora (Ill.) boarding-house with a large amount of jewelry and some money which did not belong to them. They were arrested at Galesburg yesterday.

The Joseph Dessert Lumber company of Wausau, Wis., yesterday filed articles of incorporation to do a general lumber and sawmill business. The capital stock is $300,000. The incorporators are Joseph Dessert, Louis Dessert and Henry M. Thompson.

The Kansas State Horticultural Society met in annual convention at Topeka yesterday. The meeting will be the most important the society has ever held. It is the intention to thoroughly discuss the various ways in which insects can be prevented from destroying fruit trees.

"Highest of all in Leavening Power."—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"I find the Royal Baking Powder superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity. It is not only the purest but also the strongest baking powder with which I am acquainted.

"WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.,
"*Prof. of Chemistry,*
Rush Medical College, Chicago."

"The Royal Baking Powder, tests the highest in strength, is free from adulteration. Its superlative purity, the entire wholesomeness of its ingredients, with its much greater strength, make the Royal unquestionably superior to any other baking powder.

"H. D. GARRISON,
"*Prof. of Chemistry,*
"Chicago College of Pharmacy."

PRENDERGAST PRESIDES.

ELECTION OF THE EX-JUDGE TO SUCCEED MURRY NELSON.

Drainage Commissioners Select a Presiding Officer for the Coming Year—The Vote Stood: Prendergast, 5; Hotz, 3—Meeting of the Public Service Committee of the County Board—Date of Holding the Spring Election Questioned.

Murry Nelson's term as President of the Board of Drainage Commissioners expired yesterday and ex-Judge Richard Prendergast was elected in his stead.

At the meeting of the board Mr. Henry J. Willing was elected President pro tem., President Nelson being absent on account of sickness. The election of a President being in order, Mr. Altpeter nominated Judge Prendergast, seconded by Mr. Hotz. Mr. King nominated Christopher Hotz, seconded by Mr. Russell. On the call of the roll the votes for Prendergast were:

Altpeter, Gilmore, Hotz, Willing, and Prendergast—5.

For Mr. Hotz the votes were:

King, Russell, and Wenter—3.

When Judge Prendergast's name was called he declined to vote until a majority had voted for him, and he explained his action by saying that according to the rules of the board a majority of a quorum could act, and therefore the four votes cast for him were sufficient to elect without his.

He voted, he said, because he had been elected with his colleagues upon a platform published in the newspapers of the city, and he and his associates, constituting a majority of the board, would be held responsible for its acts. He therefore held it as imperative in all matters of importance to act in harmony with his colleagues who were elected with him. As they, after a business acquaintance of ten months, had seen fit to determine on a certain course in the election of President, his personality was merged in the issue, and he felt in duty bound to vote for the nominee of his associates.

President pro tem. Willing then declared Prendergast duly elected President for one year and he—the ex-Judge—assumed the chair, stating that he was not prepared at the time to express his views at length, but should take early opportunity to do so.

TERHUNE ENLIVENED THE MEETING.

The County Attorney Calls on the Public Service Committee.

The first meeting of the Committee on Public Service of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Heuchling in his annual report spoke of the horrible condition of the atmosphere in the jail, Criminal Court building, and the Detention Hospital which caused much illness. He suggests that steps should be taken to at once remedy this crying evil. The matter was referred to the Committee on Jail and Criminal Court Building, to be appointed.

James H. Gilbert, the Sheriff, and E. R. Bliss, his attorney, were present to state their position on the question of dieting prisoners in the County Jail. Gen. Lieb, the Chairman, read the resolutions, already printed, regarding the dieting of prisoners, offered the day before in the County Board. Mr. Brandt moved that a copy of the resolutions be presented to the Sheriff, but on motion of Commissioner Fleming the matter was postponed for one week, when the Sheriff and his attorney are invited to again be present.

County-Attorney Terhune sent in a letter, supplemental to his resignation, offered the day before, stating that he intended no discourtesy to the board by tendering his resignation to take effect forthwith, but asking that it be acted upon as soon as possible. He said he would serve until his successor was elected and would see to it that the county's interest were protected in all matters within his power. The communication was referred to the same special committee which already has the resignation under consideration.

County-Architect Bauman called attention to the necessity of increasing the water supply at the Insane Asylum for the purpose of furnishing the new cottages with water. He does not regard it feasible to get water from the city. He suggested the erection of a new water tower and reservoir, with necessary pumping-works, to furnish the necessary supply of water if the city mains are extended to Dunning. The board decided to visit the Poor-House and Insane Asylum tomorrow and make a thorough inspection, the hospital to be visited today.

The session had closed and was about ready to adjourn when Edgar Terhune came in and asked the ear of the committee. The County Attorney's face was livid and his voice trembled.

"I understand," said he, "that a committee was appointed to wait on me and get the information that I have in relation to the boodle cases. I desire to state that I am anxious to have that committee come and meet me, and I want to say that I am anxious to meet that committee and explain to it every detail of this business.

"I am practically accused by a paper this afternoon of being a boodler—an embezzler—a defaulter. I am charged with appropriating to myself $5,000, money that I never had in my custody, of which I have never had a dollar."

Commissioners Allen and Lieb tried to quiet Terhune by telling him that no one believed the story. No one was disposed to take up the gauntlet thrown down by the angry attorney, and after a few warm words on the part of the latter the matter was dropped.

REGARDING THE SPRING ELECTION.

Question as to the Date for Holding the Same.

A question has arisen whether the spring election shall be held on the first or third Tuesday of April.

The law provides for a city election on the third Tuesday, where there are no towns within its limits; but where there is a town or towns within the corporate limits, the city election shall be held on the same day as the town elections, the first Tuesday in April.

The law provides for towns wholly within the corporate limits. The adding of a portion of the Town of Calumet to the city makes the day on which the election should be held a mooted question. The Law Department regards the question as a serious one. The County Board can remove the difficulty by changing town boundaries, adding that portion of Calumet to either Lake or Hyde Park.

A conflict has arisen between the United States and the city Health Department. Scarlet-fever has broken out in the family of the Postmaster at Elmira, in the Twenty-seventh Ward. The post-office is in a store and the family resides in the rear. The health officers put a red sign on the post-office door: "Scarlet-fever here."

Assistant-Postmaster Hubbard, when he heard of it, called on Dr. Wickersham and told that functionary that the post-office was not ill with scarlet-fever and requested that the sign be placed on the rear door. The Heath Commissioner politely but firmly declined to do so.

CHICAGO CLERGYMEN THINK IT A MYTH

Prof. Swing and Others Do Not Believe in a Personal Devil.

The question of a personal devil is just now bothering the Milwaukee clergy greatly. Some of them are unable to account for the backsliding of the members of their congregations in any other way than that several personal devils have got loose and are hard at work. Finally, to settle the question as to whether the cause of the trouble was a personal devil or simply human weakness, the question was brought up at a meeting of the Ministers' Association. Some of the ministers present doubted the existence of a personal devil, but after listening to several papers on the subject and being referred to a number of Scriptural quotations on the subject they acknowledged that Lucifer probably had his emissaries of darkness at work in this world.

The Chicago clergymen are not quite so easily convinced. They discussed the subject some time ago and the majority of them decided that the personal devil was a myth.

"The Milwaukee ministers are behind the times," said Prof. Swing yesterday. "Here in Chicago we aired our ideas some time ago. As far as I am concerned I do not believe in a personal devil. I think the Scriptural quotations that the Milwaukee ministers are bothered about are just those parts that should not be taken too literally. To believe in a personal devil one must give Satan credit for omnipresence, omniscience, and almost omnipotence. This would make him almost equal to God. The personal devil, I think, is the result of an effort to externalize a quality. This was a great habit with the ancients. They felt the passion of love, and so created a goddess, Venus, to control it. This they did with all the many conflicting feelings and passions. I think it was much in this way that the idea of a personal devil originated. Persons felt the desire to do wrong, and failing to understand the cause decided, to their own satisfaction, that it was a devil following and tempting them. This idea speedily became popular, and as one of the beliefs of the times was finally embodied in the New Testament. This, I think, accounts for the quotations which the Milwaukee clergymen are so puzzled about. There is no personal devil for me, but other people can believe in one if it makes them any happier."

The Rev. John H. Barrows, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, said:

"All good men unite in fighting the many other forms of evil without parleying over the personality of Satan."

Mr. Barrows says, however, that he accepts the teaching of Christ and the New Testament that there is a personal devil, but he does not think the devil is omnipresent; "and we are told by the Bible," he says, "that his days are numbered."

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, prefers to preach Christ and salvation than the devil and damnation. In reference to the devil, however, he thinks the Scriptures teach the existence of an evil personality. "There are, of course," said Mr. Bristol, "a great many evil spirits in existence, but the Bible indicates that there is one greatest among them. Just what relation he bears to the other evil spirits and to men we do not know, and the less we know about him the better. In my mind, the Bible does not teach that the devil has any power to control men beyond their will, or that he has any influence over a man's decisions on moral questions further than the man will permit. The devil is not omnipotent, omniscient, or eternal, and none of the attributes we ascribe to the Deity should be ascribed to him.

"Men may themselves be so corrupted as to become devils, and men can be tempted by other men or by their own lusts. So every time a man is tempted it is not by the devil. It is far more essential to believe in God than in the devil."

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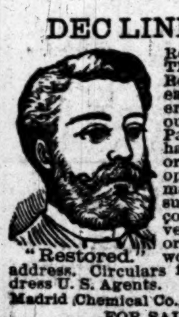

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IN VENEZUELA IT RANGES ALL THE WAY FROM 125 TO 2,000 PER CENT.

Jose Cualquier Says, However, That It's the Same Way with the Inspectors There as It Is in "Los Estados Unidos del Norte"—Andrew Tainter Says Lumbering Will Last About Thirty Years in Wisconsin—The Attempt to Move Chinatown.

"You Americans of the North kicked against the McKinley bill," said José Cualquier of Caracas, Venezuela, at the Leland yesterday, "but I tell you you don't know what a really high tariff is. I can tell you about tariff as is tariff. What do you think of a duty of 125 per cent on gum arabic? Or 250 per cent on common thimbles? And, since we are talking of tariff, what do you think of 500 per cent on cotton cloth? Books gotten up with velvet covers or mother of pearl backs pay 1,000 per cent. That is, if a book costs $1 at the port it costs you $11 to buy it. Everything that has the least bit of silk in it, whether a silk hat or a handkerchief, or any admixture of silk, has a duty on it of from 1,000 to 2,000 per cent. Do they collect it? Well, it's just the same in Venezuela as it is in 'Los Estados Unidos del Norte.' You can bribe the customs officers. When I came to this country I said: 'I'm in an awful hurry to catch a train for San Francisco.' 'How much of a hurry?' asked the inspector. 'About $10 worth,' said I, and my trunk was chalked just in the spot where I put down a $10 gold piece. They do the same thing in Venezuela. And, mind you, that is not only a tariff protection to protect, for instance, the silk monopoly, but it is strictly and purely a tariff for revenue, for there is no other way of maintaining the Government than by tariffs. From my experience in Venezuela I should say that the only sensible way to maintain a government was by direct taxation, leaving all business completely free to come and go as it pleased."

"O, I don't know as I have any right to tell about early times in Wisconsin," said Andrew Tainter of Menominee, as he lay on the bed of his room in the Grand Pacific, showing that he was a married man by the fact that he had put a newspaper under his feet. "I don't know as I have any call to talk about early times. I went there—let me see—in 1832. That was only the day before yesterday. My father had been out a couple of years before and sent back and got the folks. Law me! but we did have a time getting over those portages. Used to have to all get out, and the Indian and the Frenchman that were with us had to take everything out and pack it. O yes, my mother was pretty lonesome when we got to Prairie du Chien. There were only three white families outside the fort. There were the soldiers' and officers' wives in the fort, but we were three miles from there."

"What did you boys do for fun in those days?"

"Fun? We buckled in and worked for a living. From the time I was 9 years old until I was 18 I was on horseback most of the time herding in cattle and butchering and one thing and another. My father had the beef contract for the fort. I went to lumbering in 1846. I've been at it since. I give the lumber industry about twenty-five or thirty years more to run at the present rate, and when that time is up people will drive over in buggies to see a tree. O, they're cutting off timber altogether too fast. They're getting it out for about enough to pay for hauling. If they'd go a little slower they'd sell just as much lumber and make more money."

"What's the land good for after the lumber is off?"

"Farming. The very lands that people didn't think worth the 62½ cents per acre that the Government asked for them are now worth $50 an acre. In those days I don't think I ever heard much of Chicago. Galena was the big town then. Had lots of elk and deer and bear in those days, but I never was much of a hunter. Deer got in my back yard one day and I had to shoot twice at him before I could kill him. So you see I wasn't much of a shot. Used to be too busy at the sawmill to pay much attention to hunting. One of these old-time up-and-down saws it was—up today and down tomorrow. They do things faster nowadays. Too fast."

"An ordinance was issued some six months ago," said Edward H. Mitchell of San Francisco at the Grand Pacific yesterday, "that Chinatown should be removed from the very heart and center of the city over to Butchertown, which corresponds to your Stock-Yards. Chinatown is right where the best business quarter ought to be. It is north of Market and on each side of Kearny street, and within a block of the city-hall. Forty and fifty people sleep in a single room, where four or five white men would find it close. You people in the East see only the best Chinamen. You don't understand how depraved the China cooly, the slave of one of the Six Companies, can be. They have no idea of the value of human life, and they believe in the power of money to do anything. They buy immunity from the police for violation of the fresh-air ordinance, which forbids them huddling altogether in one room. They buy up courts. They live for seven cents a day. I know a man who took a contract to feed some hundreds of them for that sum. They are not the people we want in America and all that is necessary to convert a man to the Californian way of thinking is to see Chinatown. There was an attempt to move one house by this new ordinance, but lawsuits were begun to make it a test case. The decision will settle the question of the removal of Chinatown. The people East think there can be nothing worse than the tenement houses on the east side of New York. I haven't seen New York, but I'll bet that there are no families living two stories under ground as there are in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco. The landlords of Chinatown get tremendous rents."

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Quilted and Fleece Lined,

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A Manufacturers' Stock of

HANDSOME EMBROIDERED APRONS

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NURSES' FINE LAWN APRONS

40 inches wide,
7-inch Hem and Wide Sash,

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Boys' Outing Flannel Waists,

50c Each.

The above are all Big Bargains and will sell rapidly.

A Sale of Cloaks!

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Present a SPECIAL OCCASION this week by offering their entire stock of

Imported Wraps and Mantles, Ulsters and Newmarkets, Coats, Reefers, and Jackets, —AT A— GREAT SACRIFICE

500 Jackets at $5.00—Reduced from $7.50 and $8.50
350 " at 7.50— " " 10.00 and 12.00
400 " at 9.00— " " 12.50 and 15.00
625 " at 10.50— " " 15.00 and 18.00
200 " at 12.50— " " 16.50 and 18.50

Ulsters and Newmarkets.

200 at $5.00—Reduced from . . . $7.50 and $10.00
175 at 7.50— " . . . 11.50 and 15.00
125 at 10.00— " $15.00, 16.50 and 20.00

Mantles and Wraps.

75 at $15.00—Reduced from . . $25.00 and $30.00
55 at 20.00— " " . . 30.00 and 35.00
50 at 25.00— " " . . 35.00 and 37.50

SPECIAL SALE

Of FUR-TRIMMED JACKETS with Mink, Astrakhan, Persian Lamb, Black Marten, and Dyed Beaver,

From $20.00 to $50.00.

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Our Second Annual Sale of *Real Diamonds*

At ¼ Jewelers' Prices—Now in Progress.

Ladies' Genuine Diamond Rings, with real Emeralds, Sapphires, Rubies, Pearls, Moonstones, etc., in solid mountings, jewelers' value, $12,

$4.40.

Ladies' Rings, with precious gems, mounted in solid gold, jewelers' value, $20,

$7.40.

Ladies' Rings, with precious gems, mounted in solid gold, jewelers' value, $40,

$12.40.

No. 124—Misses' Real Diamond Rings, solid gold setting, jewelers' value $5.00 .... $1.25

1,000 Ladies' and Gents' Tie and Stick Pins, with precious gems, mounted in solid gold,

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Ladies' Rings—Eardrops—Lace & Brooch Pins—Tie and Stick Pins—Gents' Collar Buttons—Studs—Scarf Pins, &c., &c., from

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Up to $200.00.

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For Holiday Present Making

5,000 Cabinet Picture Photograph Frames,

In Filigree,
In Florentine,
In Silver,
In Oxidized,
In Repousee,
Fancy Leather,
Etc., Etc.,

All at 25c—Worth up to $1.50.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 34 WEST Congress-st., Detroit, Mich., Nov. 28, 1890. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing all materials and labor and building the masonry of a lock at St. Mary's Falls Canal, Michigan, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. Jan. 27, 1891, and then publicly opened. Preference will be given to materials of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (import duties included) being equal. Attention is invited to Acts of Congress, approved Feb. 26, 1885, and Feb. 23, 1887, vol. 23, page 332, and vol. 24, page 414, Statutes at Large. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, also to award the contract upon other considerations than the price. For further information apply at this office, or to the United States Engineer office, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. O. M. POE, Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Bvt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PIER WORK, DREDGING, etc.—U. S. Engineer's office, Duluth, Minn.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 p. m. December 29, 1890, and then opened, for Extending and Remodeling Shore Ends and Repairs to outer ends of Canal Piers and Dredging at Grand Marais, Michigan. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price being equal. The attention of bidders is invited to the acts of Congress approved February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887, vol. 23, page 332, and vol. 24, page 414, Statutes at Large. The United States reserves the right to reject any and all bids. All information may be obtained at this office. JAMES B. QUINN, Major, Corps of Engineers.

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Fur Capes, Muffs, Boas, Rugs, Robes, Gloves, Caps, etc.

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H. J. FURBER & CO.

138 to 144 State-st.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.

Do you realize we now offer over $75,000 worth of Furniture and Crockery, all manufactured within the last six months, at and below first cost?

When you are offered goods at or below cost they usually are old or worthless, damaged or from a bankrupt stock. *These goods are not.*

They are all *fresh, new, and fashionable,* the best of their kind, with an honorable manufacturer's name stamped on each piece.

We want the space occupied by these goods for our Dry-Goods business, and we are going to discontinue these departments. With us that means cost is no object. The goods must be sold—we will accept the loss.

Closing-out prices on

FURNITURE:

100 Turcoman Couches, 6 feet 6 inches long, 30 inches wide. Sale price $10.90, worth $18.00.

150 Fancy Oak Rockers, silk tapestry seat. Sale price $2.90, worth $4.50.

50 Fancy Parisian Reception Chairs, plush or silk tapestry seat, oak or mahogany frame. Sale price $6.90, worth $3.50.

50 Fancy Oak Corner Chairs, silk plush or tapestry. Sale price $6.90, worth $10.50.

37 Solid Oak Chamber Sets, 30x34 French bevel plate. Sale price $33.00, worth $45.00.

100 Pillar Extension Tables, 3 feet 6 inch top, highly polished. Sale price $5.15, worth $8.00.

200 Antique Oak Parlor Stands, 18x18, highly polished. Sale price $4.90, worth $6.00.

100 Antique Oak Parlor Stands, with two shelves for music. Sale price $1.78, worth $3.50.

Closing-out prices on

CROCKERY:

2,000 Imported Tumblers, engraved star and band, worth $2.00 per dozen, 6½c each.

50 Silver-Plated Banquet Lamps, silver fringe shade, worth $5.00, for $2.83 each.

100 China Tea Sets, handsomely decorated, 56 pieces, worth $8.00, for $5.00.

25 Carlsbad China Dinner Sets, new shape and very handsome decorations, worth $30.00, for $19.48.

50 Brass Hanging Lamps, large burners, dome shade, worth $3.00, for $1.33.

25 Gold Clouded Chamber Sets, with Jar, worth $10.00, for $5.95.

500 French and Vienna China Dinner Plates, worth 35c, for 19c each.

30 Vienna China Dinner Sets, new shapes and decorations, worth $35, for $19.83.

20 Rochester Piano Lamps, with brass table, reduced from $12.88 to $9.88.

500 China Cuspidors, worth 75c, for 38c.

40 English Porcelain Dinner Sets, neat decorations, cheap at $18.00, for $13.98.

At the above prices it will pay you to buy for Christmas, it will pay you to buy for next spring, it will pay you to buy for the Columbian Exposition. Goods bought now will be packed, stored, and delivered when ordered free of charge.

SPECIAL SALE OF HIGH CLASS GOLD-FILLED WATCHES.

Full 16 jewels, 18 size for men, Keystone movement adjusted, patent dust-proof case. The list price of these Watches was $58.00, but the factory having failed we offer them for $19.50, warranting them for five years with a written guaranty—$19.50 for a Watch the wholesale price of which was $58.00.

SPECIAL BENEFIT FOR MEN.

5 cases Best Quality Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers, Extra Heavy Weight. Shirts with Ribbed Skirts, 38 to 48 inches; Drawers, reinforced, 28 to 46 inches,

ALL SIZES, $1.19 EACH.

Heretofore $1.75.

The best bargain yet offered.

SILKS.

20 and 22 inch Colored Satin Rhadames, were 90c and $1.00, all reduced to *68c.*

1 case Colored Plushes, all colors, 45c.

PUZZLES.

Have you seen the new "*Pigs Over the Bridge" Puzzle? 10 cts.*

GLOVES.

Ladies', Misses', and Boys' Zephyr Wool Mitts, 10 cts. A snow-ball price.

Misses' Heavy Lined Dogskin Gloves, with Coney Fur Tops, only 50 cts. Some people ask $1.00 for no better.

Kid, Cape, and Buck Gloves and Mitts for Expressmen, Drivers, Conductors, Gripmen, Policemen, Firemen, and others.

DOLLS.

Other people talk about Dolls, but we claim to be selling the best Dolls in Chicago for the money. Don't you buy until you see ours. All kinds, styles, and prices.

We've got the best 25-cent Doll.
We've got the best 50-cent Doll.
We've got the best $1.00 Doll.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash-av. and Adams.

PRINT DEPT.

An immense quantity of the Best Quality

STANDARD PRINTS,

Good styles, reduced from 8c per yard,

ONLY 3c PER YD.

100 PIECES

Drap de Perce,

Or Printed Cotton Flannel,

A splendid material for WINTER HOUSE WRAPPERS, and regularly sold at 12½c per yard; our price for this sale is

ONLY 6c PER YD.

All handsome, new designs.

150 pieces Wide Width, Best Quality and New Styles

PRINTED CAMBRIC,

AT 8c PER YD.

Former price, 12½c.

These are Exceptional Offerings and not more than three Dress Lengths can be sold to one purchaser.

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This cut represents our

IMPORTED LONDON DYED COMBINATION SEAL PLUSH SACQUE,

Quilted Satin Lining and Real Seal Ornaments, and finished equal to the finest garment; $25.00 is the regular price, but we have secured 100 which we offer

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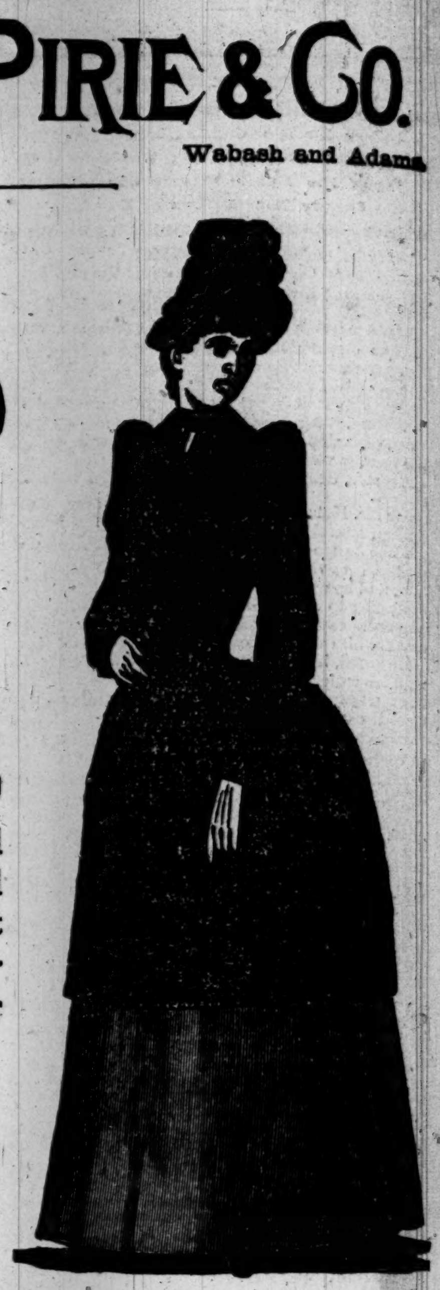
$17.50 EACH.



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High Cost Paris Garments

WILL BE SOLD AT THE SAME RATIO TO CLOSE.

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HOLIDAY OPPORTUNITY.

5,000 YARDS SUPERB QUALITY

Black Satin Regence, $1.00 PER YARD.

21 INCHES WIDE....................................at

2,500 YARDS RICH QUALITY

Black Satin Regence, $1.25 PER YARD.

22 INCHES WIDE....................................at

3,500 yds. Novelty Silks, $1.00 PER YARD.

—IN A—

LARGE VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORINGS,

NONE WORTH LESS THAN $2.00

5/A BAKER

HORSE BLANKET

IS THE STRONGEST.

None Genuine without Horse stamped inside.

Price of 6 lb. Shaped Blanket, $4.50
" " 8 lb. " " 5.50
" " 7 lb. Square " 5.00
" " 9 lb. " " 6.00

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WM. AYRES & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

Ask to see the 30 other styles 5/A Horse Blankets.

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NEW BOOKS.

MISS NOBODY OF NOWHERE.

SMALL BOYS IN BIG BOOTS.

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AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON we sell at our stores a magnificent collection

Fine Diamond Jewelry.

One pair Solitaire Ear-Rings, valued at $2,000.

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Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west, of the best candy in America.

Address C. F. GUNTHER,
Confectioner, Chicago.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WHAT IS SHOWN IN MR. WINDOM'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary Gives the Public an Insight Into the Way in Which Uncle Sam Raises and Disburses His Vast Revenues, and Makes Suggestions as to the Improvements Which in His Opinion Are Necessary.

WASHINGTON D. C., Dec. 1.—Following is an abstract of Secretary Windom's report: The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, were $463,963,080. The expenditures for the same period were $358,618,584. Deducting from the aggregate on both sides of the account the revenues and expenditures of the postal service there remain as the ordinary revenues of the Government the sum of $403,080,982, and as ordinary expenditures the sum of $297,736,486, leaving a surplus of $105,344,496. Of this amount there was used in the redemption of notes and fractional currency and purchase of bonds for the sinking-fund the sum of $48,094,564, leaving a net surplus for the year of $57,249,931. As compared with the fiscal year 1889, the receipts for 1890 have increased $16,030,923.79, of which $11,725,192 was from internal revenue and $5,335,843 from customs. There was an increase of $15,739,871 in the ordinary expenditures, as follows:

Source.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.
Pensions	$19,312,075	....	....
Civil and miscellaneous	739,192	....	....
Navy Department	627,396	....	....
War Department	147,567	....	....
Interest on the public debt	....	$4,902,200	....
Indian service	....	184,161	....
Total	$20,826,232	$5,086,361	$15,739,871

In addition to $48,094,564, applied to the sinking-fund during the fiscal year 1890, the net surplus for the year, viz.: $57,249,931, together with $5,870 received for 4 per cent bonds issued for interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, and $19,601,877 taken from the cash balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, making altogether $76,857,678, was used in the redemption and purchase of the debt.

Fiscal Year 1891.

For the present fiscal year the revenues are estimated as follows:

From customs	$221,000,000
From internal revenue	145,000,000
From miscellaneous sources	40,000,000
Total estimated revenues	$406,000,000

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment	$105,000,000
For the military establishment	44,500,000
For the naval establishment	23,000,000
For the Indian service	6,500,000
For pensions	133,000,000
For the District of Columbia	5,500,000
For interest on the public debt	32,000,000
For deficiency in postal revenues	4,500,000
Total estimated expenditures	354,000,000
Leaving an estimated surplus for the year of	52,000,000

Including the revenues to be derived from the postal service, which are estimated at $66,000,000, but which, as already stated, have not been heretofore included in these tables of receipts and expenditures, the total estimated revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1891 will be $472,000,000, and the total estimated expenditures $420,000,000, leaving an available surplus of $52,000,000, as shown above.

If to the estimated surplus there be added the cash in the Treasury at the beginning of the year and the National bank fund deposited in the Treasury under the act of July 14, 1890, the total available assets for the year, exclusive of fractional silver and minor coin, will be $162,000,000. There has been paid out during the first four months of the year in the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund and in other redemptions of the debt, including premiums, about $100,000,000. It is estimated that the redemptions of 4½ per cent bonds during the remaining eight months of the year will be $10,000,000, making a total outlay for bonds purchased during the year, including premium, of $110,000,000, leaving a net balance June 30, 1891, of $52,000,000 available during the next fiscal year.

The estimate of revenue to be derived from customs during the present fiscal year is based upon the assumption that there will be a probable loss from articles placed on the free list, including sugar, during the last quarter of the year amounting to $25,000,000; but as there has been an increase of $16,000,000 in the duties collected during the first four months of the year the estimated net loss for the year is placed at $9,000,000.

Fiscal Year 1892.

It is estimated that the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1892 will be:

From customs	$189,000,000
From internal revenue	150,000,000
From miscellaneous sources	34,000,000
Total estimated revenues	$373,000,000

The estimates of expenditures for the same period, as submitted by the several Executive Departments and offices, are $357,852,209, giving an estimate surplus of $15,147,790; which, added to the available balance at the beginning of the year ($52,000,000), will make a total of $67,147,790 available for the redemption of the 4½ per cent bonds falling due Sept. 1, 1891, of which it is estimated there will remain outstanding July 1, 1891, $51,531,900, the amount outstanding Nov. 22, 1890, being $61,531,900. Of the bonds to be so retired $49,224,928 will be applied to the sinking fund.

The revenue and expenditures of the postal service for the fiscal year 1892 are estimated at $73,955,031, which, added to the ordinary revenues and expenditures of the Government, will make a total revenue for the year of $446,955,031 and a total expenditure of $431,807,241, leaving an estimated surplus, as shown above, of $15,147,790.

The increase of $65,580,804 in the estimates for 1892 over the estimates for 1891 is to be found under the following heads: Pensions, $36,676,000 increase; naval establishment, $8,217,700 increase; Executive establishment, $2,517,700 increase; Indian service, $1,042,500 increase; public works, $794,000 increase; military establishment, $758,000 increase; making a total of $50,005,900. The balance of the increase is due to the estimated expenditure for redemption of National bank notes, and for bounty on the production of sugar, less a decrease of $4,500,000 in the estimate for interest on the public debt, and a further decrease of about $3,000,000 under the respective heads of "permanent annual appropriations" and "miscellaneous."

In estimating the revenue for the next fiscal year the loss from articles transferred to the free list is placed at $50,000,000, but as the increasing demands of the people must swell the volume of imports in other commodities, and the enforcement of the customs laws under the operations of the administrative act of June 10, 1890, by the prevention of undervaluations and the closer collection of duties will materially increase the revenue, it is estimated that an additional collection of not less than $18,000,000 will be obtained under these conditions. Upon this basis the net loss of revenue for the year is put down at $32,000,000.

Pensions.

It is deemed advisable to recommend a change in the periods of paying pensions. At present the law requires that payments to pensioners shall be made quarterly—the 4th day of March, June, September, and December in each year—which necessarily involves the accumulation of large sums in the Treasury, amounting to from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000 for each quarterly payment. This unnecessary withholding of money from circulation may be obviated by making twelve monthly payments and dividing the eighteen pension agencies into three groups, each of which shall make quarterly payments.

Sinking Fund.

Under the requirements of the act of Feb. 25, 1862 (Revised Statutes, Secs. 3,688, 3,689), establishing a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt, there have been purchased during the months of July, August, September, and October of the current fiscal year $27,859,100 of the funded loan of 1891 and $16,134,000 of the funded loan of 1907, at a cost to the fund for premium and anticipated interest of $1,226,329 on the former and $3,844,450 on the latter loan. There have also been added to the fund, by the redemption of fractional currency, Treasury notes, and United States bonds which had ceased to bear interest, the sum of $8,764, making a total of $49,072,284, applied to the fund, as against an estimated requirement for the year of $49,077,270.

Surplus Revenue.

The surplus revenue was largely increased last summer by the pending changes in tariff legislation. And the available balance in the Treasury was also greatly augmented by the act of July 14, 1890, which transferred over $54,000,000 from the bank-note redemption fund to the available cash. This sudden and abnormal increase was the cause of much concern and some embarrassment to the department.

To prevent an undue accumulation of money in the Treasury, and consequent commercial stringency, the policy of bond purchases was continued. The following is a brief statement of the successive steps taken to dispose of the constantly accumulating surplus:

There were outstanding on June 30, 1889, United States interest-bearing bonds, issued under the Refunding act, in the amount of $815,734,350, of which $676,095,350 were 4 per cents and $139,639,000 4½ per cents. During the fiscal year 1890 there were purchased of these bonds $73,923,500 4s and $30,622,250 4½ per cents, and there remained outstanding June 30, 1890, $602,193,500 4s, including $21,650 issued for refunding certificates and $109,015,750 4½ per cents. Of the bonds so purchased there were applied to the sinking-fund for the fiscal year 1890 $27,605,600 4s and $12,136,750 4½ per cents, the residue being ordinary redemptions of the debt. At the end of the fiscal year 1890 the Government was paying for 4 per cent bonds 7 per cent less than at the beginning of that period, and for 4½ per cent bonds 4½ per cent less.

The total disbursements since June 30, 1890, are $96,276,682, and the annual reduction of the interest charge, with total saving of interest, is $48,638,884.

Another circular inviting the surrender of 4½ per cent bonds for redemption, with interest to and including Aug. 31, 1891, was published Oct. 9, 1890. The amount surrendered under that circular during the month of October was $3,203,100.

The total amount of 4 and 4½ per cent bonds purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, is $211,832,450, and the amount expended therefor is $246,620,741. The reduction in the annual interest charge by reason of these transactions is $8,967,609, and the total saving of interest is $51,576,706. During the three and one-third months from July 19 to Nov. 1, 1890, over $99,000,000 was disbursed in payment for bonds and interest.

In my judgment the gravest defect in our present financial system is its lack of elasticity. The national banking system supplied this defect to some extent by the authority which the banks have to increase their circulation in times of stringency, and to reduce when money becomes redundant; but, by reason of the high price of bonds, this authority has ceased to be of much practical value.

The demand for money in this country is so irregular that an amount of circulation, which will be ample during ten months of the year, will frequently prove so deficient during August and September as to cause stringency and commercial disaster. The lack of a sufficient supply to meet the increased demand during those months may entail heavy losses upon the agricultural as well as upon other business interests. Though financial stringency may occur at any time, and from many causes, yet nearly all of the great commercial crises in our history have occurred during the months named, and unless some provision be made to meet such contingencies in the future like disasters may be confidently expected.

I am aware that the theory obtains, in the minds of many people, that if there were no surplus in the Treasury a sufficient amount of money would be in circulation, and hence no stringency would occur. The fact is, however, that such stringency has seldom been produced by Treasury absorption, but generally by some sudden or unusual demand for money entirely independent of Treasury conditions and operations. The financial pressure in September last, which at one time assumed a threatening character, illustrates the truth of this statement. There was at that time no accumluation of money in the Treasury from customs or internal-revenue taxes, nor from any other source that could have affected the money market. On the contrary, the total disbursements for all purposes, including bond purchases and interest prepayments, during the last preceding fifty-three days had been about $29,000,000 in excess of the receipts from all sources. The more recent financial stringency in November, immediately after the disbursement of over $100,000,000 for the purchase and redemption of bonds within the preceding four months, furnishes another forcible illustration that such stringencies are due to other causes than Treasury operations.

Tariff and Customs Administration.

In my report of last year I recommended a revision of the tariff and the adoption of better methods of customs administration. In providing for a reduction of excessive revenue by a rearrangement of the import duties it was advised that the opportunity be taken to remove inequalities and incongruities resulting from defective legislation and changed conditions of trade, and which bore injuriously upon public and private interests; to simplify both rates and classification; to enlarge the free list by the addition thereto of articles unsuited to domestic production, or which were of an unprofitable or unimportant character as subjects of domestic industry, and to maintain the protective principle, and thus to stimulate and improve our home markets and give remunerative employment to our workingmen.

In the recent statutes, respectively known as the "Customs Administrative act" and the "Tariff act of 1890," these views have received legislative approval and sanction. The Customs Administrative act went into operation Aug. 1, 1890. Four months is too short a time in which to determine fully the merits of the law, but in its operation thus far it seems to have fully justified its enactment.

It is recommended that that part of Sec. 8 of the law which requires a statement of the cost of production of consigned merchandise be repealed, as it is found to be of little practical utility. Also, that that part of Sec. 19 which imposes additional duties on unusual coverings be modified so that such coverings shall pay a single duty, at the rate to which they would be subjected if imported separately, not less than that imposed upon the contents.

The provisions for the advancement of reciprocal trade with other countries, as contemplated by the Tariff law, are not hostile to the principle of protection, but are believed to be in harmony with it. The law has been too short a time in operation to warrant discussion herein of its many details. It is believed that the measure is sound in principle, and that its several classifications, rates, and other provisions have been adjusted upon a comprehensive view of the vast interests of the whole country.

I again urge certain amendments to the laws relating to the customs service which have been heretofore recommended as essential to economical and efficient administration. (1) The increase of the permanent appropriation for the expense of collecting the revenue from customs. For many years the fund available for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs has been insufficient to cover such expenses, and the department has been unable to employ a sufficient force to properly collect the revenue and guard against evasions. (2) The compensation of all Collectors of Customs by fixed salaries and the abolishment of all fees, commissions, perquisites, and emoluments. (3) The consolidation of customs districts, demanded alike for reasons of economy and the changed condition of commerce and transportation. (4) The abolishment of oaths to monthly accounts of customs employés as unnecessary and as subjecting these officers to useless expense. (5) The repeal of the laws requiring bonds to be given by individual importers upon the entry of merchandise for warehouse and for the return of packages not designated for examination and delivered to importers in advance of appraisement and liquidation of duties. (6) The revision and codification of the customs laws. (7) Legislation to secure railway statistics of foreign commerce. It is indispensable to a proper record and exposition of the foreign commerce of the United States that railway carriers of merchandise should be required by law to render such statistical returns as are required of carriers of freight by water. An attempt to completely exhibit the foreign trade of the country is largely neutralized and frustrated at present by the necessity of merely estimating the greater part of such trade conducted by rail.

General Appraisers.

The report of the General Appraisers herewith submitted presents an interesting exhibit of the workings of the new law regarding appraisements for the three months ending Oct. 31.

During that period the General Appraisers decided 779 cases of appeals on questions of value, 713 of which arose in New York and 66 at all other ports. They received during the same period 1,700 protests upon questions of classification, of which 1,129 related to importations at New York and 571 to importations at other ports. During the same time they disposed of 704 of these cases, leaving 996 pending.

It appears that the business at the Port of New York alone is sufficient to require the whole number of General Appraisers now authorized by law.

Internal Revenue.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing in detail the operations of this bureau, is transmitted herewith. The following summary will disclose at a glance the satisfactory condition of that branch of the public service, and the very efficient and economical manner in which it has been conducted:

The receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, were	$142,594,696
The receipts from the same sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, were	130,894,434
Making an increase in the receipts for the fiscal year just ended of	$ 11,700,262
The total cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, was	$ 4,095,110
The total cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, was	4,185,728
Making a reduction in the cost of collection for the fiscal year just ended of	$ 90,617

The amounts herein stated are the amounts actually collected during the fiscal years mentioned, but in many cases the money collected on the last day of June is not deposited until the 1st day of July, thus causing a slight discrepancy between the collections and the deposits.

The total production of distillled spirits for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, was 111,101,738 gallons; the total production for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, was 91,133,550 gallons, making an increase in the production of distilled spirits for the fiscal year just ended of 19,968,188 gallons.

The number of barrels of beer produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, was 27,561,944. The number of barrels produced during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889 was 25,119,853, making an increased production for the fiscal year just ended of 2,442,091 barrels.

The total receipts from the taxes on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, etc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, were $33,958,991.06. The receipts from the same source for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, were $31,866,860.42, making an increase for the fiscal year just ended of $2,092,130.64.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, 6,211 distilleries of all kinds were in operation, while for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, 4,349 distilleries of all kinds were operated, making an increase in the number of distilleries operated for the fiscal year just ended of 1,862.

The quantity of spirits gauged for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, was 324,175,208 gallons. The quantity gauged for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, was 288,917,467 gallons, making an increase of the quantity of spirits gauged for the fiscal year just ended of 35,257,741 gallons.

The percentage of cost of collection for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, was 3.2. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, the percentage of cost of collection was 2.82.

From this brief summary it appears that while the increase of business was very large in all its branches, resulting in an increase of revenue amounting to $11,700,262.37 over the year 1889, yet there was a saving of $90,617.85 in the actual cost of collection.

The estimated receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the current fiscal year will aggregate $145,000,000.

Increase in Expenses for Next Fiscal Year.

In connection with the estimate of expenses for the next fiscal year attention is called to the fact that Sec. 231 of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, provides as follows:

That on and after July 1, 1891, and until July 1, 1905, there shall be paid from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated under the provisions of Sec. 3,689 of the Revised Statutes, to the producer of sugar testing not less than ninety degrees by the polariscope from beets, sorghum, or sugar-cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, a bounty of two cents per pound; and upon such sugar testing less than ninety degrees by the polariscope, and not less than eighty degrees, a bounty of 1¾ cents per pound, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

It is impossible at present to make even an approximate estimate of the expenses necessary to carry into effect this provision of the law. It is believed, however, that it will require a very considerable sum of money to enable the department to ascertain upon what sugars this bounty shall be paid, and the rate of bounty to which claimants for same may be entitled.

Congress also enacted a law authorizing the makers of sweet wines to use grape brandy, free of tax, for the fortification of their wines, and I have not yet been able to make an estimate of what additional sums will be required to carry into effect the provisions of this law.

The ascertaining of the amount of bounty to be paid to the producers of sugar is an entirely new feature in the internal-revenue system. The bureau has none of the machinery required to execute the law. It is simply a collection office. It will be necessary to make a chemical analysis in all cases where bounty is claimed.

In view of these facts it is respectfully recommended that the law be so amended as to require this bounty to be ascertained and paid by the Department of Agriculture.

Public Moneys.

The monetary transactions of the Government have been conducted through the Treasurer of the United States, nine Sub-Treasury officers, and 275 National bank depositories. The number of such depositories, Nov. 1, 1890, was 204.

The amount of public moneys held by National bank depositories, including those to credit of the Treasurer's general account and disbursing officer's balances, on March 1, 1889, was $48,818,991.63, which, being largely in excess of the needs of the public service, I have endeavored, as far as practicable, to reduce to the amount necessary to be kept with such depositories for the business transactions of the Government. To accomplish this purpose without seriously disturbing the business of the people who may have been borrowers of these depositories by any sudden withdrawal of large amounts, each depository holding any public money in excess of that needed was notified on Nov. 30, 1889, to transfer to the Sub-Treasury on or before Jan. 15, 1890, an amount equal to 10 per cent of the excess, or, if preferred, the whole amount could be transferred at once. This gave ample time for the adjustment of any business changes made necessary by the withdrawal of funds, and resulted in a reduction of about $9,000,000. A similar notification was given Jan. 28, 1890, allowing until March 1, 1890, to make the transfer, which resulted in a reduction of about $6,000,000. No further notifications for withdrawals have yet been made, but the holdings of the depositories have been further reduced by the purchase and redemption of United States bonds held in trust as security for deposits, and the payment of the deposits, with these depositories, from the proceeds of the purchases or redemptions, so that Nov. 1, 1890, the amount held by banks was $29,937,687.68, a reduction since March 1, 1889, of $18,881.303.95.

The amount now held by the National bank depositories is still in excess of the requirements of the public service, and further withdrawals will be made whenever it can be done without detriment to business interests.

Circulation.

The following tables exhibit the comparative amounts of the various kinds of money in actual circulation at different periods. The various sums stated in the tables are all exclusive of money in the Treasury:

	Oct. 1, 1870.	Oct. 1, 1890.	Increase.
Gold coin	$ 78,985,305	$ 386,939,723	$307,954,418
Standard silver dollars	....	62,132,454	62,132,454
Subsidiary silver and fractional currency	38,988,995	56,311,846	17,322,851
Gold certificates	28,511,000	158,104,739	129,593,739
Silver certificates	....	309,321,207	309,321,207
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	....	7,106,500	7,106,500
United States notes	329,489,221	340,905,726	11,416,505
National bank notes	294,337,479	177,250,514	....
Totals	$770,312,000	$1,498,072,709	$844,847,674

Decrease in National bank notes	$117,086,965
Net increase	727,760,709
Average net increase per month	2,032,336
Circulation per capita in 1870	19,978
Circulation per capita in 1890	23,969

Silver.

In my last annual report I presented for the consideration of Congress a plan for the utilization of the silver product of the United States. A bill embodying, with some modifications, the measure suggested was favorably reported in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress and was adopted by the House. It was amended in the Senate by the substitution of a free coinage measure.

As the result of a conference between the two bodies a bill was passed and approved by the President July 14, 1890, the essential provisions of which are: The monthly purchase by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver at the market price, to be paid for in legal tender notes, redeemable in coin, and the repeal, after July 1, 1891, of the mandatory coinage of silver dollars.

Under the operations of this law the amount of silver purchased from Aug. 13, 1890, to Dec. 1, 1890, aggregated $16,778,185 fine ounces, costing $18,671,075, an average of $1.1128 per fine ounce.

The price of silver advanced rapidly after the passage of the new law; indeed, the immediate effect of the law had been largely anticipated in the advance in price prior to its passage.

The 1st of July, 1890, the price of silver was $1.046. To July 14, the price had advanced to $1.08; to Aug. 13, $1.13; and to Sept. 3, $1.21, the highest point reached.

Since that date there has been a decline, with some fluctuations, to the present time, the price falling as low as $0.97.

Notwithstanding the fact that the advance in the price of silver following the passage of the law has not been maintained, the Secretary ventures to express the belief that the new silver act is a great improvement over the law repealed, and that its beneficial results will eventually commend it to general approval. As yet the period of time has been too brief to really test the merits of the law and the permanent effect which it will have on the price of silver.

One thing is certain, that it has been the means of providing a healthy and much-needed addition to the circulating medium of the United States.

The amount of Treasury notes issued on purchases of silver bullion from Aug. 13 to Nov. 23, 1890, has been $18,807,000. Had the law provided for the purchase of only the product of the United States this surplus would have been absorbed ere this, and as none would have been imported for speculative purposes no surplus would have been accumulated. The withdrawal of the entire silver product of our mines and smelters, which amounts to nearly one-half of the world's annual output of silver, would probably soon create a shortage abroad, and this in turn would cause a steady and permanent advance in price.

Coinage.

The coinage of the mints, during the fiscal year, was the largest in the history of the mint in this country, aggregating 112,698,071 pieces, valued as follows:

Gold	$22,021,748
Silver dollars	35,923,816
Subsidiary silver	892,020
Minor coins	1,416,851
Total	$60,254,436

In addition to the coinage, gold bars were manufactured of the value of $23,342,433, and silver bars of the value of $7,045,357, a total of $30,387.791.

Gold bars were exchanged for gold coin, under the provisions of the act of May 26, 1882, of the value of $16,357,677.

The amount of silver purchased during the fiscal year for the coinage of silver dollars was 30,912,111.17 standard ounces, costing $26,899,326.33, an average cost of $0.9668 per fine ounce.

The total amount of silver purchased under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, to Aug. 12, 1890, the date the new silver law went into effect, aggregated 323,635,576.19 standard ounces, costing $308,199,261.71, an average of $1.058 per fine ounce.

The amount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from Aug. 13, the date it went into effect, to Oct. 31, 1890, was 12,281,145.86 fine ounces, costing $14,043,221.80, an average of $1.14349 per fine ounce.

The net seigniorage on the coinage of silver during the twelve years ended June 30, 1890, including the balance in the coinage mints on July 1, 1878, has been $65,698,057.41.

Imports and Exports.

The loss of precious metals by net export during the year was:

Gold	$4,253,047
Silver	8,545,455

The mines of the United States yielded during the calendar year 1889 precious metals as follows:

Gold—Value	$32,800,000
Silver—Fine ounces	50,000,000
Commercial value	$46,750,000
Coining value	$64,646,464

The product of gold and silver in the world is estimated to have been for the same year:

Gold	$121,162,000
Silver—Commercial value	116,674,000
Silver—Coining value	161,318,000

World's Coinage.

The coinage of the world during the calendar year 1889, as far as reported, was:

Gold	$168,901,519
Silver	135,602,064

The stock of gold and silver in the United States Nov. 1, 1890, is estimated to have been $1,180,236,177, of which $694,865,680 consisted of gold coin and bullion, $380,988,466 of standard silver dollars, $77,145,591 of subsidiary silver coin, and $27,236,440 of silver bullion.

The value of the precious metals used in the United States in the industrial arts was, for the calendar year of 1889: Gold, $16,697,000; silver, $8,767,000; of which $9,686,827 gold and $7,297,933 silver was domestic bullion

Legislation.

The attention of Congress is respectfully requested to the act of May 26, 1882, authorizing the exchange of gold bars for gold coin, free of charge, at the coinage mints and at the Unites States Assay Office at New York. I am of the opinion that this act has facilitated the movement of gold from this country, and have the honor to recommend its repeal, or that it be so modified as to make the exchange of gold bars for gold coin discretionary with the Treasury Department, and to allow the imposition of a small charge equivalent to the cost of manufacturing the bars when the bars are intended for export.

Legislation is also recommended looking to the recoinage of the subsidiary silver coins in the Treasury. There were on Oct. 25, 1890, subsidiary silver coins in the Treasury of the face value of $19,545,367, of which some $600,000 were actually uncurrent, and a considerable portion of the remainder consisted of coins no longer authorized to be issued.

Of the balance, the large sum of $17,427,663 consisted of half dollars, for which there is no demand.

If authority of law existed for the recoinage of these coins into new coins of denominations for which there is a popular demand, it is believed that the very large cash asset of $19,000,000, at present unavailable, could be made an available asset.

Aside from the importance of relieving the Treasury from this incubus of uncurrent coin, it is the duty of the Government to see that the people are provided with a suitable amount of change money in an attractive and desirable form. Instead of waiting for small annual appropriations to accomplish this desirable end, it seems eminently proper that authority should be granted the Treasury Department to recoin this uncurrent silver coin into new coin, and to pay the loss incident to such recoinage from the very large profits which have been made by the Government on the manufacture and issue of silver coins.

National Banks.

The report of the Controller of the Currency contains full information in reference to the affairs of National banks and covers the operations of the bureau for the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1890. During this period 307 new associations have been organized, fifty have gone into voluntary liquidation, and nine have been placed in the hands of receivers. The net increase is 248, constituting a larger growth than during any similar period since 1865. The number of active banks on Oct. 31, 1890, was 3,567, which is an increase over any previous date.

These banks have in capital stock $659,782,865; bonds deposited to secure circulation, $140,190,900; and bank notes outstanding, $179,755,643, including $54,796,907, represented by lawful money deposited to redeem circulation still outstanding. The gross decrease in circulation during the year, including notes of gold banks and those of failed and liquidating associations, was $22,267,772, and the decrease in circulation secured by United States bonds was $5,248,549.

Oct. 2, 1890, the date of the last report of condition, 3,540 banks were opened for business. These associations report an aggregate capital of $650,447,235; surplus, $213,563,895; and undivided profits, $97,006,636. Gross deposits, including amounts due banks, are stated at $2,023,502,067; loans and discounts, $1,970,022,687; an increase in each of these items over any previous date. They held $195,908,859 in specie, $80,604,731 in legal-tender notes, $18,492,392 in National bank notes, and $6.155,000 in United States certificates of deposit.

Reports received and tabulated show that drafts were drawn by 3,329 National banks upon their correspondents during the year ended June 30, 1890, aggregating $11,550,898,255, at an average cost to the purchaser of 8¼ cents premium on each $100. An estimate of the amount of drafts drawn by other banks and bankers is also submitted, from which it would appear that the domestic exchange drawn by banking institutions in the United States during the last fiscal year aggregated $17,927,524,760.

The total receipts of 3,474 National banks for Sept. 17, 1890, is stated at $327,278,251, of which coin and paper money constituted 8.96 per cent and checks, drafts, etc., 91.04 per cent. A comparison shows that a larger proportion of coin and paper money enter into banking operations in 1890 than in 1881. The percentage for the same date in 1881 is 4.91; in 1890, for similar date, 8.96 per cent. The increased use of money here shown is deemed significant when considerd in coennection with the present apparent insufficiency in the amount of coin and paper money in circulation.

Foreign Commerce.

The value of our foreign commerce during the last fiscal year was greater than for any previous year. It amounted to $1,647,139,093, as against $1,487,533,027 during the fiscal year 1889, an increase of $159,606,066.

The value of imports of merchandise also during the last fiscal year was the largest in the history of our commerce, amounting to $789,310,409, as against $745,131,652 during the fiscal year 1889, an increase of $44,178,757

The value of exports of merchandise during the same period was $857,828,684, as against $742,401,375 for the previous year, 1889, an increase of $115,427,309.

The exports exceeded the imports of merchandise by $68,518,275.

The exports of domestic merchandise were $115,011,219 in excess of the value of such exports during the preceding year. The greater portion of the increase occurred in the following articles, stated in the order of magnitude of increase: Provisions, breadstuffs, raw cotton, iron and steel and manufactures of, vegetable oils, unmanufactured tobacco, and wood and manufactures of. This increase was in the following articles: Breadstuffs, $31,049,266; provisions, $32,142,069; cattle and hogs, $15,196,492; and raw cotton, $13,193,522; a total of $92,581,349.

Our total trade in merchandise with Great Britain and Ireland amounted to $634,384,618, of which the value of exports was $447.895,662, and the value of imports $186,488,956, showing an excess in exports of $261,406,706. Our trade with Germany showed an excess of imports of $13,274,371, with France of $27,695,287.

In our total trade with Europe the excess of exports over imports was $233,749,131.

Our commerce in merchandise with North America, including Mexico, Central America, and West Indies, amounted to $242,469,116, of which the value of the imports was $148,368,706 and of the exports $94,100,410, an excess of imports of $54,268,296.

Our total trade with South America in merchandise amounted to $128,758,792, of which the value of the imports was $90,006,144 and of the exports $38,752,648, an excess of imports of $51,253,496.

Trade with Central and South America.

Our total imports of merchandise from Mexico, Central and South American States, British Honduras, and the West Indies, during the fiscal year 1890, amounted to $198,940,575, or 25.20 per cent of our total imports of merchandise.

The value of our exports of merchandise to these same countries during the same period was $90,886,103, or 10.59 per cent of the value of our total exports of merchandise.

Our total imports and exports of merchandise from and to these countries during the same period amounted to $289,826,678, or 17.6 per cent of our total imports and exports of merchandise.

It will be seen that the excess of our imports of merchandise from these countries over our exports to them amounted to $108.054,472. In other words, our imports of merchandise were 68.63 per cent and exports 31.37 of the total trade with these countries, and we imported merchandise to the value of $2.18 for every dollar in value exported to these countries.

The excess of imports over exports of merchandise for the fiscal year 1889 was $117.917,883. For the fiscal year 1888 this excess was $109,120,785.

Canadian Railway Transportation.

The Secretary's attention has been frequently directed to the unsatisfactory conditions of Canadian railway traffic with the United States, and many complaints have been made that the rules and regulations of this department touching the bonding and sealing of cars discriminate against our own people. It is manifestly unjust to accord Canadian railroads privileges denied to our own. It certainly was not the intent of Congress to relieve those roads from obligations imposed upon our own transportation companies. Yet the practical working of the law, under the construction insisted upon by the Canadian companies, leads to that result. If their construction be accepted Canadian railroads, not under bonds for the purpose, may transport dutiable merchandise from seaports in Canada to places within the United States with only nominal customs supervision, while our own railroads cannot carry like merchandise from Atlantic and Pacific ports in the United States to points wholly within our own territory except under heavy bond and strict customs control.

It is also urged with much earnestness and force that the combined effect of the Inter State Commerce act and Treasury regulations operate greatly to the disadvantage of our own transportation interests in competition with Canadian lines. Those who make these complaints insist that the conduct of the Dominion Government towards our transportation and other interests, both on land and water, does not suggest any ground for the extension of favors on our part, and they protest against such acts of international courtesy at the expense of the very interests which Canadian policy has persistently sought to destroy.

Navigation.

The entire documented tonnage of the United States is reported by the Bureau of Navigation to be as follows for 1890:

	No.	Tons.
Registered	1,527	946,695.69
Enrolled and licensed	21,940	3,477,801.75
Total	23,467	4,424,497.44

The registered tonnage of the United States has decreased 74,899 tons in the last year, and the enrolled and licensed tonnage in the same period has increased 191,921 tons.

The relative decline in our foreign carrying trade has been constant and alarming. This decline has averaged 1¾ per cent per annum since 1857, until in 1890 the percentage of imports and exports carried in American vessels was less than in any year since the formation of the Government. These figures appeal alike to our National pride and our National interests. The folly and the danger of depending upon our competitors for the means of access to foreign markets need not be stated. The humiliation of witnessing the disappearance of our flag from the high seas, without one effort to restore it to its former proud position, cannot be expressed. Surely no subject is of greater importance than the enlargement of our foreign markets and nothing will contribute more to that end than the command of ample facilities for reaching them.

Immigration.

The contract existing since 1882 between this Department and the Board of State Emigration Commissioners at the Port of New York was terminated last April, because of a want of harmony between the officers of this department and the Commissioners, and because it was believed that the department could administer the service with greater economy and efficiency through agencies under its own control. These expectations have been fully realized.

The noticeable feature of our immigration in recent years has been a change in the character of many of the immigrants, who do not readily assimilate with our people, and are not in sympathy with our institutions.

So long as undesirable immigration was a matter of rare occurrence and desirable immigration the rule, the rational policy was pursued of permitting all to come to our shores who desired to do so. The conditions are now materially changed, and the tendency of Congress, as shown by the Alien Contract, Pauper, and Chinese Exclusion acts, has been to limit and restrict immigration.

It is a matter of public knowledge that transportation from any part of Europe to our Atlantic ports is so cheap and easy as practically to exclude none, and the consequence is that our asylums for the poor, the sick, and the insane, and our prisons are crowded with strangers, whose charge upon the public may be said to have begun with their landing.

Further legislation is needed to exclude persons unfit for citizenship, and it is therefore recommended that all immigrants be required, as a condition precedent to their landing, to produce evidence attested by our consular officers of their moral, mental, and physical qualifications to become good citizens.

From April 19, 1890, to Oct. 1, 1890, 123 imported aliens were detected and returned, while during the longer period from March 1, 1889, to April 19, 1890, but forty such persons were sent back. From all the ports less than fifty alien contract laborers were returned during the four years preceding March 1, 1889, while since that date 200 have been so deported.

Chinese Exclusion.

The department has not relaxed its efforts to secure a strict enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act. Organized attempts have been made by Chinese laborers to force their way into the United States by way of Mexico, British Columbia, and Canada. These movements have been efficiently met, and the unlawful immigration not only checked but in most instances wholly arrested.

A large number of prohibited Chinese that have found illegal entry into the United States have been returned to China, as "the country from whence they came," rather than to the contiguous foreign territory through which they passed on their way hither, as was formerly the practice, and which resulted in their ultimately finding a way to reënter the country in some other quarter.

This policy, coupled with the refusal of the department to allow the transshipment in our ports of Chinese for British Columbia and Mexico, has had a salutary effect, and will be continued if a sufficient appropriation is made for that purpose.

Alaska.

There is an urgent necessity for legislation creating new ports of delivery in the Territory of Alaska.

The industrial development of the Territory has continued with all the vigor and enterprise indicated in my last annual report.

It is impracticable, even if it were advisable, to wholly arrest this wholesome and natural progress of that section of the country until arrears of legislation can be brought up, and the consequence is that a revenue and navigation system is in operation which is less the creation of statute than of the necessities of the situation, and is open to most, if not all, of the objections which belong to the grafting of improper methods upon a settled comprehensive system. These conditions, involving violations to a greater or less extent, will continue in the absence of needed legislation.

Lease of the Seal Islands.

The lease of the Seal Islands in Behring Sea to the Alaska Commercial company for a term of twenty years having expired during the year, a new lease was made, pursuant to law, with the North American Commercial company for a like term of twenty years, after a public competition wherein that company proved to be the highest and the best bidder. The pecuniary conditions of the lease are the payment of an annual rental to the United States of $60,000, a revenue tax of $2, and a royalty of $7.62½ for each fur seal taken and shipped from the islands of St. Paul and St. George, and 50 cents for each gallon of oil taken from seals killed and sold.

The covenants for the maintenance, care, and improvement of the native inhabitants of the leased islands are also much more extensive and liberal than in the preceding lease. The contract as a whole is well adapted to promoting the public and native interests that the law prescribes as primary objects of solicitude.

The World's Columbian Exposition.

Under the provision of the act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, and sea in the City of Chicago in the State of Illinois," the Secretary of the Treasury is charged with certain duties.

Sec. 12 appropriates $20,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury during a period ending June 30, 1891, "for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods to said Exhibition." In pursuance thereof the World's Columbian Commission have been authorized to employ such agents or agencies as they may deem necessary, subject to the Secretary's approval as to expenditures.

Plans for the building authorized by Congress are now in course of preparation. It is intended to be of such dimensions as to provide about 200,000 square feet of floor space, at a cost not to exceed the sum named in the act.

In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 18 of said act there have been approved up to Nov. 14 vouchers for contingent expenses of the commission amounting to $6,539.66, and for the departmental board authorized by Sec. 16, amounting to $294.85.

The total expenditures for all purposes to Nov. 15, 1890, are as follows:

Traveling expenses	$11,366
Subsistence	14,181
Contingent expenses	6,539
Expenses departmental board	294
Salaries	8,128
Total	$40,511

A large number of the Commissioners who have attended the meetings of the commission have failed to submit any accounts. It is estimated that such accounts will aggregate $5,000. The total expenditures and liabilities to Nov. 15 will be about $47,000.

Sec. 6 of the act authorizes and requires the commission to appoint a board of lady managers of such number and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the commission. In compliance with said section the commission appointed a board of lady managers consisting of two from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, one to be appointed by each of the Commissioners-at-Large, also nine from the City of Chicago, and a like number of alternates.

The principals of the board number 115 and the alternates the same. No special provision is made by the law for the payment of the expenses of traveling or subsistence for the members of said board, but as their appointment was authorized by law the Secretary has, upon the recommendation of the commission, authorized the President of the commission to notify the members of the board that they will be allowed the usual expenses of transportation and $6 per day in lieu of subsistence while necessarily absent from home engaged in duties which may be prescribed by the commission. Some definite provision should be made by law for the expenses of said board which will make it unnecessary to treat such disbursements as a "contingent expense."

The salaries of the officers of the commission were fixed by a unanimous vote of the commission, and for that reason they were approved.

Civil Service.

The last year's experience of the excellent working of the Civil Service law, supplemented as it is in this department by a thorough system of departmental examinations for promotions, adopted twenty years ago, leads me to emphasize what was said on this subject in my last annual report.

Inasmuch as the current year has included an active political canvass in all the States, it is deemed not inappropriate to say that so far as this department is concerned there has been entire and uniform compliance with the requirements of law respecting the collection of money for political purposes from Government employés. All such employés, regardless of political preferences, have been and have apparently felt quite as much at liberty as other citizens to contribute or refrain from contributing for the benefit of the political party of their choice.

The several reports of the heads of offices and bureaus are herewith transmitted.

WILLIAM WINDOM, Secretary of the Treasury.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States today were as follows:

John Wilmer Hughes of San Diego, Cal., was admitted to practice.

1,109—The People of the State of New York ex rel. Thomas C. Platt, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward Wemple, Controller, etc.; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York; dismissed per stipulation.

108—The Housatonic railroad company, plaintiff in error, vs. Jacob Grissell; in error to the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut; dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

98—Robert Hamilton, plaintiff in error vs. The Home Insurance company of New York; argument concluded by Mr. E. W. Kittridge for plaintiff in error.

90—Hoffman, Lee & Co., appellants, vs. William J. Overby et al.; suggestion of death of James R. Milner, one of the appellees herein, and appearance of administrator and heirs at law filed and entered on motion of Mr. Frederic D. McKenney of counsel for appellees.

99—Hoffman, Lee & Co., appellants, vs. William J. Overby et al.; argued by Mr. James P. Harrison and Mr. S. Teackle Wallis for appellants and by Mr. Frederic D. McKenney and Mr. Samuel F. Phillips for appellees.

Increased Suburban Service.

Frequent trains are now run by the Lake Shore route on the Drexel boulevard line. For time table and commutation tickets inquire at Van Buren street depot ticket office.

COLLECTOR CLARK WINS.

JUDGE BLODGETT REFUSES TO ISSUE AN INJUNCTION AGAINST HIM.

Mr. Turpin Will Not Be Allowed to Cancel Stamps on Imported Cigar Boxes—Suit Against J. M. Hirsh—A Jury Decides in Favor of Mr. Harding's Tenants—Mrs. Rice's Will—The Noble Estate Again in Court—Divorces—Other Legal Proceedings—The Record.

Judge Blodgett yesterday refused to issue a preliminary injunction in the bill filed by Harry Harges against Collector of Customs John M. Clark, which involves the fight of the cigar importers.

In his application for an injunction Harges sets forth that Collector Clark has refused to allow Virginius A. Turpin to affix and cancel stamps on boxes containing imported cigars against the wish of a majority of cigar importers and simply for political reasons.

An answer was filed by Mr. Clark yesterday in which he admits the importers have a right to have their own agent affix and cancel their stamps while in possession of the Custom-House Collector. He sets forth that the revenues collected per annum amount to over $1,000,000, and that property valued at $15,000,000 passes through the Custom-House each year. The cigar department is in a room 20x40 feet and the quarters are inadequate for the work. There are about thirty persons and firms who import cigars, and it has been the custom to have only one agent represent the importers. Harry C. Hall was appointed in 1888 to do the work and he filled the position until Turpin was appointed. Nov. 15 Turpin was told to resign and Hall was reinstated and has since affixed the stamps. This was done at the request of the importers and on a petition signed by most of them. Mr. Clark denies that Turpin has been removed for political purposes, but, on the contrary, he has reappointed Hall solely from a business point of view. He says Harger is trying to force upon him a person who is obnoxious to him and one who does not work satisfactorily. Hall has given a bond in $25,000, and Collector Clark insists he has a right to hold the position.

In refusing the writ Judge Blodgett said complainant's remedy was at law in the shape of a damage case if he was entitled to relief at all. As the only object of the bill was for injunction the war is about at an end.

Claims He Violated the Contract.

John W. Hedenberg represents in a Circuit Court bill that in January last he advanced $500 to Joseph M. Hirsh to experiment in the production of metallic aluminium at a cost of less than fifteen cents per pound avoirdupois. If it proved successful Hedenberg was to advance $5,000 and receive an equal half interest in the business. Instead of carrying out this agreement Hirsh, with one Charles S. Cleaver, organized the Chicago Aluminium Manufacturing company with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and the contract of partnership was assigned to other parties for $15,000, which money was invested in realty and placed in the name of Hirsh's wife. Hedenberg claims a trust fund has been created and that he is entitled to a half interest, and for this he wants an accounting.

Mr. Harding May Have to Pay It.

Millionaire George F. Harding may have to pay Sandy Bros., printers and tenants of Mr. Harding, $2,250 for trespass on the floor they occupied in one of Mr. Harding's business blocks on East Madison street. A jury in Judge Anthony's court, after a trial of six days, yesterday returned the foregoing verdict. The brothers had a lease of the premises until 1892, but claimed Harding sought to oust them by cutting off a portion of their space, putting in sprinklers, and annoying them in other ways.

Mrs. Rice's Will.

Judge Kohlsaat yesterday admitted to probate the will of the late Mrs. Margaret Van Slycke Rice and granted letters testamentary to Walter E. Hodges and Frank F. Reed of Riverside in bond of $80,000. Mrs. Rice was the widow of John A. Rice of the Tremont House and she leaves property worth $80,000, to be divided among the children—Lewis, Anson Rice, Margaret Sherman Rice, and Wallace De Grant Rice. The will was executed Oct. 28, 1890, and is witnessed by Mary Grace Smith, Louis Hertle, and Bett Cunningham. A codicil distributed mementos among personal friends.

The Noble Will Case Again.

Judge Shepard and a jury are engaged in the second trial of the suit of Mrs. Maria Isabella Martin, née Noble, John W. and Albert E. Noble, against Mary Bickerdike, Hannah Esterbrook, Edmund Brooks, Belle H. Savage, Robert W. Robinson, O. A. K. Hutchinson, and Edward P. Savage. The bill is to set aside the will of the late John Noble, and on the former trial the jury could not agree. Noble left property worth $60,000, and it is claimed Belle H. Savage secured the bulk of it by unduly influencing him. Other relatives are making the objection.

Divorce Court Matters.

Three applications for divorce were made before Judge Collins yesterday and in each case the evidence was ordered written up. John Malcolmson, a young man residing at No. 3763 Lafayette street and working for the Empire Warehouse company, said he was forced to marry Hattie E. Haines on her claim that he should prove himself an honorable man. It turned out that she had deceived him.

Mrs. Lizzie Knob complained that her husband John, a saloonkeeper, threw beer-kegs and beer-glasses at her and once laid open her scalp.

Mrs. Susan E. Du Bois made out a case of infidelity against her husband, Charles Du Bois, a coal merchant doing business at Twenty-fifth street and Stewart avenue.

Divorce proceedings were instituted yesterday by Mrs. Lucinda M. Gilliam against Edward Gilliam, a bookkeeper, said to own property worth $1,600. Besides abusing her shamefully he accused her of infidelity, while he, she charges, is the one guilty of unfaithfulness.

Walter S. Babcock's Estate.

A bill for the partition of the estate of the late Walter S. Babcock, who was shot Aug. 4, 1887, at Gardner, Ill., was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by the heirs. The property is estimated at about $50,000, and includes a house and lot on Indiana avenue and an interest in the premises No. 3 Park row. About a year ago Mrs. Naomi Fairchild made a claim against the estate as the widow of deceased, but the demand was denied.

Legal Notes.

A jury in Judge Clifford's court gave George Richards, 3 years old, $500 for the breaking of one of the boy's legs in a fall on a defective sidewalk in Lake View two years ago.

Judge Hawes will hear default divorces next Saturday, and will call chancery contested motion calendar, Superior Court, next Monday in courtroom usually occupied by him.

William Caspirina, 12 years old, was killed by being caught in the shafting in the O. Bradley machine shop on South Water street three years ago, and his mother is seeking to recover $5,000 for his loss before a jury in Judge Grinnell's court.

Stanislauf Sobrinsky is suing the Illinois Malleable Iron company for $10,000 in Judge McConnell's court for injuries received in an explosion of molten metal in the defendant's shop in November, 1888. The plaintiff lost an eye and was otherwise badly burned.

Otto Schneider is in trouble for talking too freely about Albert Neubert. The latter began suit in the Circuit Court yesterday to recover $5,000 damages from Schneider for slander. Neubert says he was engaged to be married to an estimable young woman, but when she heard Schneider say that Neubert was a convict she broke off the engagement.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,831—The Robinson Engraving Co. vs. C. Dorost and Samuel Morrish. Debt, $30,000. Doolittle, McKay & Tolman, attys.

21,832—Same vs. Hughes Engraving Co. Debt, $30,000. Same attys.

United States District Court—New Suit.

8,518—James Charnley vs. City of Chicago. Libel for collision, $1,400. Schuyler & Kremer, procs.

County Court—New Suits.

9,051—W. A. Pryor to D. H. Roblin. Assignment; assets about $14,000, liabilities about $14,000. G. W. & J. T. Kretzinger, attys.

9,052—Petn. of Margaret J. Lanstorf to adopt child.

9,053—People vs. Fred Preston. Proceed to compel sup. F. H. Atwood, atty.

9,054—Same vs. Albert Sureras. Same.

Superior Court—New Suits.

130,357—Patrick Hoey vs. August Strehlow. Appl.

130,358—Louis Lepman et al. vs. Thomas Moran. Attch., $379. C. S. Carter, atty.

130,359—Josiah C. Fleming vs. Samuel Eisner and A. Stern. Asst., $500. C. H. Remy, atty.

130,360—Same vs. O. H. Roche. Asst., $1,000. Same atty.

130,361—Julia I. Scott vs. William W. Scott. Bill for div. H. W. Brant, solr.

130,362—W. H. Kretsinger vs. August and Sophia Fagerlund and Jennie Johnson. Conf. judgt., $608.43. C. J. Kavanagh, atty.

130,363—Chapin & Gore vs. J. H. Gilbert. Replevin, $602.07.

130,364—Harry B. Hurd vs. Wing Nickel Works. Conf. judgt., $25,077.91. H. L. Burnham, atty.

130,365—Elbert W. Shirk vs. First National Bank of Belville. Attch., $1,513.33. F. Ullman, atty.

130,366—S. V. White et al. vs. E. P. Palmer. Asst., $15,000. S. B. Foster, atty.

130,367—George J. Williams vs. Franklin and Jessie F. Peterson. Bill. A. M. Johnson, solr.

130,368—Henry Werth et al. vs. Simon Stein. Asst. (attch), $282. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

130,369—Attch. Withheld for service.

130,370—Attch. Withheld for service.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

86,561—Slater Bros. & Co. vs. William A. Prior. Attch., $1,116.61. Crawford, Cross & Collins, attys.

86,562—Philip D. Armour et al. vs. J. K. Potts Salt and Lumber Co. Attch., $1,146.92. A. R. Urion, atty.

86,563—Emma A. Prior vs. William A. Prior, William E. Peters, and Frank A. Upham. Conf. judgt., $1,852.88. Burton & Harris, attys.

86,564—Martha E. Hayes vs. William A. Prior. Same, $5,905.71. Same attys.

86,565—John Davis Co. vs. Thomas J. Dooley. Asst. $1,300. McMurdy & Job, attys.

606 B. R.—Catherine Garshe vs. All whom, etc. Petn. to establish title. Lot 16 blk. 28, S. S. add. S. Straus, solr.

86,566—E. Rosenfeld et al. vs. Wm. A. Prior. Attch., $113.93. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.

86,567—Harry Cleeson vs. Ruel W. Bridge. Case, $1,000. Osgood & Vickers, attys.

86,568—Bill. Withheld for service.

86,569—Debt. Same.

86,570—Aaron Harris vs. Consolidated F. Ins. Co. Asst., $5,000. J. E. Purnell, atty.

86,571—Laura Meyer vs. George J. Meyer. Bill for div. Case, Hudd, Hogan & Nolan, solrs.

86,572—Eva Keviatkowski vs. Frank Mankowski, Michael and Frank Zelinski. Tres., $3,000. Jindrich & Novotny, attys.

86,573—A. R. Beck Lumber Co. vs. Edward Todhunter. Asst., $500. Young & Makeel, attys.

86,574—A. R. Beck Lumber Co. vs. Edward Todhunter and Arthur Krieps. Asst., $500. Same attys.

86,575—Adam Schillo vs. William Nadler, Mathias Huberty, and —— Mueller. Asst., $500. A. Tripp, atty.

86,576—John M. Furman et al. vs. Hattie A. Martin et al. Petn. for partn. A. B. Coan, solr.

86,577—John W. O'Neil vs. Joseph H. Dennis. Bill. D. H. Horne, solr.

86,578—Lucinda M. Gilliam vs. Edward Gilliam. Bill for div. Case, Hudd, Hogan & Nolan, solrs.

86,579—D. G. Hamilton, use of E. D. Hosmer, vs. Hugh Chittick. Asst., $1,000. Baker & Greeley, attys.

86,580—Otto Schneider vs. Albert Neubast. Case, $5,000. Bary & Reichmann, attys.

86,581—Warren Springer vs. Hibbert J. Lehman and George Lehman & Sons Co. Conf. judgt., $1,009.19. Miller, Starr & Leman, attys.

86,582—Same vs. Same. Same, $2,100. Same attys.

86,583—F. Mueller vs. S. Stande. Appl.

86,584—Benjamin B. Bryant vs. Horace A. Greenwood. Attch., $765. F. A. Biddle, atty.

86,585—Frances B. Lewis vs. Robert D. Lewis. Bill for div. Morris & Loew, solrs.

86,586—L. J. Wing Co. vs. Frank E. Wolcott. Appl.

86,587—James F. Jackson, admr., vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. E. A. Otis, atty.

86,588—Maggie Long vs. Henry Long. Bill for div. G. A. Trude, solr.

86,589—Hannah Crine vs. Consolidated Fire Ins. Co. Asst., $1,000. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.

86,590—Mary Roche vs. John Roche. Bill for div. J. C. Scovel, solr.

86,591—P. Schoenhofen Brewing Co. vs. B. H. Kemper. Conf. judgt., $580. Burton & Harris, attys.

86,592—Emma A. Prior vs. William A. Prior. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

86,593—John W. Hedenberg vs. Joseph M. and Pauline Hirse et al. Bill. A. F. Hatch, solr.

86,594—Nicholas Bosman vs. C. and N. W. Ry. Co. Case, $1,000. J. Cox, atty.

86,595—Henrietta Reimer vs. Christoph Reimer. Conf. judgt., $206.70. S. A. Walther, atty.

86,596—Ella Burnett vs. Benjamin W. Burnett. Bill for div. Crews & Owen, solrs.

86,597—Leon Kwealkowski vs. Frank Mankowski, Michael and Frank Zelinski. Tres., $2,000. Jindrich & Novotny, attys.

86,598—Alexander D. Hannah et al. vs. Frank J. Spencer and Albert C. Fordham. Asst., $500. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

86,599—Same vs. Frank J. Spencer. Asst., $500. Same attys.

86,600—Union Nat. Bk. vs. R. G. Peters. Asst. (attch.), $5,000. E. A. Otis, atty.

86,601—John McFarland et al. vs. Nathan Neufeld. Asst., $1,500. O'Shea & Mahoney, attys.

86,602—William Fitzgerald vs. Thomas J. Fitzgerald. Asst., $700. Crews & Owen, attys.

86,603—Caroline Neischwender vs. Sophia Kercher. Case, $5,000. Osgood & Vickers, attys.

86,604—A. Augusta Cesky vs. John and Stephen Flanagan. Conf. judgt., $262. W. N. McEwen, attys.

86,605—C. G. Herbert vs. Isaac Plotke. Asst., $200. R. S. Thompson, atty.

86,606—Rice and Whitacre Manfg. Co. vs. Mills Interlocking Switch and Signal Co. and Mortimer B. Wells. Covt., $375. Armstrong & Dyche, attys.

86,607—Joliet Stove Wks. vs. Comstock & Wing Nickel Wks. Asst. (attch.), $730. W. R. Wagner, atty.

86,608—Otto Heller vs. George Heller et al. Petn. for partn. F. A. Johnson, solr.

86,609—Minna Ninov et al. vs. Friedericke Teich et al. Petn. for partn. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

86,610—George Volkmann vs. Peter Galligan. Appl.

86,611—Samuel Rosenbaum vs. William Rosenbaum. Conf. judgt., $725.23. Trumbull, Willets, Robbins & Trumbull, attys.

86,612—Halver Halverson vs. Charles, Henry L., and C. Hagenow. Tres., $10,000. Blum & Blum, attys.

86,613—Charles Himrod et al. vs. John F. Atchison and T. Joseph Donahoe. Attch., $2,000. Jesse Holdom, atty.

Withheld cases—86,527—Theodore Dackerman vs. William F. Schneider. Bill. Pinckney & Tatge, solrs. (Dec. 1.)

86,557—Martha J. Schrage vs. August H. Schrage. Bill for div. R. L. Vickers, solr. (Dec. 1.)

Judgments.

JUDGE ALTGELD—127,791—John J. Arnold vs. C. H. Gottig. Deflt. and judgt. vacated. On findg., $201. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.

119,344—Campbell Printing Press and Mfg. Co. vs. G. P. Brown Pub. Co. On findg., $661.66.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—69,867—George M. S. Richards vs. City of Lake View. On ver., $500.

73,614—Charles Passow et al. vs. Vaclav Sidlo. On findg., $20. Satisfied.

JUDGE GRINNELL—82,609—R. C. Smyers vs. William C. Parker. On findg., $37.50. Dis. as to Sarah Parker.

TRANSCRIPTS FROM JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

5,625—Joseph Badenoch Jr. et al. vs. Mrs. C. E. Leeham. $110.24.

5,626—Same vs. D. M. Bergen. $82.40.

5,627—Same vs. Anna Grace. $72.

5,628—Same vs. Elof Swedberg. $199.

5,629—I. B. Williams, tr., vs. John Sconnell. $37.50.

5,630—George Paxton vs. Margaret Kearney. $188.46.

JUDGE GRESHAM—103, First National Bank of Grand Haven vs. Alexander Forrest. $5,000.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—4,731, Schaar vs. Brock; dec. sale.—3,230, Cratty vs. Fredericksen; interloc. dec.—2,199, Gurley vs. N. W. M. A. Assn.; dec.

JUDGE COLLINS——, Dreyer vs. Freyer; dec. sale.—1,062, Berger vs. Owings; dec. sale.

JUDGE HORTON—2,304, Matthews vs. Matthews; Master's rep. confd. and dec. sale.

JUDGE BLODGETT—114, Anderson vs. Schr. Durey. Decree.

JUDGE SCALES—9,052, In re petn. Margaret Jane Loustorf to adopt Rose May Page; dec. of adoption and change of name.

The Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 66, Marten vs. Savage, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Calendar No. 1—Trial call, Nos. 8,308, 8,273, 8,482, 8,491, 8,514, 8,521, 8,607, 7,973, 7,665, 7,021.

JUDGE HAWES—No court until Thursday. Thursday—No first call. Trial call, Term Nos. 4,725, 4,732, 4,854, 4,857, 4,993, [illegible], 4,995, 4,999 5,006, 5,114. No. [illegible] on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 3—Trial call, Nos. 3,405, 6,958, 6,959, 6,963, 6,964, 6,973, 6,978, 6,986, 6,988, 6,994, 7,007, 7,104, 7,110, 7,116, 7,121, 7,139, 7,142, 7,146, 7,151, 7,153, 7,157, 7,229, 7,230, 7,240, 7,247, 7,252, 7,257, 7,258, 7,261, 7,267, 7,438, 7,446, 7,470, 7,473, 7,493, 7,494, 7,503, 7,507, 7,519, 7,526, 7,592, 7,593, 7,594, 7,600, 7,608, 7,611, 7,615, 7,629, 7,631, 7,653, 7,746, 7,756.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Appeal calendar. Room 406. No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,056, 3,852, 3,904, 3,919, 3,953, 4,006, 4,119, 4,253, 4,264, 4,825, 4,868, 4,938, 5,093, 5,125, 5,316, 5,457, 5,609, 5,712, 5,748, 5,760, 5,865, 5,968, 6,000.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions and 939, Wilhoft vs. Wilhoft.

JUDGE COLLINS—November calendar—13, 14, 15, 16, 18. No. 7, Lipe vs. Lipe, on hearing.

JUDGE HORTON—No call. No. 1,474, Bullock vs. W. C. R. T. R. R. Co. and — Wright vs. Same, on hearing.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Condemnation cases: 80,130, 80,131, 80,132, 80,140.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 2,098, 2,056, 2,115, 2,121, 2,122, 2,147, 2,175.

JUDGE BAKER—No first call. Trial call 2,547, 75,482. No. 1,621, Kehl vs. Weber Wagon Co., on trial (argument).

JUDGE GRINNELL—No first call; trial call Nos. 1,754, 1,823, 1,829, 1,960, 1,642, 1,957, 1,992, 1,996. No. 1,664, Casparini vs. Bradley, on trial

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No first call; trial call Nos. 1,682, 1,369, 1,816, 1,767, 1,115. No. 1,896, Sobrinski vs. I. M. T. Co., on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Term Nos. 105, 142, and 144 to 152.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal trials.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

JUDGE DRIGGS—No announcement.

JUDGE KETTELLE—10 a. m., Branch 3—Nos. 27, 385, 493, 497, 512, 522, 524.

Illinois Appellate Court, Third District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The following were the proceedings today in the Appellate Court, Third District:

Johns et al. vs. McQuiggs; application for an extension of time to file corrected abstract and brief by appellee.

Rogerson et al. vs. Faning et al.; motion to vacate judgment, etc., of Appellate Court, and dismiss appeal.

Windmiller vs. Chapman; motion for appeal to Supreme Court.

Sholty vs. McIntyre; motion for appeal.

Consolidated Coal Co. vs. Bonner; suggestion diminution of record by appellee and motion for leave to file additional record.

Linder vs. Laclair; motion by appellant to dismiss appeal.

Kerr et al. vs. Hodge; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.

Noyes vs. Kingman; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.

The President and Board of Trustees of the Town of Rushville vs. The Town of Rushville, Schuyler County, Ill.; motion to dismiss appeal.

The Town of Rushville vs. Trustees of the Town of Rushville; opposition to motion to dismiss.

City of Jacksonville vs. Cherry; motion by appellee for an extension of time to file brief and argument.

Durfee et al. vs. Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Co.; suggestion of dimunition of record and motion for leave to amend the record as per stipulation.

Village of Wapella vs. Davis; motion to extend time to file appellee's brief to Dec. 16.

Summers vs. Sheldon; motion by appellant for extension of time to file briefs.

Taken on call—Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52.

Illinois Appellate Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The following were the proceedings of the Appellate Court today:

Chicago, Wilmington and Vermillion Coal company vs. Peterson; motion to dismiss appeal.

Wilson vs. Dowse; motion for time to file abstract and briefs.

Young vs. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company; appeal dismissed by agreement.

McDole vs. McDole; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company; motion for leave to file appellant's briefs allowed.

Johnson vs. Wilson; proof of publication made.

Russell vs. Thomas; motion by appellant for leave to file abstract and briefs; motion by appellee to dismiss.

Town of Sheldon vs. Barry et al.; motion by appellant for time to file briefs.

Larson vs. Johnson; motion by appellant for time to record abstracts and briefs.

Nittler vs. Craft; same.

Kelly vs. City of Springfield; motion to dismiss on short record.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

A Luxury for Tourists.
DR. LYONS' TOOTH POWDER in metal boxes, with patent measuring tube. Neat and portable.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

A reliable substitute for mother's milk.
"WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD."

HAVE HARD TIMES AHEAD

THE OUTLOOK FOR DEMOCRATS NOT A CHEERFUL ONE.

Their Position on the Tariff Question One That Soon May Result Disastrously—The Action of the Republicans This Winter to Be in Harmony with the President's Message—Why They Will Press the Election Bill—Intentions of Senator Quay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—The Democrats at the Capital profess great satisfaction at the President's message and consequent continuance of the Republican program. But this satisfaction is expressed for public consumption. Of course, the mass of Democrats in Washington have not yet fully recovered from the exhilaration of a success which was to them wholly unexpected. When Mr. Cleveland was retired they really thought it was the end of the Democracy, at least for a long time. This despair has now been succeeded by a feeling as extreme in the opposite direction. But the real leaders in private conversation do not echo the hilarious satisfaction of their followers and do not see an atmosphere of all rose in the future. They are in the situation of one who has been adjudged the heir to an enormous property through misrepresentation and is in terror of judicial action which will compel restitution. They note with alarm the declaration in the message that imports under the new Tariff bill are increasing. This one fact does away with all of the declarations made by them concerning the prohibitive character of the new duties. They also know that the putting up of prices was an election device acting in coöperation with the natural causes wholly outside of the tariff measure, and therefore they do not note with any comfort the possibility now being indicated of a reduction of prices. More than this, they know that the uneasiness created in business circles by tariff discussion and legislation always acts against the party responsible for them.

No More Tariff Tinkering.

Now the President strongly expresses an opinion against any more tariff tinkering until a proper time has elapsed to fully test the new law. This sentiment will certainly be approved by the business community particularly, as all the present indications concerning this new measure point to not unfavorable results. If it should be demonstrated within the next few months that the general effect of the new tariff bill is, after all, good, then the men who have the control of the next House might find that a tariff agitation looking towards free trade preceding a Presidential election might have very disastrous results. If they do nothing they give the lie to all their declamations against the Republicans' course. Then if they fail to attack the "money power" in accordance with the decree of the secret sessions of that very close corporation, the Farmers' Alliance, they are certain to lose the support of this association, which is formally united to devise some possible scheme to shake the credit of the country.

Suppose the business situation so improved this winter that the country could look forward with content to a long vacation of Congress as a farther factor in the reëstablishment of values. Then with what patience would the business-men of the country look upon obstruction tactics from the Democrats in Congress which would force an extra session in the spring? Think of the tariff discussion being opened up on free-trade lines, of the presentation of the thousand and one propositions to make every poor man rich who is a member of the Farmers' Alliance by a forced assessment upon the monopolist business interests of the country.

To Press the Election Bill.

The Republicans' action this winter will be in harmony with the President's message. Like him they have no apologies to make nor any changes to make in their policy. They are not weak enough to try to modify their plans in accordance with Democratic criticism. They will press the Election bill because they believe it is a measure to aid in securing the honesty of elections. The Republicans say no one, however partisan, can sustain for a moment the possibility of having an honest election count in the South when there is the slightest danger of Republican success. And that as they aim at nothing but the securing of an honest result no one can properly say that the proposed Election bill has an ulterior object. Senator Edmunds says that the public will soon see that the only object of the legislation proposed is to place contested election cases in the hands of the court, where they can be settled in accordance with legal rules upon the judicial examination of witnesses, as such disputes are settled in England. He and his Republican associates say that no talk about force or usurpation of powers shall be allowed to cloud the question. It is for the purpose of fully enlightening the public upon the subject of this proposed legislation that the measure has been called up so promptly in the Senate. In the face of the calm legal explanations of Mr. Edmunds the orators of the opposition will be fully occupied in making good their declarations of possible force and fraud charged by them against this bill.

Senator Quay's Intentions.

Senator Quay is reported as saying that he has no intention of resigning his place at the head of the Republican National Committee. This is probably true for the moment, but whether he will remain at the head of the committee during the coming Presidential campaign will depend wholly upon the will of the then Republican Presidential candidate. In accordance with time honored tradition this place is always filled by some one selected by the National candidate. Until such candidate is chosen it is not probable that any change in the Chairmanship of the committee will take place.

Congressman Dorsey of Nebraska says that the troubles out West with the Indians are always aggravated by conflicts of authority between the Interior and the War Departments. He says that there is one way now by which the possibility of trouble can be quickly avoided. This would be through the prompt arrest of Sitting Bull, Red Cloud, Black Dog, and indeed of all the various dogs known under a great variety of adjective-adorned names who are conspicuous among the conspirators. There would be no difficulty in obtaining evidence of this conspiracy. The arrest of Sitting Bull and a dozen of the ringleaders would at once put an end to the agitation and the danger of an outbreak. This has been Gen. Miles' idea, but the Interior Department until an actual outbreak takes place is in command of the Indians, and up to the present time they will not consent to have these noble red men laid hold of by the vigorous hands of the army. The North American Indian is a brute pure and simple. He has acquired all of the vices of civilization, which he has grafted upon his own murderous, treacherous nature. He has no natural virtues known to those who come in contact with him. He only knows and understands the argument of force; anything short of that he attributes to fear. It is believed here that the Interior Department, through its mistaken ideas of not yielding to the plan of the military to carry these ringleaders off, will make the possibilities of an outbreak greater than they are now. Unless these chiefs are taken away there will be some sort of trouble. Once it is begun, however, the military will be in command, and it is believed that Gen. Miles will then make short work of the ringleaders whom he now seeks to arrest and remove from the scene of the trouble.

Surgeon-General Baxter's Career.

Surgeon-General Baxter, who fell upon New York avenue yesterday stricken with paralysis, is the one man perhaps in the world who had arrived at the summit of his ambition. For nearly fifteen years he has struggled to be made Surgeon-General of the army. He was appointed to the regular service after the war. During the war his service was that of a surgeon in connection with the army hospitals in Washington. He was pushing and energetic in the prosecution of his claims for the office of Surgeon-General. A great many of his associates thought that he pressed his claims too early. By so doing he made many bitter enemies. In his campaign for the place he became the physician in attendance upon many Republican families. He was the Garfield family physician. He was absent upon the day of the assassination of the President, and through this absence Dr. Bliss acquired charge of the President's case. This was the occasion of a bitter quarrel following Dr. Baxter's return. The latter was unable to replace the vigorous Dr. Bliss. At one time Dr. Baxter was very near to this desired appointment several years ago. His appointment was actually made out at the White House. After seeking the appointment in writing the doctor hastened to the Senate, where nominations are sent, and under the kindly wing of Senator Morrill of Vermont, his friend, he stood smiling and happy, receiving congratulations upon the appointment which never came. The moment he left the White House a vigorous opponent had entered and made an argument which caused a change even at the very last moment. It was only a few months ago that Dr. Baxter received the cherished appointment. He was appointed at the age of 53. He had nine years of active service to look forward to before going upon the retired list. His health was apparently good, but a short time ago he was troubled with a weakness of the eyes. He would see white spots whenever he fastened his attention closely upon any dark object. He visited an oculist, who told him that he was threatened with blindness. Prompt action upon his part brought relief, but he has been very near-sighted ever since this trouble came on. He said a few weeks ago to a friend that his ambition in life was fully satisfied. He had nothing more to desire. It is but just to the Surgeon-General to say that in his struggles in the past his friends have been quite as devoted as his enemies have been active.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

Hogs Scarce in Manitoba.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 2.—It is understood that the reason for the abolition of the quarantine on hogs in Manitoba is due to the scarcity of these animals in that province. From adjoining States of the Union come reports of no disease existing among the swine, and as this is likely to be a good winter for hog-feeding in Manitoba, owing to the quantity of damaged grain being available for that purpose, the quarantine has been raised.

December Weather Prophecies.

Three degrees of temperature this month—viz.: Somewhat cool, mostly cold, and considerably colder. But the coldest weather excites no apprehension in the minds of those who travel in the steam-heated and electric-lighted vestibule trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway between Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, and between Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and Sioux City.

City ticket office, 207 Clark street.

—THE—
Union Trust Co. Bank,
N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.
Capital and Surplus, $900,000

4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits.
Interest paid on daily balances to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts, subject to check.
Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.
Receives and discounts commercial paper.
Directors—J. H. Pearson, E. F. Pulsifer, James Longley, G. M. Wilson, S. W. Rawson.

Harvey Acres.
57 acres immediately adjoining the Harvey Steel Car-Works, the Buda Foundry Co., Craver, Steel & Austin, the Grinnell Agricultural Works, the Automatic Mower & Reaper Works, and other factories. This property is better located for subdivision than any other in the market at this point.
For price and terms apply to
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.

A Choice Bargain.
25 feet on Dearborn-st., near 24th-st., two-story brick house of 12 rooms, modern and in first-class shape. Call quick if you want it.
Bowerman, Farnum & Ware,
(Exclusive Agents),
83 DEARBORN-ST.

WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,
Bankers and Brokers,
111 and 113 Monroe-st.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.
Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT
11 Pine-st., New York.

FOR SALE.
DREXEL BOULEVARD,
Between 43d and 44th-sts.,
75x205, with Barn Lots.
THE P. E. STANLEY-WINSTON CO.,
88 Washington-st.

A Rare Bargain.
Attention, Hotelkeepers!
We have for sale one of the finest 90-room Hotels in the city, centrally located and doing a very profitable business.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
(Exclusive Agents),
83 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Globe National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, for the election of Directors will be held at the banking office of that corporation between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. Tuesday, January 13th, 1891.

D. A. MOULTON, Cashier.

CARETTE STOCK FOR SALE.
At $70 Per Share. Par Value $100.
W. F. VAN O'LINDA, 325 Dearborn-st.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE
PAR VALUE $100—OUR PRICE, $75 per Share.
110 Shares in lots to suit, SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 2.	Nov. 25.
New York	$175,610,259	$147,099,294
Boston	17,978,932	14,165,800
Chicago	17,951,000	13,888,000
Philadelphia	18,092,956	13,791,000
St. Louis	4,960,207	3,666,121
Baltimore	2,891,442	2,358,476
New Orleans	3,122,336	2,919,324

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 20@30c discount; St. Louis, 50@75c premium.

The money market is now fairly started into December, and there is no noticeable change over the November situation. There are not many refusals to borrowers who want money for regular business and not for speculative purposes, but there is some scaling down of their demands, and with that prospect in mind demands are frequently gauged on a generous basis. The rate is pretty generally 7 per cent.

Jay Gould is quoted as saying of the New York money market: "There will be plenty of money by Jan. 15. It will be a drug by that time. I do not think there has been any difficulty at any time in getting money at 6 per cent on first-rate collaterals. At any rate officers of some of the largest financial institutions in the city have told me so. The trouble has been with needy borrowers with securities about which there was some sort of doubt. The most of these needy borrowers are now out of the market and their loans are in charge of the courts."

Sterling exchange continues to decline and the present danger of gold exports now seems past. Quotations yesterday were 484½@485 for demand and 481 for sixty-day bills. Money is much easier in London and London, was supposed to be a buyer in the New York stock market. It is said on good authority too that Germany is now buying stocks. New York exchange fell back to par. Wilson and Sturgis report all sales of the day were at that price.

The Stock Exchange has never seen a more exciting session than that of yesterday morning.

1000 CHV&T 5s	78¼	1000 NW cn cp gd bd	124
1000 D&H rg 7s	102¾	1000 PCo 4½ cp	105¼
10000 D&RG 4s	80¼	1000 P&E 1st	74
1000 D&M 1st DakDv	98	48000 P&R g m 4s	77⅜@78¼
2000 F&PM 6s	115	2000 R&WPcl tr5s	67⅛
5000 GH&SA-WDist	94	5000 Rio G W 1st	72
5000 GH&SA 2d	88	18000 TP 2d inc	31¼@32
5000 LS 2d cp	120¼	2000 TAA&GT 1st	99½
1000 L&N cons	111¼	6000 Wab 1st	96¼
5000 LNO&T 1st	90	5000 WS gd 4s	101⅛@101¾
10000 M&N 1st 1913 cn	107¼	5000 WU col tr 5s	99@99¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	4,200	30¼	31⅜	29⅞	31⅜
Bell Telephone	146	215	215	212	212
C., B. & Q.	1,900	87⅛	89	86⅞	88
Fort Wayne El.	500	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
Mexican Cent.	750	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20⅞
Pullman	16	182	182	180	180
Sugar Trust	2,800	56	56⅝	55¼	56⅝
Thomson & Ho'st'n	785	42	42	40⅞	42
Do pfd	75	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
Union Pacific	950	49⅛	51	48⅞	50⅝
Wis. Cent	400	17	17⅜	17	17⅜

Bond sales and quotations:

50000 Mex Cen 2d inc	21⅛	2000 B & M ex 5s	43¾
3000 C B Q con 5s	102	7000 O S H 5s	103⅝@103¾
1000 D L & N 7s	101⅛	1000 C B & N 5s	99
3000 Mex Cen 1st inc	22	11000 Rutland 6s	107
1000 Illinois Steel 5s	88	25500 Atch 4s	79
2000 B & M 6s	43¾	1000 New England 5s	121
2000 C & W M 6s	91¾	7000 Mex 6s	70¼@70¾
1000 O S H 5s	103⅝	63000 Atch inc	53@53¼
2000 Vermont 5s	85		

Money at the clearing-house is 7 3-10 per cent, call loans are 7@9 per cent and time paper 5@8 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 49⅜@49½; Reading, 15¼@15⅜; Lehigh Valley, 49¼@49½; Reading general 4s, 78@78¼; do 1st pfd, 56⅛@51; do 2d pfd, 37 bid; do 3d pfd, 27@29.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Closing—Consols: Money, 95 9-16; do account, 95 15-16. United States 4s, 122½; do 4½s, 105; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 33; Canadian Pacific, 76; Erie, 19⅜; do seconds, 99½; Illinois Central, 99¼; Mexican ordinary, 43½; St. Paul common, 51⅝; New York Central, 102½; Pennsylvania, 51½; Reading, 15⅜; Mexican Central new 4s, 74⅝. Bar silver, 48¼d per ounce. Money, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three-months' bills, 4@4¼ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 32½c for the account.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 4,060,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Mining quotations: Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.00; Homestake, $8.00; Horn Silver, $3.25; North Commonwealth, $1.25; Ophir, $3.40; Plymouth, $2.00; Sierra Nevada, $1.90; Standard, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—Closing prices: Allouez Min. Co. (new), $4.50; Atlantic, $16.00; Calumet and Hecla, $260.00; Catalpa, $35.00; Franklin, $17.50; Huron, $3.50; Kearsarge, $12.00; Osceola, $32.00; Quincy, $90.00; Santa Fe Copper, 45c; Tamarack, $153.00; Centennial Mining, $14.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $1.00; Bulwer, 25c; Best and Belcher, $2.30; Bodie Consolidated, $1.00; Chollar, $3.20; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.35; Crown Point, $1.80; Gould and Curry, $1.65; Hale and Norcross, $1.85; Mexican, $2.75; Mono, 65c; Mount Diablo, $2.00; Navajo, 25c; Ophir, $3.75; Potosi, $5.25; Savage, $1.90; Sierra Nevada, $2.15; Union Consolidated $2.15; Utah, 70c; Yellow Jacket, $2.30; Commonwealth, $2.00; Nevada Queen, 75c; Belle Isle, 75c; North Belle Isle, $1.00.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

Though there was considerable to encourage the bulls in the general run of news that came in yesterday morning, they were met by the financial bugaboo and forced to give up after a struggle which should have given them a victory. It was not that the situation was too weak but that the financial feature was too strong. As one broker aptly put it: "There is but one thing stronger than wheat, and that is money." That is the key to the situation. Rumor aided in the work of depressing the market. Wheat was most affected and corn least. Provisions were weak from an entirely different cause—the unexpectedly large stocks here at the close of November. The weather in the Northwest was cold, the cold wave moving this way, while the West was cold and rainy.

It is reported that there were sales of wheat at Buffalo at 6c over the price at Duluth.

The notice of the death of Robert G. Stevens, a member of the board, was posted yesterday. Mr. Stevens was 62 years of age.

Logan and Helmholz did some little buying in provisions. Hutchinson, who was a seller early, was also noted on the buying side.

Closing cables were quite strong, London wheat being 3d up and all the other markets firm and ½d higher for about all positions.

Late in the afternoon puts on May wheat sold at 99⅝c and calls at $1.01¼; puts on May corn were 53⅝c, and for calls 54c was bid.

The carriers who are getting wheat to carry into May at 9¼c below the price for May delivery are getting 11 per cent per annum for the use of their money.

The stocks of wheat at Odessa at the close of October aggregated 6,581,000 bu, against 6,570,000 bu one year ago. The increase during October was 2,000,000.

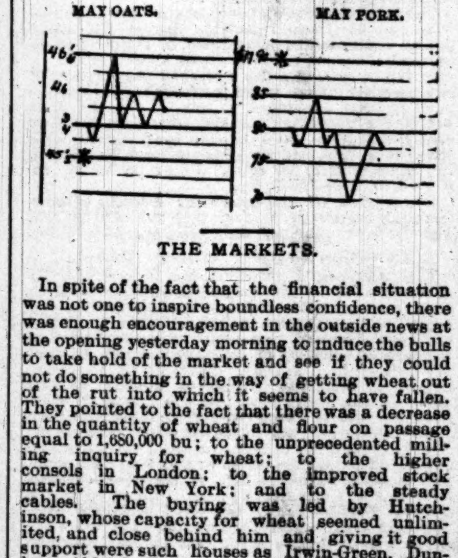
Local stocks of contract oats in store are being whittled down to a small point, the latest report showing an aggregate of but 150,483 bu; in addition there were 42,698 bu No. 2 white.

A Milwaukee dispatch to Dunham called attention to the fact that the quantity of wheat in sight and afloat is the smallest since 1882, and at that time Minneapolis was not included in the visible supply.

The feature in the flaxseed market, and one which attracted considerable comment, was the widening in the carrying charges, December to May, to 13½c, though little business was done in that direction; at one time May sold at $1.34½ when round lots of cash or December were quoted at $1.20. The stock of this seed in local warehouses increased last week to the large total of 1,772,229 bu.

St. Louis reported December wheat at 9 cents discount from the price for May at one time yesterday. During the day it was learned that a number of millers from Cairo and surrounding points had sent buying orders for cash wheat to St. Louis, and it was not long before the difference between December and May had narrowed to 7c. There may have been another cause for the lessening of the difference. Fully 300,000 bu of No. 2 red was ordered out of store in St. Louis during the day, 100,000 of which was for export and the rest to fill milling orders. This is probably the wheat that was delivered Monday and which the elevator men thought they were going to have to carry into May at a fine profit.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations in May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Dec. 2, and should be read from left to right. The stars indicate the closing prices of the previous day:



THE MARKETS.

In spite of the fact that the financial situation was not one to inspire boundless confidence, there was enough encouragement in the outside news at the opening yesterday morning to induce the bulls to take hold of the market and see if they could not do something in the way of getting wheat out of the rut into which it seems to have fallen. They pointed to the fact that there was a decrease in the quantity of wheat and flour on passage equal to 1,680,000 bu; to the unprecedented milling inquiry for wheat; to the higher consols in London; to the improved stock market in New York; and to the steady cables. The buying was led by Hutchinson, whose capacity for wheat seemed unlimited, and close behind him and giving it good support were such houses as Irwin-Green, Dunham, Aldrich, Boyden, Poole, and White & Mitchell. Ream was generally understood to be playing the long side of the market also. They started in well and had succeeded in getting the price for May up to a point ⅜c over the close of Monday when there came a rumor of a panic on the Chicago Stock Exchange. On this there was quite a sharp break of ⅝c. They took hold again when they found that the "panic" had no existence beyond liberal selling of West Side Street railway stock, but had not gone far before a rumor was circulated that the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia was in trouble. There was a decline of a full cent on this and on the closing of a bank at West Superior before the crowd found out that the Philadelphia institution was all right. The buying on the announcement caused a slight reaction, but as the bulls saw the difference between December and May widen to 9¼c, and had the tightness of the money market pounded into them, they felt less and less inclined to "buck" against the market, with Partridge, Baldwin-Farnum, Norton-Worthington, Tuttle, McDougall, Gifford, Stauffer, Kammerer, and McCormick hammering it steadily. So they drew off disappointed but not discouraged, still confident that they are on the right side of the market if the financial question ever can be disposed of. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 92⅛@92¾c for No. 2 spring. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 85@91c and No. 3 spring at 88½@92c.

Corn opened strong and held up well under buying of the most liberal sort by Hutchinson. Boyden and Bloom were in the market on the selling side, and saw the price go off a little in sympathy with the break in wheat, though the decline was neither sharp nor severe. There was considerable strength in the foreign markets and those at home showed a fair degree of steadiness. The disturbing feature just at present is the acceleration of the crop movement. Charters were made for 110,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 50@51c for No. 2, 51c for No. 2 yellow, and 49½c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 47½@49c for new and old No. 4 mixed and 48@51c for new and old No. 3 and No. 3 yellow.

In oats there was a fair inquiry for May and some little desire to change December to that month at 2¼@2⅜c difference, but otherwise the market was dull. Only a moderate speculative business was accomplished, May opening and closing near 45⅞c, touching the split below and selling as high as 46¼c, showing a net advance for the day of ⅛c. January was at one time offered at 43⅜c. Hutchinson was the chief support of the market. Press sold moderately, and outside demand for cash oats was unfavorable to any real strength. Receipts were large and withdrawals unimportant. Free-on-board lots of No. 3 mixed sold at 42½@43c, No. 3 white at 42½@45c, and No. 2 white at 44½@47½c.

Rye was nearly lifeless aside from some changes of December to deferred deliveries, January being 2c premium this way. The market was practically steady at 68¼c for December, 70¼c for January, and 74c for May. The car-lot offerings were unusually small and sold by sample at 68@68c for No. 2. Barley was quiet, and while perhaps showing less snap than on the previous day met with fair sale at fully steady prices. The receipts were slightly larger and included only a small proportion of really choice malting barley, such being relatively firmer than the light weight or stained lots. Free on board sales were at 64@73c for No. 3 and 60@68c for No. 4.

The size of the stocks in store here at the close of November was the weight that hung upon the prices in the provision pit. There was liberal selling by all the packers and Hutchinson and Raymond bought from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 lbs ribs to cover shorts. Cudahy and Underwood were sellers of January pork and Ryan was a liberal seller. May pork opened 12½c off, at $11.80, sold as high as $11.85, down to $11.70, and closed at $11.77½, with cash lots quoted at $8.75@8.87½ for old and $10.75½@10.87½ for new. May lard sold at $6.50@6.57½ and closed at $6.52½@6.55. Cash lots were quoted at $5.72½. May ribs sold at $5.95@6.00, closed at $5.95@5.97½, cash lots being $5.10@5.20. Cash sales included 250 tcs lard at $5.72½, 75,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at 7¼c, and 25,000 lbs green picnic hams, av 10 lbs, at 4½c.

Flour ruled quiet, both on local and shipping account. Outside markets reported the mills pushed to fill the orders at present on hand, with considerable difficulty in getting the wheat wanted.

Millstuffs were quiet and not essentially changed. Bran sold at $13.50@14.75, middlings at $14.00@19.50, and wheat screenings at $12.50@15.00.

Flaxseed was nearly steady for cash, while deferred deliveries ruled stronger to 2c higher, May advancing to $1.34½ after opening 1c below that, and closing at $1.33¾, or 1c net improvement. For January $1.23 was bid and for December $1.20 paid. Cash lots on track and in store sold at $1.20 chiefly, to $1.21, and closed steady at $1.20; rejected sold at $1.17 and no grade at $1.12. At the close December and May were about 13½c apart in exchanges. Timothy seed was not essentially changed. The moderate cash offerings met with only fair reception at the hands of dealers, while March was fully steady at $1.32 paid, and that later bid for a round lot. Fair to good country seed sold $1.15@1.18, with prime around $1.22. Clover was inactive; for February $4.20 was bid, but no sellers appeared at that figure. Buckwheat sold at 58c on track.

The change to colder weather was a satisfaction to the dealers in such lines of farm produce as are handled on South Water street, and, while the market was quiet, in the main, there was a better tone with the seasonable frost and snow, and confidence was expressed in the stability of the markets. Butter was easy, yet dealers did not indicate any belief that prices will go lower; cheese was in good demand and eggs practically steady at the high prices which have been the rule for a week or more past. There have been large inroads into the stocks of ice-house eggs to supply current consumptive demands, and the arrivals of fresh laid are relatively moderate. Potatoes were firm and poultry in fair request, with dressed fowls preferred.

PRICES ON CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
December	$ 92⅛	$ 91⅛@	93⅛	$ 91⅜
May	1.01⅝	1.00⅜@	1.02¼	1.00¾
CORN.				
December	$ 50¼	$ 49⅜@	50⅝	$ 50
January	50⅝	50⅛@	51	50⅝
May	53⅞	53⅛@	54⅜	53⅞
OATS.				
December	$ 43	$ ....@		$ 43⅛
May	45⅞	45⅛@	46⅝	45⅜
MESS PORK.				
December	$ 8.62½	$ 8.80 @		$ 8.80
January	11.17½	10.90 @	11.05	10.97½
May	11.92½	11.70 @	11.85	11.77½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
December	$ 5.70	$ 5.60 @	5.70	$ 5.67½
January	6.07½	6.00 @	6.07½	6.02½
May	6.57½	6.50 @	6.57½	6.52½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
December	$ 5.05	$ 5.00 @		$ 5.00
January	5.50	5.45 @	5.50	5.47½
May	6.00	5.95 @	6.00	5.95

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	Dec.	Jan.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 80	$	$ 84¾
No. corn	31¾	.....	33⅝
No. 2 oats	20⅜	.....	22⅜
Mess pork	.....	9.30	9.70
Lard	.....	5.87½	6.07½
Short ribs	.....	4.75	4.95

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by car-loads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	*68	13	7	88
Spring wheat	94	95		189
Corn	73	142	93	308
Oats	116	128	1	245
Rye	5	1		6
Barley	76	28		104
Total	432	407	101	940

*Included were 6 cars Turkish, which will not pass on contract.

Inspected out: 2,397 bu wheat, 85,441 bu corn, 3,048 bu oats, and 2,212 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 86 cars wheat, 160 cars corn, 170 cars oats, and 42,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.
Flour, bls	23,547	14,892	20,659	20,045
Wheat, bu	145,707	103,270	26,218	34,768
Corn, bu	95,045	259,753	53,132	337,383
Oats, bu	199,620	178,305	165,065	104,112
Rye, bu	8,857	46,267	8,211	5,648
Barley, bu	73,630	87,122	44,335	22,594
T. seed, lbs	122,080	302,441	78,355	243,123
C. seed, lbs	26,670			
Other seeds, lbs			36,795	
Flaxseed, bu	23,711	23,705	3,429	14,741
Broom-corn, lbs	173,910	189,950	117,495	124,919
Cheese, lbs	144,303	210,558	276,930	220,890
Butter, lbs	341,093	414,170	566,849	482,639
Eggs, cases	1,536	2,335	3,486	2,301
Hides, lbs	472,403	305,063	608,308	502,350
Wool, lbs	22,565	73,480	93,113	114,553

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 2.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 1.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 2.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 1.
Western.				
Chicago	145,707	160,215	26,218	191,418
Milwaukee	28,600	50,850	3,050	
St. Louis	14,000	19,000	20,000	11,000
Toledo	4,364	3,865	26,800	4,258
Detroit	2,044	2,260	1,576	12,671
Peoria		20,000		
Minneapolis	295,200	445,300	63,630	70,060
Duluth	216,727	134,610	1,640	377,978
Total	706,642	836,100	142,914	667,385
Eastern.				
New York	69,800	106,300	39,767	
Philadelphia	2,892	1,752	9,617	4,205
Baltimore	4,454	4,492		8,000
Total	77,146	112,544	49,384	12,205
Grand total	783,788	948,644	192,298	679,590
Same days 1889	726,752	1,044,756	208,345	223,849

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Nov. 29, 1890.	Week ending Nov. 22, 1890.	Week ending Nov. 30, 1889.
Flour, brls	156,000	160,000	288,000
Wheat, qrs	268,000	207,000	272,000
Corn, qrs	54,000	58,000	114,000

Lake freights were slow on the basis of 3c for corn to Buffalo. Charters are reported for 110,000 bu corn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—No change occurred, with a fair inquiry for the moderate offerings. Navies, handpicked, $2.15@2.25 per bu; medium, handpicked, $2.00@2.10; poor to common lots, $1.00@1.50.

BROOMCORN—A fairly large business was accomplished, with more or less of the current arrivals poor and common in quality. For the better grades firmness was the rule. The receipts last week were 805,100 lbs; shipments, 584,945 lbs. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 4½@5½c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 4½@5½c; green, self-working, 3½@4½c; crooked, 1½@3c.

BUTTER—Receipts of desirable dairies were slightly increased, and, while some of this class showed winter flavor, there was a fair outlet for it at the usual discount. The general tone was one of easiness. The total receipts of butter last week were 1,841,983 lbs; shipments, 1,593,474 lbs. Quotations: Fancy separator goods, 27@28c; fine, 25@26c; fair to good, 22@24c; fancy dairies, 23@24c; medium to good, 19@23c; roll butter, 15@18c; packing stock, fresh, 10@12c; old, 6@8c.

CHEESE—While without essential change or feature of interest there was a good steady trade on both home and outside account, and firmness was present. The receipts last week were 1,398,529 lbs; shipments, 921,482 lbs. Quotations follow: Strictly choice full cream twins, 9¾@10c per lb; do cheddars, 9@9½c; do Young Americas, 10@10½c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 7¼@9c; hard skims, 3½@5c; brick cheese, 10½@12c.

EGGS—The usual demand was present, with fresh laid steady around 24½c per doz, and ice-house stock in good demand at the usual discount.

GAME—There was a liberal array of game, and seasonable varieties, including ducks and prairie-chickens were in considerable favor. Good to choice mallard ducks, $3.00@3.75 per doz; teals, $1.75@2.75; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; prairie chickens, $4.25@4.75; partridges, $5.00@5.50; jacksnipe, $1.25@1.50; plover, 1.00@1.25; quail, $1.00@1.50; rabbits, 75c@$1.00; venison saddles, 8½@10½c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Outside conditions were favorable for strength in fruits, and, while quiet, there was a moderate aggregate business at recent asked figures, as follows: Good to choice or fancy apples, $3.50@5.50 per brl, and common stock $2.00@2.75; bananas, $1.25@2.00 per bunch; Concord grapes, in so-called 10-lb baskets, 32@35c; Messina lemons, $4.50@5.00 per case; Florida oranges, $3.75@4.50 per case; cranberries—Wisconsin bell and cherry, $8.00@8.50 per brl; bell and bugle, $8.50@9.50; Cape Cod, $10.00@11.00. California fruits—Pears, $3.00@3.50 per box of about 40 lbs; Muscat grapes in cases of eight baskets, $4.50@5.00; Tokay do, $4.75@5.50; coconuts, $4.25 per 100.

HAY—The market was again burdened with large offerings, and as the demand was anything but urgent the outward movement was rather slow. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.50@10.00; 14 cars upland prairie at $6.00@10.00. Receipts, 868 tons; shipments, 21 tons.

HIDES—Liberal quantities of hides are now arriving from the country, and prices continue about as low as reached this season. The receipts last week were 2,023,375 lbs; shipments, including the take-off at the local Stock-Yards, 4,936,740 lbs. Quotations: No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 5c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾c; No. 1 calf skins, 5½c; No. 2 do, 5½c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

OILS—No special change occurred, with linseeds rather unsettled in tone. Quotations repeated: Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 8½c; water white, 150 deg., 9c; prime, 115 deg., 10½c; Eocene, 11½c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 15½c; gasoline, 74 deg., 9½c; benzine, 7½c; linseed, raw, 55c, and boiled, 58c; turpentine, 45c; extra lard oil, 50c; No. 1 lard oil, 36c; No. 2 do, 34c; whale oil, 50c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 38@40c.

POTATOES—The strength indicated at the opening of the week was again a feature of the trade, with sound lots considered good property at inside quotations. Fair to choice Burbanks, 88@95c per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 85@90c; common and mixed lots, 70@83c. Sweet potatoes—Eastern grown, $3.75@4.50 per brl; Illinois stock, $2.50@3.50.

POULTRY—Live fowls were dull, while there was a good demand for dressed poultry, turkeys ruling firmer. Live hen turkeys, 9@9c per lb; gobblers and mixed lots, 6@1c; live chickens, 6½@7½c; roosters, 4@5c; live ducks, 8@8½c; geese, $5.50@6.50 per doz for full feathered; dressed turkeys, 10@12c per lb; do chickens, 7@8½c.

VEGETABLES—A moderate local and shipping business was accomplished, with prices in the main steady as follows: Beets, $1.50@1.75 per brl; cabbages, $4.00@5.50 per 100; cauliflower, 75c@$1.25 per doz; choice home-grown celery, 15@30c per doz, and Michigan at a discount; head lettuce, $3.00@3.50 per brl; red onions, $3.00@3.50 per brl, and yellow do $2.75@3.25; spinach, 25@50c per box; Hubbard squash, 75c@$1.50 per doz; rutabagas, 22@26c per bu; white turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.14.

WOOL—The moderate arrivals are meeting fair disposition at practically recent prices. The receipts last week were but 274,873 lbs; shipment 423,866 lbs. Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 25@28c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 18@22c; medium unwashed, 23@26c; coarse washed, 27@28c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 18@20c; medium unwashed, 20@22c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 1	17,977	677	55,734	10,141
Tuesday, Dec. 2	13,000	300	48,000	9,000
Week thus far	30,977	977	103,734	19,141
Last week	20,289	581	61,572	18,278
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 1	3,381	52	5,808	3,604
Tuesday, Dec. 2	3,000	200	6,000	2,000
Week thus far	6,381	252	11,808	5,604
Last week	4,154	258	10,341	5,357

Today's receipts are estimated at 45,000 hogs, 16,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep.

The Texas division at the Stock-Yards, where through Texas and Indian cattle were quarantined from March 15 to Dec. 1, was closed this week. During the period mentioned 617,500 hogs and 60,000 calves were received.

Monday was banner day for cars of live stock, being 56 cars more than ever arrived before. The number received was 1,808.

CATTLE—Receipts thus far this week—31,000—exhibit nearly 11,000 increase compared with the corresponding period last week, and dealers are figuring upon a still greater increase the rest of the week. The quality thus far this week was better, but buyers wanted all the "good" natives offered, while poor to fair native steers were in excessive supply. All undesirable natives sold 10@25c lower than last Saturday. The better grades were without noteworthy change and native cows and Texas cattle sold at former prices. Native steers averaging 940@1,970 lbs sold at $2.80@5.40, bulk at $3.60@4.60. Native cows sold principally at $1.75@2.50. Through Texans sold at $1.50@2.30 for bulls and cows and $2.40@3.05 for steers. Stock cattle sold at $2.00@4.10. Quotations:

Extra beeves, 1,400@1,700 lbs	$5.10@5.50
Good to fancy, 1,300@1,550-lb steers	3.90@5.05
Poor to medium steers	2.75@3.80
Native cows	1.00@2.80
Stockers and feeders	2.00@3.20
Veal calves	1.75@5.00
Western rangers	2.25@3.90
Texas steers	2.30@3.20
Texas cows	1.50@2.30

HOGS—Receipts were excessive again yesterday and most dealers are counting on large receipts the rest of the week. The market opened firm to 5c higher, but later weakened and closed 5c lower than Monday's prices. The demand was quite brisk, but 30,000 remained unsold. Heavy sold at $3.35@3.82½; bulk at $3.40@3.65; mixed sold at $3.35@3.70; bulk at $3.50@3.60; light sold at $3.20@3.60, largely at $3.35@3.50. Pigs sold at $2.50@3.20.

SHEEP—A good demand prevailed for the best grades of sheep and lambs, which sold at full former prices. The common to fair grades, however, ruled weaker and 5@10c lower. Lambs averaging 62@116 lbs sold at $4.75@6.00. Native sheep sold at $3.00@5.10, bulk at $4.25@4.75. Westerns averaging 81@128 lbs sold at $3.50@4.95.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 2.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,037 head, all for exporters and slaughterers; no trade; feeling firm; dressed beef steady at 6½@7½c per lb; shipments today, 455 beeves and 3,830 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 1,606 beeves and 5,460 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 480 head; market steady; veals, $5.00@7.50 per 100 lbs; Westerns, $2.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,211 head; market firm; sheep, $4.00@5.00 per 100; lambs, $5.25@6.65; dressed mutton firm at 7@9c per lb; dressed lambs 9@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts, including 4 carloads for sale, were 14,628 head; nominally dull at $3.40@4.00 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 8,020; shipments, 1,490; market 5@10c lower; steers, $3.40@4.70; cows, $1.75@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 20,510; shipments, 1,370; market 10@15c lower; bulk, $3.00@3.50; all grades, $3.00@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,610; shipments, none; market steady and unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,570; shipments, 300; market higher; good to fancy native steers, $4.50@5.20; fair to good, $4.00@4.60; stockers and feeders, $2.20@3.00; Texans and Indians steers, $2.30@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,500; shipments, 700; market lower; fair to choice heavy, $3.50@3.65; mixed grades, $3.10@3.45; light, fair to best, $3.20@3.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; good to choice, $4.00@5.10.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; market active and steady on good and common; 5@10c lower; butchers', 10@15c; prime, 1,200 lb to 1,475 lb steers at $4.00@4.65; fair to good, 1,050 lb to 1,350 lb steers, $3.00@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 750; market active, steady; all sold; range, $3.10@3.15, bulk at $3.40@3.55; pigs, $1.75@2.75; light, $3.10@3.35; heavy, $3.45@3.65; mixed, $3.40@3.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 170; market unchanged; natives, $2.35@4.25; Westerns, $2.00@4.00.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 2.—HOGS—Receipts, 7,500; steady; $3.00@3.50.

CATTLE—Steady and quiet; receipts, 300 head.

LUMBER.

Tardy lumber vessels are hastening into port, and upon unloading their cargoes are being stripped for winter quarters in this harbor. During the opening days of the week perhaps a dozen vessels arrived, but a part of these had been sold ahead, hence yesterday's actual offerings at the foot of Franklin street were small. The trade was quiet, with the recent strength well maintained and prices are continued: Short green stuff, $10.50 per M; long do, $11.50@13.00; culls, $6.00@6.50; cull inch, $6.50@7.00; hemlock piece stuff, $7.25@7.50; standard shingles, $1.75@1.80; star A do, $2.00; extra star A, $2.15; lath, $2.00@2.15.

Yard quotations follow:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$38.00@43.00
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	32.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear	23.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.00@13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@15.00
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	12.50@17.00
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24	13.50@16.50
Shingles, standard A	2.10
Lath, dry	2.50

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.—PROVISIONS—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 55s, dull; do Western, 47s 6d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s 4½d, steady. Flour is in fair demand at 10s 6d. Corn is in good demand; spot and December, 5s 1½d, firm; January, 5s 2¼d, firm; January, new, 4s 11½d.

COTTON—Spot in moderate request; middling, 5⅛d. Sales, 7,000 bales, of which 7,000 were for speculation and export, and included 5,900 American. Futures closed firm. American middling, low middling clause, December, 5 4-64@5 5-64d; December and January, 5 4-64@5 5-64d; January and February, 5 9-64@5 10-64d; February and March, 5 12-64d buyers; March and April, 5 15-64d buyers; April and May, 5 17-64@5 18-64d; May and June, 5 20-64d value; June and July, 5 22-64d buyers; July and August, 5 24-64d buyers.

New York, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—COTTON—There was a pretty good business at irregular prices, though the fluctuations were confined to narrow limits. Liverpool was 1 to 2 points higher, with sales of 7,000 bales, closing very steady. Here on the spot prices were easy on the unchanged basis of 9 7-16c for middling uplands, with sales of 279 bales for home consumption. The Southern spot markets were generally dull and unchanged. The receipts at the ports today were 56,305 bales, against 52,976 this day last week, and 53,691 this day last year. Options closed steady after sales of 94,700 bales.

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
December	3,900	9.12	9.06
January	26,000	9.22	9.19
February	16,600	9.35	9.30
March	17,300	9.43	9.40
April	7,700	9.51	9.48
May	6,800	9.60	9.57
June	5,300	9.70	9.67
July	5,900	9.77	9.74
August	4,500	9.80	9.78
September	700	9.51	9.50

COFFEE—Was dull and slightly lower. The receipts at Rio today were 8,000 bags, against 6,000 this day last year, and at Santos 18,000 bags, against 7,000 this day last year. The stock of Brazil here was 155,138 bags, and the American visible supply of Brazil 387,618 bags, against 409,682 bags a year ago and 491,621 at this time in 1888. Options closed steady, after sales of 18,750 bags. Spot Rio dull and weaker; No. 7, 17¾@17⅞c. Sales of 773 bags Maracaibo, 208 bags Jamaica, and 250 bags Guatemala on private terms.

WHEAT—Was irregular, at one time advancing ⅛@1c, but losing this later and declining ¼c to ⅜c, and finally closing unchanged for near options and ⅜c to ½c lower for the day on spring months. Cash sales, half a load of Pennsylvania red for export at $1.05, one load No. 2 red for milling at 1½c over December afloat, and 2,000 bu of sample red at $1.05 in elevator. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.03⅞@1.04. Option sales, 2,000,000 bu.

CORN—Was 1c higher and moderately active. Cash sales, 96,000 bu, including 48,000 for export. No. 2 mixed sold at 61⅛@62⅞c; sample No. 2, white, at 62@63c afloat and steamer yellow in car lots at 61c in elevator. Option sales, 720,000 bu.

OATS—Were less active at an advance of ⅛c. Cash sales, 70,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 49¼c; No. 3, 48⅛c; No. 2 white, 52¼@52¾c; No. 3, 51⅛@51¼c; ungraded mixed, 48@51¼c; do white, 52@58c; No. 2 white for December, 52⅛c; January, 53⅛@53⅜c. Option sales, 220,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 27@29c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 9½@9¾c.

EGGS—29½@31c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet but steady. Fair refining, 4⅛c; refined steady but quiet; some small lots of granulated sold for export at 6c net cash; cut loaf and crushed, 6⅞c; powdered, 6⅜c; granulated, 6⅛c; mold A, 6⅜c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 46,509 pkgs; exports, 557 brls, 4,620 sacks; market dull, steady; sales, 18,150 brls.

DRY GOODS—Business in dry goods was without new development, demand continuing quiet, though expectant. Agents were urged to make prompt shipments of goods ordered because of expected advance in freights. There was a continued good tone to the market. There was an important auction sale of winter satinets by order of McIntosh, Green & Co., comprising 2,000 cases of the value of about $225,000. There was a large representative attendance, and the bidding was fairly spirited, though the prices realized averaged low, standard goods going off about 7 to 10 per cent from agents' prices, which was probably as good as could have been expected. The woolen goods market was quiet in consequence of the sale.

PETROLEUM—Was weak on reports of new wells and increased production in the Pennsylvania fields. The opening in January option was weak at 1c decline and fell ½c more in the afternoon, after which the market became dull and so closed. Pennsylvania oil—spot opening at 66½c; highest, 66½c; lowest, 66½c; closing, 66½c. January option sales: Opening, 67½c; highest, 67½c; lowest, 67c; closing, 67c. Total sales, 72,000 brls.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 2.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 25@26c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 21@24c; extra imitation creamery, 21@22c; others, 12@20c; factory choice, 18@20c; others, 8@15c; New York and Vermont extra cremery, 28c; extra firsts, 25@27c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@24c; lower grades, 12@14c; Eastern creamery, 20@28c; choice, 18@20c.

BUTTERINE—The market is steady, with the demand fair at 11½@12½c for solids and 12½@13c for prints.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10@10½c; Western choice, 9½@10c; lower grades as to quality; sage, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 28c; fancy near by stock higher; firsts, 25@26c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 28c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firsts, 26@27c; Prince Edward Island firsts, 26c; Western firsts, 25@26c; Michigan choice, 27c; Canadian choice, 25@26c; choice held stock, 19@22c; limed, 18@20c.

CORN—Dull; high mixed, 65c; steamer yellow, 66c; steamer, 64½@65c; No. 2, 61@64c, with old lots down as to quality.

OATS—Quiet; shipping prices lower at 53½@55c for No. 2 white and 56@57½c for clipped. Fancy at 56@57c; clipped at 56@57½c for track lots; No. 2 white, 54½@

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

ft, dated Oct. 21 (G. A. Arnold to L. T. Stew-	30,000
Fifty-fourth st, 183 ft e of Morgan, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 15 (W. Frink to J. Donnelly)	1,310
Cottage Grove av, n e cor of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 23x168 ft, dated Dec. 1 (G. J. Stuber to L. Schultz)	5,000
Sangamon st, 50 ft n of Sixty-ninth, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 2 (G. G. Osgood to C. J. Jensen)	1,700
Sixty-third st, n e cor of Throop, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Nov. 7 (M. C. Stearns to C. H. Gurney)	3,000
Wabash av, 250 ft s of Forty-ninth st, w f, 50x189 ft, dated Dec. 1 (E. Hogue to D. Deulinger)	4,750
Western av, 121 ft s of West Nineteenth st, e f, [illegible] ft, dated Nov. 19 (A. G. Goodman to F. W. Palmer)	1,000
Albany av, 144 ft s of Nineteenth st, w f, 25x123¾ ft, dated Nov. 19 (same to E. C. Habbegger)	1,000
Langley av, 120 ft s of Sixty-fifth st, e f, 24x121 ft, dated Oct. 30 (L. Kelly to C. S. Bateman)	1,000
Same as above, dated Nov. 24 (C. S. Bateman to N. B. Martin)	1,115
Ellis av, 140 ft n of Sixty-first st, w f, 50x170 ft, dated Oct. 29 (O. Friend to A. C. Dauser)	4,500
Myrtle av, s e cor of Evergreen av, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 1 (B. D. Thurber to B. F. Kinney)	1,200
Michigan av, 90 ft n of Sixtieth st, w f, 38x181 ft, dated Nov. 12 (M. J. Oppenheim to A. Ahlweiler)	4,750
Fulton st, s w cor of Clinton, n f, 135x106 ft, dated Nov. 26 (J. T. Plumsted to S. D. Kimbark)	37,634
Fisk st, 287 ft s of Sixteenth, w f, 24x123 ft, dated Nov. 26 (J. Drahorkopil to D. Petrie)	2,225
Champlain av, s e cor of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 50x128 ft, dated Nov. 29 (H. H. Walker to C. Krow)	1,650
West Adams st, 166 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 22x125¼ ft, dated Nov. 25 (S. C. Pashley to L. Young)	4,000
Rice st, 229 ft w of Rockwell av, n f, 50x117 ft, dated March 28 (L. A. Fuelgraff to W. E. Paris)	1,200
Fabius st, 180 ft s of Center, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 19 (A. L. Adams to E. Hauperich)	1,200
Lexington av, 120 ft s of Sixty-first st, w f, 50x170 ft, dated Nov. 6 (A. E. Willson to J. P. Doers)	3,750
Block 2 Murray's Widiwood Add, dated Nov. 19 (S. W. Murray to Lacey & Gibson)	4,500
Thirty-ninth st, 120 ft e of Wallace, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 17 (A. S. Guthrie to J. Howe)	1,500
Jackson av, bet Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts, e f, 130x125 ft, also Graceland av, 169 ft w of Jones st, n f, 120x122 ft, dated Dec. 2 (D. D. Rutherford to W. F. Lubeke)	19,200
California av, 264 ft n of Polk st, w f, 26⅞ ft to alley, dated Dec. 2 (A. Marth to W. Giffert)	2,000
California av, n e cor of Polk st, w f, 26⅝ ft to alley, dated Dec. 2 (same to same)	4,000
Quincy st, 54¼ ft e of Fifth av, n f, 60x55½ ft, with buildings No. 124 and 126, dated Nov. 29 (William C. Goudy to Packard & Pitkin)	70,000
South Chicago av, bet Ninety-first and Ninety-second sts, s w f, 50x120 ft, dated Sept. 27 (A. Hogos to M. L. Clark)	2,200
South Chicago av, 104 ft n w of Manistee av, s w f, 50x120 ft, dated Sept. 18 (Same to J. H. Doyle)	1,500
Ellis av, n w cor of Eighty-first st, e f, 55x125 ft, and other lots in same sub, dated Nov. 26 (T. B. Bryan to A. Watson)	1,135
Wentworth av, 125 ft n of Twentieth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 2 (P. Conroy to Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway company)	3,500
Harvard st, 125 ft s of Sixty-fourth, w f, 50x186 ft, dated Oct. 16 (P. T. Barry to R. B. Parsons)	7,200
Clybourn av, opposite Orchard st, n e f, 25x176 ft, dated Dec. 1 (A. Imroth to Al. Mueller)	6,000
Lots 20 and 21, Block 4 of s ½ s ½, n e ¼ Sec. 22, 38, 14, dated Dec. 1 (M. N. Porter to H. F. Lyall)	1,400
Same, dated Nov. 26 (H. F. Lyall to H. M. Tomlinson)	2,000
Same, dated Dec. 2 (H. M. Tomlinson to C. A. Knapp)	2,050
Honore st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, w f, [illegible] ft, dated June 4 (estate of D. Davis to H. Eddie)	2,800
Michigan av, 100 ft n of Seventieth st, e f, 50x129 ft, dated Oct. 15 (F. G. Springer to E. A. Beach)	1,500
Fabius st, 205 ft s of Center, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 19 (A. L. Adams to F. W. Thompson)	1,200
Wood st, 25 ft n of Taylor, e f, 28x98¾ ft, dated Sept. 22 (W. McDougall to J. Plamondon)	3,550
Miller st, 243 ft s of Polk, w f, 25x108¾ ft, dated Dec. 1 (P. Cosgrove to J. Boylan)	2,000
State st, 22 ft n of Thirty-second, w f, 25x160 ft, imp, dated Dec. 2 (M. Denicomb to W. D. Kerfoot)	10,250
Vernon av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 44x132 ft, dated Aug. 12 (A. Hay and B. F. Butterworth Jr.)	3,740
S. Park court, n w cor of Sixty-first st court, e f, 48x120 ft, dated Dec. 1 (L. S. Beman to M. M. Shillaber)	10,500
Kenwood place, 266 ft e of Grand blvd, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 28 (L. S. Walker to J. P. Hofmann)	4,750
Forty-fifth st, 266 ft e of Grand blvd, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct 28 (Same to J. M. Lewis)	4,250
St. Lawrence av, 163 ft s of Seventy-fourth st, e f, 50x119¾ ft, dated Oct. 29 (Z. F. Ringer to P. Spaulding)	1,900
Three lots in Cummings, Sixty-third st, sub, dated April 5 (E. A. Cummings to D. D. Chidester)	2,480
Same property, dated Oct. 6 (D. D. Chidester to C. H. Garnett)	3,600
Kenney av, 99 ft s of Seventy second st, w f, 50x111 ft, dated Nov. 25 (W. H. Cook to E. Gardiner)	3,500
Kinney av, s and adj above, w f, 50x111 ft, dated Nov. 25 (Same to T. J. Squibb)	1,750
Bishop st, bet Sixty-ninth and Seventieth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 1 (N. A. Shutt to J. H. and W. E. Betsinger)	1,800
South Park av, s e cor of Seventy-third st, w f, 149x124 ft, dated Nov. 8 (J. S. Hoffman to E. A. Still)	6,500
Grand blvd, 238 ft n of Forty-first st, e f, 12x150 ft, dated March 28 (W. P. Porter to L. D. Hammond)	2,400
South Chicago av, n e cor of Jeffery, s w f, 93 ft to alley, dated Nov. 14 (A. Spreight to D. H. Fletcher)	5,175
Sedgwick st, bet Schiller and Blackhawk, w f, 25x103 ft, dated Dec. 2 (M. Liwitzki to M. E. Weiss)	3,000
Sixty-third st, s e cor of Albany av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated May 7 (J. A. Campbell to J. Touhy)	1,625
Sixtieth st, bet School st and Wentworth av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 1 (J. M. Young to S. E. Bohnet)	5,000
Lot 3 Blk 1, Cross Park add, Sec. 19, 40, 14, dated Nov. 29 (Estate of W. O. Jones to Goodale & Hanlon)	2,000

OUTSIDE SALES.

Forty acres in e ½ n e ¼ Sec. 29, 42, 12, dated Dec. 1 (C. Koelling to M. White)	$ 11,400
E ½ s w ¼ and w 10 acres of s e ¼ n of C. B. line, Sec. 32, 40, 12 (L. Blume to C. H. Puschek)	13,500
A strip of land running from Madison st to Harrison, in n e ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 13, containing 3 28-1000 acres, dated Oct. 31 (R. Street to E. F. A. Thilepape)	10,500
Madison st, near Oak Park, 36 acres, dated Sept. 27 (A. Spurgeon to E. F. A. Thilepape)	158,700

NEW SUBDIVISION.

Evanston av, s w cor of Devon, Blks 1 to 4, by W. D. Fischer.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

Frank Gazzalo, four-story brick store and flats, No. 177 Wells st, to cost $10,000.

Julius Fuermann, two-story brick dwelling, Nos. 1413 and 1415 Central Park av, to cost $8,000.

Aurora Brewing company, one-story brick addition, No. 799 Sixteenth st, to cost $1,500.

Martin Olson, three-story brick store and flats, No. 800 North Oakley av, to cost $4,000.

F. N. Stone, four-story brick store and flats, No. 351 West Harrison st, to cost $9,500.

C. Warefield, two four-story brick flats, Nos. 371 and 373 North Clark st, to cost $25,000.

Joe Kless, two-story brick flats, No. 257 Seminary av, to cost $2,800.

Joseph F. Pratt, three and a half story brick flats, Nos. 1387 and 1389 Jackson st, to cost $7,000.

A. M. Chetlain, three-story brick dwelling, No. 536 North State st, to cost $6,000.

Keeney & Odell, seven-story brick apartments, Nos. 76 and 78 Rush st, to cost $150,000.

Henry Klein, three-story brick dwelling, Nos. 1218 and 1220 North Clark street, to cost $10,000.

F. F. Resser, two two-story frame dwellings, Seventieth and Robey sts, to cost $3,000.

M. Enders, two-story frame store and dwelling, Forty-seventh and Wallace sts, to cost $1,900.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WATCH FOB OF BLACK RIBBON WITH gold buckle and badge in blue and gold, marked A. S. C. E., owner's name on back. Return to J. H. WARDER, 189 La Salle-st., and get reward.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING ON WEST VAN Buren-st., near Ashland-av., red sample case containing sample autographic register. Please return to Room 511 Stock Exchange Bldg. and receive reward.

LOST—BROWN SEAL LEATHER POCKETbook. The finder can retain the money, but will please return book to 229 Monroe-st., corner Franklin.

LOST—TUESDAY NIGHT, ON DEARBORN AND Monroe-sts., a black satin bag containing keys and a letter addressed to owner. Return to Room 40, 125 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WATCHES—WHOLESALE.

Ladies' solid 14k gold, handsomely engraved, hunting case, fitted with a fine jeweled Elgin stem-wind movement, worth $60; our price only $23.50. Gentlemen's elegant gold-filled case, warranted twenty years, with a fine full-jeweled patent regular stem-wind Elgin movement; our price only $17.75; the movement alone is sold elsewhere for $20. Same case, fitted with seven-jeweled stem-wind movement only $9.75; sold regular for $18. American stem-wind watches, silverine cases, worth $6.25; our price only $3.75. These are only a few of the many bargains we have to offer you. We have just received for the holidays over five hundred gold, silver, and gold-filled watches. If you desire a bargain call. No trouble to show goods.

RICHARD T. WALLACE & CO.,
56 State-st., bet. Lake and Randolph.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS, Japanese Bldg., 283 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—AFTER TRYING NOSTRUMS AND drugs send this to me and get a package of Vitæ-Ore. Its antiseptic tonic will remove the nidus of any ill. Proof at my expense. It is the original that all imitate, a discovery, a puzzle to the scientists, an enigma to the medical student, a boon to the afflicted, a specific for diphtheria, all membranous diseases, kidney, general debility, female complaints, loss of vitality. THEO. NOEL, Geologist, 858 Polk-st., Chicago, Ill. H. GOETZ, City Agent, Tacoma Building.

PERSONAL — UNION DETECTIVE SERVICE; best in the world; moderate charges. 125 South Clark-st. SUPT. LOBELL.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS FOR CHRISTMAS gifts at importers' prices and trade terms. Examine my stock before purchasing.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Diamond Importer,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—MRS. F. EDWARDS, CORSETS AND waists for ladies and children; measures taken and corsets fitted. Room 1406, Auditorium Building, Chicago, elevator, Congress-st. entrance.

PERSONAL—WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS. Birmingham Engraving Co., 96 State-st.; elevator.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS OBTAINed. CHAS. C. TILLMAN, 78, 161 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITER, INTERNATIONAL, IN GOOD order for sale; very cheap for cash; before I leave the city. Address P 56, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WILLing to work; has a knowledge of bookkeeping and is experienced in shipping; best of references furnished. Address O 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED PHARMAcist, 14 years' experience, wants position in good drug store; would take half interest; speak Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and some German. Address Druggist, 1246 West Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD POSITION IN wholesale store; 14 years' experience in retail store. Address P, 1246 Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier; bests of references; good hand at detecting errors in balance sheets. Address O 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH FIRM DEALING in commercial paper; can control patronage of country banks. Address O 173, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER AND cashier or any position of trust; two years' experience in newspaper office. References. O 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OVER 21; speaks German and English; excellent references given. Address P 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED PHARmacist graduate; 7 years' experience. Address O 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN BOOK AND stationery store by experienced man, well educated. First-class city references. P 62, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC young man as assistant bookkeeper, bill, shipping, or entry clerk. A1 references. P 72, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21 as assistant bookkeeper, collector, or general office man; been with last firm 4 years; A1 reference. Address O 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN; correct at figures; good habits; best reference; would like position as bill clerk. Address M 150, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SHIPPING CLERK where a careful man of good habits will be appreciated; four years' experience; A 1 reference. Address M 161, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BUSINESS MEN PROMPTly supplied with stenographers; experienced and inexperienced; no charge. GEO. R. WHITE, Haymarket Theater Bldg.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER OF three years' experience (Remington); have had experience in office work and as bookkeeper's assistant. Address P 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and calligraphist by young man with experience and city references. Address P 61, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG SALESMAN with established trade in the Northwest. Address M 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, RETAIL or wholesale shoe store, by young man of 30, good address, long experience, not afraid to work; would go on the road. Good references. P 60, Tribune.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DEsigner in a wholesale clothing house with A1 reference. Address O 98, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST BRICK BURner with oil, wood, or coal. M. R., 4062 Hart-av., Chicago, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A first-class driver and groom or houseman and driver. Good city reference. P 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; competent driver, sober, and steady; willing to make himself generally useful; best of references. Address P 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER MIDDLEaged coachman; good driver; willing; city reference. Address P 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man of sober habits, willing and obliging; good city references. Address O 141, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; EXperienced; willing and obliging. P 80, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; A1 references. Address O 150, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN TO work in photograph gallery. P 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BUSINESS-MAN OF ten years' experience in the wholesale trade; capable of taking charge of department or routes of traveling salesmen; also has had experience on the road as salesman. Address P 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STEWARD IN A first-class club or hotel by a man of large experience. Has ten years' reference from his last place. Address P 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN AS first-class cook in private family only; very competent in marketing; best city references and moderate wages. Address P 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG DANE, shortly arrived. Address O 149, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer and Remington operator with good references. Address O 133, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY STENOGRAPHER of several years' experience with best houses desires a position immediately; can give best references as to full capability and correctness in every detail in stenography and typewriting; have my own machine, and have the improved system of taking dictation. Address P 59, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO GERMAN girls in small German-American family or as help to lady. Address 224 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY AS cook by a competent person; good reference. 224 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GO OUT TO SEW. 222 Sedgwick-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SWEDISH cook in American family. Call 158 Thirty-first-st. all day Wednesday.

SITUATION WANTED—IN NICE FAMILY BY Norwegian girl as waitress or for second work. References. Call 3120 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS WAITress and chambermaid; highest city references. 208 N. State-st.; fruit and flower store.

SITUATION WANTED—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS cook; private family; highest city references. 208 N. State-st; fruit and flower store.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS FAMIly by a good cook and laundress. D S 30, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY a competent German girl. Best references. Call in store, 3539 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; references. 134 Sedgwick-st., second floor.

Milliners.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO TAKE charge of millinery department; experienced. Best reference. Address P 67, Tribune office.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING IN FAMilies. City references. 56 25th-st., third flat.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED dressmaker will go out by the day; cut, fit, drape; $2 a day; $10 a week. Address O 169, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL OR light second work in refined American family. 731 Larrabee-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY DANISH, GERMAN, and Swede girls. 559 Madison-st., flat A.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY FROM New York City, having been several years abroad, would like to be companion to lady; is a fine reader; or teach young children; would give services in exchange for a refined home, or would travel; highest references. Address T 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS DAY COMpanion to invalid; references. P 98, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, REGISTERED, GERman and English. SCHMIDT BROTHERS, 71st-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER CORrect at figures and good writer. Address P 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN 17 TO 20 YEARS OLD as invoice clerk; must be quick, accurate, and good penman. Address, with references, O 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CLERK (REGISTERED) IN Wisconsin; must speak German. Apply to MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 52 Lake-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK, experienced in the wholesale grocery line, in this particular capacity in Chicago; others will receive no attention. 179 South Water-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN CLUB AS CASHIER —Must understand running bar; also boy in pool-room; best references required. Address P 90 Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE CALL CLERK, ONE LAYOUT clerk, and one bill clerk; must be familiar with general merchandise and experienced in the work. C. M. LININGTON, 200 Randolph-st.

WANTED—BILL CLERK AND GENERAL OFfice hand; must be good writer and steady. Address O 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CITY BILL-CLERK IN WHOLEsale house; young man wanting to learn office work; state how far you have gone in school. Address O 153, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A RAILWAY OFFICE that is quick and correct at figures and writes a good hand. Address O 171, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE AN EXPErienced and rapid male stenographer and typewriter; young man, bright and quick. Good references required. Address O 36, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN CITY AND COUNtry to sell to families; to workers good wages. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL A drug specialty; part salary and part commission. Apply to Don Hine Medicine Co., Tacoma Building.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO CARRY our "Better Than Gold" Inhaler as a side line. PATERSON & CO., 323 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY ABOUT 15 years old to do office work. Address P 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN REAL-ESTATE OFFICE, SMART boy about 17 years old; $4 per week. Address O 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY; NOT UNDER 16; MUST COME well recommended. Room 34, 19 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BY A LARGE HOUSE, A BRIGHT lad of about 16 years; must be a good penman and quick at figures. Address O 37, Tribune office.

WANTED — BY A WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS house, a few bright boys of about 14 years. Good references required. Address O 38, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—LITHO. ENGRAVER, A FIRST-CLASS designer and engraver for commercial work and vignettes; good steady position; send samples, which will be returned, and state salary expected. Address BARCLAY, CLARK & CO., Lithographers, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED—BOY, SALARY $2; CAN LEARN THE trade; electrical instruments. 200 E. Kinzie-st.

WANTED—CABINETMAKERS AT THE PULLman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—A SINGLE ENGINEER TO RUN A small boiler and engine; to live with employer; state price with board and washing. Address A J 103, Tribune office.

WANTED — A RELIABLE STATIONARY ENgineer to run small steam-heating plant and elevator engine; must be sober and reliable. Bring references. Apply at 233 State-st. at once. ESTEY & CAMP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE, ENERGETIC PARTY IN every place to introduce our goods; we have a new line that will sell at every house and agents can reap a harvest between now and the holidays; will pay a salary of $35 per month, if preferred, and furnish a team free. Address, at once, Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—COLLECTOR FOR THE METROPOLitan Life-Insurance Company. Call at once at 2250 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SUBSCRIPTION AND advertising canvasser to solicit on the road among publishers and publishers' supply houses. Call this morning between 11 and 12 at Publishers' Commercial Union, Tacoma Building.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY TRIBUNE route north of North-av.; those having light day work or attending school. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4 Tribune Building.

WANTED—MAN OF BUSINESS ABILITY TO qualify himself for a responsible position; security and references. Address O 168, Tribune.

WANTED — AN EDUCATED MAN THIRTY years old or more for agreeable and profitable work in the country. Address P 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN, CAPABLE, TO manage branch office. Call after 10:30 a. m. Room 308, 112 Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 102 North Washtenaw-av., near Fulton-st., 2d flat; take Lake-st. cars.

WANTED—AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. Call at 3339 Vernon-av.

WANTED—AT 695 N. CLARK-ST., LINCOLN Park, a cook and laundress; private family of four.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, GOOD COOK AND laundress and second girl. Please call at 3260 Rhodes-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS AND competent girl for second work. References required. 3201 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GIRL COMPETENT FOR GENERAL housework; family of three. Call at 3358 Calumet-av.

WANTED — STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 4628 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; call before 9:00 a. m. or after 4:00 p. m. 56 Fowler-st., 2d floor; opposite Wicker Park.

WANTED—261 PARK-AV.—GOOD CLEAN GIRL for general housework.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer for family of two. Must have best of references. Liberal wages. Address P 68, Tribune.

WANTED — A GOOD GERMAN COOK AND laundress. 3158 Calumet-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WAITRESS IN PRIvate family; also general girl. 2248 Indiana-av.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRLS to know when out of work they can find comfortable rooms at (reasonable rates) 2722 Calumet-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED — CLOAK AND DRESS MAKERS; also ladies and misses to learn cutting, fitting, draping, etc. Institute for Dressmaking, 207 W. Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL WHO can sleep at home. 2255 Calumet-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER OR COMpetent girl for general housework. 208 44th-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES DESIRING PLEASANT AND profitable employment address, with stamp, PATERSON & CO., 323 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTS TO LEARN water-coloring on photographs; any one taught in one hour free; $20 weekly; no canvassing; no glass used. I. B. SNELL, patentee, 184 North Clark-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

WANTED—THE CHICAGO MALE AND FEMALE Employment Agency, 182 East Washington-st., wants all kinds of help; ladies supplied. Tel. 2,847.

DRESSMAKING.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER FROM SAN FRANcisco will for one month make suits half price; best work guaranteed. 167 North Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—
Large assortment of household goods; must be sold to make room for storage arriving; great bargains and fine stock; two fine furnaces; piano.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
79, 81, and 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.

TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 382 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100 HARDWOOD CHAIRS; MUST BE sold at once; used but a short time. 72 Dearborn st., Room 48.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. Address W 21, Park-av.

LOOK, LOOK, YOUNG WOMAN—

$20 CASH WILL FURNISH YOUR FLAT.

$15 will furnish your suite rooms.
$10 will buy $100 worth furniture.
$ 5 will buy $50 worth furniture from the

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO.,
381, 383, AND 385 WEST MADISON-ST.

Free suburban delivery daily

Lowest price, largest stock, liberal terms.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

A GRAND BARGAIN—

WEST HARRISON-ST.

Furnished first floor flat of 6 rooms; furniture nearly new; cost $750; will take $300; rent $20.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF 14 rooms, North Clark-st.; all rented; owner going away. G. H. HIGH, 164 Randolph-st.

THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 14-ROOM 3-story marble front house, Michigan-av., near 14th-st.; great bargain in business center; walking distance; must be sold this week; price $2,000; $800 cash, balance long time. COLE, 516 Chamber of Commerce. See our ad. under head of Business Chances in today's paper.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—AN ESTABLISHED BUILDing and loan association desires a number of experienced canvassers to work North or South. Call on S. L. WHITTEN, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Wednesday or Thursday.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR NEW ENTERPRISE; insurance preferred. Address Prairie State Interment Company, 14 and 16 Pacific-av.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR THE "World's Fair Railway Puzzle"; bonanza; sample 10c; 60c dozen. MORTON & CO., Box 848, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE PINLESS Clothes Line; the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars; price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address The Pinless Clothes Line Co., 17 Hermon-st., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—AGENT TO SELL GROCERS' SUNdries. Address O 152, Tribune office.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS TREATED SUCCESSfully; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, cor. Hanover and 27th-sts.; office 70 State-st., R. 312; hours 2 to 5:30 p. m.

FOR THE GREATEST ALL-AROUND CURE AND best thing on earth see NOEL'S personal.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS; rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; FULLBALL-BEARING safety bicycle. Address W. S. PECK, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Rookery.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 389 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
ROOM 32 CALUMET BLDG., 187 TO 191 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR INVESTORS.

200 FT., ST. LAWRENCE-AV., near 49th, $100.
50 FT., MIDWAY-PLAISANCE, near Drexel, s. f., $90.
150 FT., RIDGE-AV., Edgewater, (electric road to pass this property), only $40.

750 FT., WINTHROP-AV., best part of original Edgewater, $65.
Also choice corners and 50 foot building lots in best part of (Cochrane tract) Edgewater, at low prices and favorable terms.

300 FT., BOULEVARD, DOUBLE CORNER, only 3½ miles from Court House, $40.

WE HAVE A LITTLE JEWEL of an acre tract at $30,000. Come in and see us.

We can give you a 12 PER CENT improved property investment in sums of $4,000 to $30,000.

A Jackson Park bargain (not advertised) from $100,000 to $200,000.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Tel. 620.
W. Madison-st., a corner near 40th, 100 ft. for $12,000; worth $15,000.
Washington-bd., near 42d-st., s. front lot, 25x180; $1,400 cash.
Washington-st., n. w. cor. west of 40th, $6,500; will sell for $8,000 in the spring.
Park-av., near 43d-st., 2 s. front lots, $925 each.
State-st., cor., 50 ft., near 75th, for $3,000.
Rhodes-av., near 78th-st., 100 ft., $2,500.
Vincennes-av., cor. 72d-st., 49½ ft., $2,400.
We have a very large list of vacant lots on So. Side.

FOR SALE—

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON W. 14TH-ST. THE FINEST PIECE OF MANUFACTURING PROPERTY IN THE CITY, COMPRISING 2½ ACRES, AT AN ENORMOUS BARGAIN; MUST BE SOLD.

WILLIAM A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—FOR FACTORY SITES, 2½ ACRES on W. 14th-st., e. of Ogden-av.
And one acre on Butler-st., running through to Parnell, 250 ft. n. of 35th.
150x150, corner Wood and Austin-av., and other good pieces.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT NET FEES OF GROUND leased for 99 years on a gold payment basis; good substantial brick and stone buildings; secure the rent; good as Government bonds.
F. M. CLARKE, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 606.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS
With Free Switching.
Lots or acres directly on the Belt Ry., Stock-Yds., Ft. Wayne, E. Ill., Grand Trunk, C. & N. A., Atlantic & Wabash Railroads; within the old city limits; easy terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FLAT BUILDINGS, WELL RENTED; some rare bargains for investors. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE IN vestments in all parts of city call on
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ATTENTION, BUILDERS.

I offer for 10 days, at a SPECIAL BARGAIN, one of the most desirable frontages for immediate improvement with a first-class APARTMENT BUILDING on the SOUTH SIDE,

236X130,

at the S. W. cor of Lake-av. and 42d-st. This tract is surrounded by the best improvements of a densely populated district, including hotels, clubs, theaters, etc., with excellent transportation facilities, including the famous Illinois Central suburban service, time 15 minutes to city business center; the efficient Drexel and Grand-boulevard train service of the L. S. & M. S. Ry., with the terminal at the Board of Trade; the Cottage Grove-av. cable line and the 43d-st. cross-town line, each within 5 minutes' walk. It is adjacent also to Drexel-boulevard, Jackson and Washington Parks, and affords a delightful view of Lake Michigan. Can show plans for the above improvement on a sure 20 cent basis.

See me personally. B. F. CRONKRITE,
Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st. and 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. W. MILLS & CO., 405 TACOMA Building:
Corners on Cottage Grove-av., from 86th to 92d-st.
Prairie-av. frontage, from 44th to 63d-sts.
100 ft., Michigan-av., near 73d-st.
50 ft., Sheridan-av., near 65th-st.
50 ft., Woodlawn-av., near 65th-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., near 37th-st.
20 acres for subdivision that will net buyer $25,000.
Now is the time to buy homes for the winter. A large number of houses on all South Side avenues low and high priced.
Michigan-av., $17,000. Indiana-av., from $7,500 to $30,000; large lots. Prairie-av., $9,000; stone front. 35th and Vernon-av., fine, 11-rooms, $8,500; cash $3,000, balance long time. 37th and Vernon, 2 nice 8-room bricks, $4,500, and many others that are choice. 3 nice bricks (new) on West Side, $4,200 each; $500 cash, balance easy.

FOR SALE—A FEW SPECIALS—

COR. WOODLAWN-AV. and 62d-st.	$125
MARYLAND-AV., bet. 65th and 66th, e. f.	70
MYRTLE-AV., near 65th; cheap	65
COTTAGE GROVE, near 65th; special bargain	
ELLIS-AV., near 65th, e. or w. f.	65
GRACE-AV., near 63d and JACKSON PARK	95
62D, bet. Ellis and Greenwood; cheap	80
DICKEY-ST., Auburn Park, bet. 76th and 77th	50
HOPE-AV., near 63d, ½ block of JACKSON PARK	95
GREENWOOD-AV., near 69th	65
HALSTED-ST., 100 ft. n. of 73d	52
61ST, near JACKSON PARK, s. f.	125
COR. MICHIGAN-AV. and 73d; only	40

BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W Rookery.

FOR SALE—

NO. 2924 VERNON-AV.

PRICE $4,500.

15-ROOM FRAME DWELLING.
LOT 26⅔X115 TO ALLEY.

For the necessary permit to inspect apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., exclusive agents

FOR SALE
50 ft., Lake-av. and 54th-st., $200 per ft.
63d-st., near Cottage Grove, corner, $150 per ft.
Dearborn-st., north of Polk, $2,000.
Calumet-av., cor. 57th, very low.
79th-st., cor. Wendell-av.; a bargain.
79th-st., 50 ft. east of Duncan-av.
Langley-av., cor. 72d-st., 75 ft.
Indiana-av. and 60th-st., $125 per ft.
Berkeley-av. and 43d-st., 8-room house, $7,500.

B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—UNDER THE MARKET

At a special price for a few days.

$6,500.

WABASH-AV., near 35th-st., 2-story and basement stone front, 9 rooms; frame barn; lot 164 feet deep, running back to alley elevated road's street of 45 feet. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 22d-st.
Address P 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
Good flat building on Forest-av.; a corner north of 39th-st.; will pay good rental on price, $10,500.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BOULEVARD.

NOS. 4352 AND 4346.
TWO ELEGANT DETACHED HOMES.

Large lots, 33x150 and 36x150 each; house just completed; contains 14 rooms finished in various hard woods, open sanitary plumbing, artistic gas-fixtures, oil decorations, elaborately carved mantels, and side-boards of special design.

A. MENDEL, Owner.
Room 39, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
ELLIS-AV., BET. 39TH AND 40TH-STS.,
50X183.

Beautiful building lot for a home.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY on Vernon-av., near 34th-st. A good investment. For particulars apply to

C. U. GORDON & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st., exclusive agents.

FOR SALE—
GRAND BOULEVARD.

50 ft. near 37th-st., running through to Vernon-av.; a great bargain.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
(2859) Corner Dearborn and Washington st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE BUSINESS LOT 72 feet on State-st.; east front, about 115 feet south of Garfield-blvd. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN! IN A FINE 9-ROOM residence, with all modern improvements, 133 Garfield-boulevard, near State-st. cable; price $5,800. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or at Branch Office 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—85 THIRD-AV.—PAYS 6 PER CENT rent on price asked. Owner, Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

HERE IS A SNAP.

An elegant West Side business corner, 100x135,

Worth $8,000, at $6,300 cash,

if sold within 48 hours.

Sickness in family and business troubles

compel the owner to sell this beautiful

corner at a loss to himself.

A. S. UTITZ,
care of Bowerman, Farnum & Ware,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE-AV., 44 FEET, NEAR Western-av., partially improved, for the low price of $6,500; this is down to the bone; owner must have cash, object of selling. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Cor Washington and Halsted, 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—IMPROVED BUSINESS property, Halsted-st., near 22d; $4,000; cheap at $5,000.
GEO. M. FADNER,
159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A SNAP FOR IMMEDIATE PURchase—111x72, corner Polk and Loomis-sts.; improved; rents for $5,200 a year; will sell for $40,000; ½ cash. Address O 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED st. investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE—
MADISON-ST.,
BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH-STS.,
75X175 FEET, SOUTH FRONT.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—KEDZIE-AV., $1,000; CORner, near 12th-st., 33x124, $2,000; Harrison-st., $1,000; Central Park-av., $800; Lawndale-av., $800; Colorado-av., near 40th-st., $1,200; Van Buren-st., 53 feet corner, $2,500; Monroe-st., $1,100; Washington-blvd., $1,000; Madison-st., $1,550. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—
48 lots for $250 each, worth $450 each, on the West Side near the parks; 5 miles from Court-House; a snap. W. K. GORE, Room 304, 130 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., BUSINESS frontage, between Ridgeland and Harlem-avs.; lots 25 ft. and over, corners and inside; electric street-car line passes property; worth investigating.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE, 300 FEET on Western and Fairview-avs., adjoining C. and N. W. Ry. tracks; 4 miles from Court-House.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., EAST OF CALifornia-av., 100x125, at $130 per foot; will divide.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS FACING entrance to Douglas Park on California-av. south of 12th-st.; very cheap. L. E. DANCEY,
102 Auditorium Building.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PIECE OF MANUFACTuring property; on the track; West side; 100x125 ft.; a bargain. 126 Washington-st., Room 61

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHOICE VAcant:
A new very modern stone residence and barn, on corner, one block from Lincoln Park, in the most desirable residence portion of the North Side. This is a very desirable and perfectly appointed residence; price $38,000. DAVIS & BROWN,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80X122 FT., CORNER OF ASTOR AND Scott-sts. H. F. WAITE, 7 Astor-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 92X159,
NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR BELMONT.
Corner store and flat building; store rented to one tenant for 4 years, 2 years at $1,500, second 2 years at $1,800 per year; flats well rented; total rental, $3,116; price, $33,000; INVESTIGATE THIS.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BY H. S. DIETRICH, 116 LA SALLE-ST.
Hyde Park residences and flats, convenient to cable cars.
Two-story, stone-front, modern, 8-room residence, elegant hardwood finish; first-class in every respect; near 47th-st.; price $6,500.
Two-story brick and stone, modern 8-room residence, complete in every respect; near 44th-st. This is the best bargain for the money in Hyde Park; price $5,500.
Two 2-story modern flat buildings; lots 25x120 ft. each; rented for $50 per month each; price $5,500. Buy one of these and secure yourself a home and an income.
H. S. DIETRICH,
Room 16, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Madison-av., cor. 62d-st., 75x125 feet; $105 per ft.
S. Chicago-av., cor. Adams-st., 138x176 ft.; $38 per ft.
Michigan-av., cor. 49th-st., 50x160 ft.; want offer.

MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
420 Chamber of Commerce.
Branch office, 6857 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—
BELOW THE MARKET,
$125 PER FOOT,
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST.,
LOT 25x121, east front.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2 FINE NEW HOUSES BUILT OF rockface stone and pressed brick all around, with slate roof; dining-room, kitchen, library, reception-room, and parlor on first floor, 5 sleeping and bathrooms on second floor; fine attic; all wood-work of red oak; fine wooden mantels; lot 35 feet front by 160 feet deep; location Wabash-av. and 54th-st.; price $9,000; 1-6 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or at Branch Office, No. 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
Choice frontage on Seipp and Kinney-av., in 50 foot lots, at $40 per foot; within one block of Parkside Station and five blocks of the main gateway to the Fair grounds in Jackson Park. This is the best bargain on the market today.
HAZLEWOOD & WRIGHT,
706 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS — 45TH-ST., bet. Vincennes-av. and St. Lawrence-av., with 2-story frame house and barn; well rented; 26x128; also, 6620 Wabash-av., s. w. cor. 66th-court; lot 33x179; new building of two flats of seven rooms each, and well rented; 6549 Wabash-av., lot 25x179; building 2 flats of five rooms each, and well rented; this must be sold and no reasonable offer shall be refused.
BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W Rookery.

FOR SALE—$1,000 BUYS EAST FRONT LOT AT Parkside, one block from station.
GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—
—GRAND-BOULEVARD—
Between 40th and 41st-st., 50 or 100 ft.; cheap; ⅓ cash; balance 1, 2, and 3 years.
SIDNEY LOEB,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2 BLOCKS CORNERing on 83d-st, Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet-avs., 100 foot streets, all subdivided, high and dry, on line of right of way of elevated railroad at a low price for this week only, and only to bona-fide buyers. Apply to OWNER, P 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
BRICK HOUSE ON BOWEN-AV., $4,200.
East of Vincennes-av.; 10 rooms, bath, etc.; house detached on three sides; lot 25x125; small barn; the ground alone is worth $3,000; terms easy.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
Telephone 5,331. 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., N. W. CORNER 78TH-st.
300 FEET AT $30 A FOOT.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRETTY HOME AT SOUTH PARK—Location Rosalie-court, near 57th-st., 9 rooms; price $5,500.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
VINCENNES-AV.
Great bargain in lot near 45th-st., 27x150.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK CORNER, 300 OR 500 feet, at about one-half asking prices on poorer property. This is a chance for a conservative investor or an enterprising improver. It is worth the price asked without regard to the "World's Fair." Address O 148, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—99 YEARS—CORNER 50th-st. and Indiana-av.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—BUNCH OF LOTS ON Michigan-av. and 68th-st.; price too low to advertise; call on CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—96 FT. ON LANGLEY-AV., S. E. COR. 65th-st.; only $55 per ft. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE.
COR. OAKENWALD-AV. AND 46TH-ST.,
55x95.
Three-story, new, modern brick house of 10 rooms; will trade for good city unimproved lots.
MEAD & COE 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
Great bargain in 50 feet near 47th-st. Can be bought very cheap.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
(1454) Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY, near the World's Fair site—Choice business lots on a 100-foot street; all improved; $65 per foot to $80. Good residence lots, $55 to $65 per front foot; all street improvements in and paid for.
T. P. KEEFE, S. E. Cor. La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
DICKEY-ST., NEAR 75TH-ST.,
100x144 feet, near corner where proposed 75th-st. car line will start; only $45 per foot. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, BEST IN CHICAGO, for $2,700; water, sewer, gas; No. 629 57th-st. Inquire Owner, F. BREWER,
118 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON GREENWOOD-AV., NEAR 65th-st.; only $60 ft. if taken today; 40 ft. on 66th-place, at corner Stony Island-av.; $125 ft.; adjoining property held at $300 ft. C. H. THOMPSON & CO., 806 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON 75TH-ST., EAST OF JEFfrey-av., only $47.50 per ft. today. Cheapest on the street. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
VINCENNES-AV.,
Near 70th-st., 50x125, only $40 per ft.
WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO.,
145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Cottage Grove-av., 50x137, east front, between 43d and 44th-sts., with frame improvements; well rented; best bargain on the street.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV.
Splendid lot near 52d-st., fronting east; size 50x160.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
(3,342) Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BY JACKSON & MURRAY,
504 Inter-Ocean Bldg.
Cottage Grove-av., corner of 84th-st., 300 ft., with inside frontage, at $18 per foot.
State-st., near 75th, east front, at $43.50.
State-st., near 73d, east front, at $65.
Coles-av., cor. Cheltenham-place, at $30.
Langley-av., near 43d, 24 ft., $85.
61st-st., near Jackson Park, 69 ft., $105.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—S. W. COR. Wabash-av. and 52d, 50x170; only $95. RUSSELL & RUSSELL, 504 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-AV., NEAR 66TH-ST., ELEgant 50 ft. lot, at $57.50 per foot.
CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—SNAP, NEAR MAIN ENTRANCE TO World's Fair.
40x130 on 64th-st., just west of Stony Island-av.; $100 per foot less than is asked two blocks north.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT ON 72D-ST., VERY near Stony Island-av.; $40 per foot; cheapest offered. CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON CHAMPLAIN-AV., E. F., just south of 72d-st.; only $850; guarantee title. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—BY MARK T. LEONARD, Suite 315, 87 Washington-st.:
Michigan-av., cor. 72d-st., 100 feet, $3,700.
Michigan-av., cor. 77th-st., 300 feet, $28.
Wharton-av., near 65th-st., $65.
South Park-av., near 60th-st., entrance Washington Park, $150.
Would like description of anything cheaper.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN AT WOODLAWN PARK.
Lexington-av., 50x125, east front, between 65th and 66th-sts., only $65 per foot.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—$1,000 BUYS AN EAST front lot, Vernon-av., near 70th-st.
GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—
—CALUMET-AV.—
Between 39th and 40th-st., 63 ft. at a bargain; ⅓ cash.
SIDNEY LOEB,
85 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE BARGAINS TODAY.

Cottage Grove-av., north of 63d-st., 50x125, only $125 ft. if sold by tonight.

Cottage Grove-av., bet. 84th and 85th, 50x125, only $36 ft. if sold by today noon.

South Chicago-av., near cor. of 90th-st., 100 ft.; only $45 ft. if sold at once.

Stony Island-blvd., cor. of 72d, 120x165; at a big bargain if sold at once.

Drexel-av., cor. of 54th, 100x110ft., only $125 ft. if sold at once.

Calumet-av., bet. 51st and 52d, east front, 100x125; only $90 ft.; on easy terms if sold at once.

St. Lawrence-av., n. w. cor. 66th-st., 100x125, only $50 ft.; on easy terms if sold today.

Champlain-av., near cor. of 67th, 50x125, only $40 ft.; on easy terms if sold at once.

Langley-av., near cor. of 67th-st., 25x125, only $40 ft.; on easy terms if sold at once.

Evans-av., near cor. of 63d, east front, 30x125, with new house of 12 rooms; only $48 if sold at once.

72d-place, near Madison-av., south front, 50 ft., only $45 ft. if sold at once.

79th-st., cor. of Central-av., 50x125, only $45 ft. if sold at once

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
G. J. M. PORTER. W. B. SHARP.
PORTER & COMPANY.

JACKSON PARK AND SOUTH SHORE PROPERTY.

You might think the realty market dull!
So it is—in some places.
Not so, however, in the
GREAT SOUTH SHORE DISTRICT,
where something is doing almost daily.
THE REASON IS PLAIN.

Values are low now for a district where prices include MACADAMIZED STREETS, SEWER, WATER, STONE SIDEWALKS, AND DOUBLE ROWS OF TREES.

96 trains daily stop at this property.

Franchise already granted for two new lines of transportation which will intersect this locality.

Prices, which are low now, will be DOUBLED and TRIPLED by spring.

A $3,000 building restriction is a guarantee of the present value and rapid increase of same.

Lake Michigan three blocks east.

Jackson Park four blocks north.

YOU WILL BE CONVINCED IF YOU'LL INVESTIGATE.

IF YOU DO YOU'LL BUY.

We have some choice bargains in South Chicago property, including some fine business frontage.

Full particulars by PORTER & CO.,
Suite 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME CHOICE LOTS IN GEORGE & WANNER'S STONY ISLAND-BLVD ADDITION.

Fronting Stony Island-blvd., Adams, Jefferson, and Madison-av.,

AND GOOD CORNERS ON 83D-ST.

You can buy at from $23 per foot upward;
You can buy at only $100 cash per lot;
You can pay the balance during three years;
You can sell at a good net profit soon, and
You cannot fail to make a large profit
Upon the simple $100 invested.

CHICAGO REALTY,

As a savings bank, is incomparable. It pays greater dividends than the largest bank in the world, is surer, safer, and it never closes its doors. A good lot in the right location in this wonderful city is better than its equivalent in

GOVERNMENT 4 PER CENTS.

We have faith in Chicago realty and ask buyers to investigate the location, terms, and price of this subdivision before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE & WANNER,
Room 17, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE & WANNER,
145 La Salle-st., Room 17. Tel. 5021.
A FEW SNAP BARGAINS.
Paxton-av. cor., near 73d, 48 ft., $40.
Yates-av. cor., near 77th, 97 ft., $36.
Spencer-av. cor., near 77th, 100 ft., $35.
Jeffery-av. cor. 80th-st., 106 ft., $38.
Central-av., cor. 80th-st., 105 ft., $30.
Jeffery-av., near 82d-st., 6 lots, $26 per ft.
Central-av., near 82d-st., 9 lots, $550 each.
79th-st., cor. Central-av., $40 per ft.; snap.
Oglesby-av., near 71st-st., 40 ft., $40 per ft.
87th-st., near S. Chicago-av., 2 corners, $56 per ft.
Ellis-av., near 55th-st., 48 ft., only $80 per ft.

FOR SALE—

DREXEL-BOULEVARD,

BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH-STS., 75X205,

WITH BARN LOTS.

THE P. E. STANLEY-WINSTON CO.
88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—BUNCH OF LOTS near the junction of Stony Island-blvd., 79th-st., and South Chicago-av., only $25 per foot; easy terms.
57th-st., 3 minutes' walk from Jackson Park entrance, a corner, for $150 per ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near 66th-st., 50 ft., $125 per ft.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 91st-st., 50x150.
Farwell-av., cor. 65th-st., 300x271½, only $25 per ft.
63d-st., cor. Farwell-av., 55½x110 ft.
Jackson-av., near 53d-st., 100x120; great bargain.
Drexel-av., near 53d-st., 100x125, e. f.; bargain.
Vincennes-av., several corners and inside lots bet. 45th and 51st-sts., and other property throughout Hyde Park. W. A. PRIDMORE,
4305 Cottage Grove-av., Tel. 10,067, and 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Cottage Grove, s. w. cor. 88th-st., 50x125 feet; cheap
Wabash-av., near 74th-st., e. f., 50x130 feet; $30.
Wabash-av., 97 ft. n of 49th-st., 50x161 feet; $110.

MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
420 Chamber of Commerce.
Branch office, 6857 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE TWO LOTS AT ENTRANCE to World's Fair at prices that will make 100 per cent in 6 months. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—75TH-ST.
250 feet, south front, near Stony Island-av., $55 ft.
76x125, cor. of Earl-av., $65 per foot.
125x125, near Stony Island-av., $58 per foot.
50x125, high and wooded, same vicinity, $58 per foot.
W. K. GORE, Room 304, 130 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16-ft. alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 31 Otis Block, No. 131 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—NORMAL PARK SNAP—GEM OF A cottage, No. 419 70th-court; 6 rooms and bath; brick basement; best sanitary plumbing; elegantly papered; large lot; close to steam and cable cars; $2,600; $200 down, $25 monthly. Owner, 6732 Wentworth-av., or 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—6716 SHERMAN-ST., 9-room residence; stone and brick foundation; all improvements; east front on a fine public park.
OGDEN & SMITH.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT AUBURN Park cheap and on easy terms; improved streets, etc.; one $6,250; one $4,300. C. B. KINNEY & CO., 49, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW FRAME STORE AND FLAT on 57th-st., s. f., 50 ft. w. Carpenter; $4,000; easy terms; street railway proposed for 57th-st.
OGDEN & SMITH.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON CARPENTER-ST., E. F., near 84th-st.; only $250 each today. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—33X160, N. E. COR. STATE AND 58TH-sts.; $150. OGDEN & SMITH.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. 75TH AND DICKEY-STS., at the 75th-st. station of Rock Island Ry.; also the terminus of proposed street railway; 174 ft. on 75th, 100 ft. on Dickey; it has 274 ft. of macadam and sidewalks; price $7,500; terms easy.
OGDEN & SMITH.

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN IF SOLD THIS week, 100x125, corner Homan-av. and 68th-st., for $1,000. Address O 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50X123, W. F. ON DICKEY-ST., BEtween 76th and 77th; nothing so fine for the money in Auburn Park; $48.
OGDEN & SMITH.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,046 FEET OF FRONTAGE ON SHERidan Road and lake shore, with riparian rights; adjoins Edgewater, at one-half Edgewater prices.
DAVIS & BROWN,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 2-STORY BRICK IN 6-ROOM flats; will refuse no reasonable offer. Inquire at 1632 School-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LONGWOOD AND BEVERLY HILLS.

$350 PER LOT. $350 PER LOT. $350 PER LOT.

Ashland-av. frontage 93d to 95th-st.

SIDEWALK, GRADED STREET, ABSTRACT, PERFECT TITLE.

42 lots to members of the syndicate at $350 each.
This choice boulevard frontage at acre price.
CHARLES T. GILBERT,
Room 540 Rookery Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—
$160 EACH.

$25 cash, $5 a month; no interest; adjoining new stock-yards site at Tolleston; four blocks from Armour's purchase; right in town; will double in value in three months; no interest on time payments; buy today; business-men from every city are flocking here to buy property at Tolleston; will be $175 each next week; selling fast as we can write deeds.
A. H. HILL & CO., 155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST LA VERGNE AND BERwyn lots at $250, on easy terms.
CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—$500 BUYS A CHOICE lot at La Vergne, near station.
GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN LAKE CO., 1½ MILES FROM HAMMOND, NEAR GIBSON STATION, CAN BE HAD CHEAP.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEST 80 ACRES AT HARVEY; $500 an acre this week. Address P 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACRES AT TOLLESTON, CHEAP; 1, 4, 5 and 10 acres at the new stock yards, where it will double in 3 months. Don't miss this chance.
PERRY RUSSELL,
R. 55, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR COLUMBIA STEEL Works and railroad station; bargain. OWNER, R. 58, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES (48 LOTS), SUBDIVIDed, streets graded; will take $300 per lot if sold soon; 39th-st., east of Santa Fe shops. Address P 55, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, ROOM 212, STOCK Exchange Building.
18½ acres, Madison-st., s. e. cor. of Austin-av.; very high and beautiful ground in the midst of elegant improvements; three lines of railroad; 80 trains a day; electric line will soon be running.
5 acres, n. w. corner of Garfield Park boulevard and 12th-st.; choicest subdivision block in Chicago.
14 acres, n. w. corner of Adams-st. and Franklin-av.; Madison-st. electric cars will run within 300 feet; offered for one-third less than value.
These pieces are especially adapted for syndicates, and skillfully handled will double; terms easy.
Randolph-st., s. w. corner of 44th-st.; 600 feet front; at cost price two years ago; on extra easy terms.
Madison-st., 750x176, to a 20-foot alley; four corners on Austin, Howard, and Franklin-avs.; the electric cars will shortly be in operation past this property, which should then advance greatly.
North Shore—80 acres near Fort Sheridan covered with old white oak trees; beautiful tract and can be bought cheap.
COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

FOR SALE—
TOLLESTON ACRES HEADQUARTERS.
20 ACRES AT $105.
37 ACRES AT [illegible]
20 ACRES AT [illegible]
40 ACRES AT [illegible]
40 ACRES (No. 2) AT $75.
200 ACRES AT $45.
YOU CAN GET A BARGAIN IF YOU ACT QUICKLY.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
PORTER & CO., 85 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
20 acre tract, neighborhood Stony Island-av. and 85th-st.
10 acres, Desplaines-av. and 14th-st., in Proviso, west of Northern Pacific purchases and Grant Locomotive Works.
C. T. FURNESS,
205 Monon Block,
320-326 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE BARGAINS—
18 acres n. e. cor. Stony Island-av. and 99th-st.; $2,000.
5 acres s. w. cor. Diversey and Keeny-avs. (cheap); $1,300.
5 acres in Cape Hayes, adjoining Edgewater; fronts Sheridan Road and lake, with riparian rights; this is the handsomest acre tract on the North Shore.
DAVIS & BROWN,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TOLLESTON ACRES—
Near new Packing-House and Stock-Yards deal.

5 acres in Tolleston, per acre	$1,000
40 acres west of Tolleston, Mich. Central	500
40 acres Sec. 13	250
76 acres Sec. 14, Nickel Plate, Calumet Tank, and price good for today only	170
200 acres Sec. 15, Nickel Plate, per acre	300

THEODORE WINNINGHAM,
Room 46, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
SMALL ACRE BARGAIN
AT TOLLESTON,
THE NEW STOCK-YARDS SITE.
EIGHT ACRES. $485 PER ACRE.
This is cheap. Small pieces are very scarce. This piece fronts on Logan-boulevard, is choice, and will double in a few months; will subdivide into 75 lots and sell at $175 per lot. A. H. HILL & CO.,
155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20-ACRE TRACT RIPE FOR SUBdivision adjacent to excellent suburban service on South Side. Rare bargain for quick buyer. Investigate this. C. B. KINNEY & CO., R. 49, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE BARGAINS—5 ACRES, Indiana-av. and 89th-st.; 5 acres, 4 blocks from depot, in the Town of Tolleston; also 80 acres near the Stock-Yards, Lake County. M. J. VAN KEUREN,
817 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN AT THE Stickney tract; 40 acres in Sec. 1, Palos, on Calumet Terminal R. R., at a low price for a few days. Apply to OWNER, P 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—6½ ACRES, 90TH-ST., BETWEEN INdiana and Prairie-avs. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED—BEST OFFER FOR SMALL acre tract, west, near depot. O 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN ACRE BARGAIN; $500 UNDER the market. Address O 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LAKE CO., INDIANA—WE HAVE about 2,000 acres in the manufacturing district at inside figures. MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT CLYDE, ON THE C., B. and Q. and new line of Illinois Central, within 2 minutes' walk of station on both roads. Fine high land and a beautiful piece for subdivision; has nearly 750 feet frontage on Ogden-av.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, 16TH AND W. 44TH-STS., near Grant Locomotive Works.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST SMALL ACRE tract for large, handsome suburban residence west of city. Address O 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, CORNER 63D AND Blanchard-av.; the best piece for subdivision in the market. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCKS OF 5 ACRES EACH, DEsirably located, fronting on Halsted, Ashland, 90th, 91st, Center-av., and Laflin-sts.; choice bargains.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—7 ACRES, 701 FEET FRONTAGE, ON Austin-av., near Division-st.; very choice.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST SMALL ACRE TRACT, 10 miles from city. Address O 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—NEAR NEW STOCK-Yards, on Lake Michigan, 5 acres; price, $1,000 per acre. G. P. WALKER, 33 N. State-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE — CALIFORNIA fruit, grain, stock ranches. Send stamps for catalogue. W. R. MATTHEWS & CO., 5½ Kearney-st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES, IMPROVED, 3 MILES from gas town and depot; best prairie land; $20 per acre if taken soon; terms satisfactory.
Address J. A. ENGLE,
Francesville, Ind.

FOR SALE—100 FARMS IN ALL BEST STATES cheap for cash and part cash; send for our new list. ROWLEY & BLACK,
85 Washington-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CLIENT, MANUFACTURING site on West Side, 50 to 100 feet front, east of Ashland-av., north of Harrison, and south of Kinzie-st.; must be cheap. CARL LOTZ, real estate and loans, Room 627 Opera-House Block. Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—TO BUY—MODERN BRICK HOUSE, 5 to 7 rooms; $2,500 to $3,500; South Side; payments $25 per month. Address P 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN HOUSE AND LOT from owner. I have $2,000 cash and equity in some vacant lots or clear land. Address O 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMPROVED CLEAR WORTH $8,000 to $10,000 as first payment on 5 acres, subdivided, on Washington-blvd.; bal. long time; will retail at handsome profit.
BUTLER, IRELAND & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SMALL MODERN HOUSE BETWEEN 29th and 35th-sts., east of Wabash-av.; state price. Address O 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—ON LONG lease, house with long yard and good barn, between 22d and 35th-sts., east of State; give full particulars. Address O 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIST YOUR SOUTH SIDE PROPERty with us, and we promise you it will receive our prompt attention. We handle South Side exclusively and have ready buyers. C. B. KINNEY & CO., R. 49, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OWNERS, I WANT 50 FEET FRONT, south of 22d-st., north of 27th, and east of Indiana-av.; must be vacant or have cheap improvements; cheap for cash. Address O 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOTS AT MONTROSE FOR CASH; give price and location. Address P 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY HOUSE FOR ABOUT $3,500 to $4,500, south of 39th and north of 48th-st., east of Wabash-av. Address P 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—
Acres, city lots, and residence property, from owners.
BUTMAN & RICKER,
98 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A WELL BUILT FLAT BUILDING; good locality; about $3,500; must be a bargain; we have a customer ready to buy at once.
BUTLER, IRELAND & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—158 FEET FRONTING SOUTH ON B. and O. R. R. at Farragut-av., just north of 79th-st.; price $30 per ft.; will take a good clear farm or improved city property. Address O 172, Tribune office.

EQUITY OF $6,200 IN TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN Auburn Park to exchange for clear farm near Chicago; no agents. W. G. PHAYLL, Room 91, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE — GILT-EDGED RENTING property in Lincoln, Neb., for stock of clothing, hardware, or boots and shoes; will exchange on a fair and legitimate basis; five to fifty thousand dollars' worth of desirable property. Describe fully what you wish to exchange, and address, LOU L. E. STEWART, owner, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR EXCHANGE—
15 acres on Stony Island-av. and 89th-st.
5 acres on the West side, near the parks.
24 lots on West 40th-st. and Armitage.
Want improved South Side. W. K. GORE,
Room 304, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A NUMBER OF SMALL pieces of improved West Side real est. valued $5,000 to $10,000 each. Want a block worth $30,000 to $40,000 that we can turn for good equities.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle.

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR CHICAGO LOTS FOR driving horses only on cash basis. C. B. KINNEY & CO., 49, 204 Dearborn-st.

HAVE SOME IMPROVED SUBURBAN PROPerty near depot; also some Western land; want stock of goods, furniture, or lots. L 31, Tribune.

I HAVE TWO FINE RESIDENCES WORTH $8,000 incumbered for $3,000 each, lot [illegible]x150, well rented, in Hermosa, Ill., 8 miles from Court-House. Will exchange for small fruit farm near Chicago. No agents. W. G. PHYALL, Room 91, 187 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN 100 FT. NEAR CORner 63d-st. and Stony Island-blvd., and some cash for modern home worth $4,000 to $7,000.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 Tacoma Building.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR SUBURBAN LOTS IN part payment for cottage. Address P 58, Tribune.

WANTED—BY ROWLY & BLACK, 85 WASHINGton-st., R. 1.
STABLE in Lake Township (near Stock-Yards preferred) for clear land in Iowa and money.
First-class equities for clear farms; 320 acres oak timber for equity in house.
$7,000 coal mine for house.
All kinds of property from owners to sell and exchange.
Come and see us for these kind of deals. Fine houses, lots, and acres every direction to exchange for cash and time.

WANTED—PARK MANOR VACANT IN EXCHANGE FOR THE IMPROVED SOUTHWEST CORNER 71ST-ST. AND RHODES-AV.; 50X125; NEARLY NEW, MODERN 10-ROOM HOUSE AND BARN, "A FINE HOME."
C. N. LOUCKS & CO.,
512 OPERA-HOUSE BLOCK.

WANTED—ABOUT $3,000 EQUITY IN GOOD PAYing flat building in exchange for desirable vacant; what have you to offer? C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—CASH, CASH AND SECURITIES, OR real estate in exchange for handsome $30,000 acre tract. Address O 75, Tribune office.

WANT A GOOD BUSINESS CORNER, IMPROVED, West Side, worth $2,500 to $8,000, that I can exchange as part payment Milwaukee-av. and W. Van Buren property, improved, and at a low valuation worth $15,000; will assume or pay cash difference. Address P 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCERY STORE ON SOUTH SIDE in exchange for West Side lots and houses. Room 96, 187 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOTEL OR ROOMING HOUSE FOR clear lots and cash. Address O 35, Tribune.

WANTED—STOCKS OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES or hardware in exchange for new residence in Auburn Park; no agents. W. G. PHYALL, Room 91, 187 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAGO real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENTRAL business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I WANT $2,500 FOR 8 YEARS ON PROPERTY THAT will sell at any time for $5,000. Address N 151, Tribune office.

LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real-estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; funds on hand; no delay or charge for drawing papers; large loans at low rates a specialty. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
E. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or suburbs at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT.
Special rates on large amounts.
SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL-ESTATE; NO RED tape; no delay.
WALTER B. PHISTER,
119 La Salle-st., Room 20.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL-ESTATE SECURITY in sums to suit.
WRIGHT & TURNER,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 410.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—$4,000 ON SUB-LOT 13 OF LOT 3, Block 16, Sheffield's Addition to Chicago; dock and street frontage, 51x300 feet; will pay commission and 7 per cent. Address Room 236, Saratoga Hotel, 161 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 FOR SIX MONTHS on central improved real estate; will pay 12 per cent. Address O 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

$500 TO $500,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate; building loans made. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

$4,000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT ON CHICAGO improved real estate; first lien. Address O 80, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY at 8 per cent.
JAMES LINDEN,
803 Tacoma Building.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS; low rate of interest; in sums to suit, on Chicago real estate.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT; SUMS $10,000 and upwards; city business and residence property; owners only. Address O 151, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES— LOANS—
SHIELDS & BRO.,
Bankers.
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9, Reaper Block.

We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities.

We also loan in any amounts on furniture, pianos, teams, etc., which may remain in the owner's possession, at lowest rates of interest and without commission, for long or short time, and if desired will make payments monthly, thus reducing both interest and principal.

Persons wishing a loan of this kind will find it to their interest to call at our office before borrowing elsewhere.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, secured notes, goods in storage, furniture, pianos. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call to R. HEYMAN, Room 4, second floor, 142 Dearborn-st., S. W. Cor. Madison.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING RATES BEFORE borrowing on furniture, pianos, horses, etc. Please call on WILLIAMS, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent, in large and small amounts.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—500 SHARES CAPITAL STOCK NATIONAL bank in metropolis of Southwest. Address T. J. NICHOLL, Room 1019 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—A1 STOCK IN COMPANY FOR MANUFACTURE of agricultural implements. Address P 63, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, or any good security, at lowest rates. WRIGHT, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

MONEY LOANED ON COMMERCIAL PAPER life policies, real estate mortgages, equities first-class chattel mortgages, or any good security 94 La Salle, Suite 66. Telephone 1275.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY and real estate second mortgages. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST., THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST., "GROUND FLOOR."

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

"GROUND FLOOR."

SALE OF JOHNSON COUNTY BONDS.
Bonds will be issued by Johnson County, Wyoming, to the amount of about $70,000 for the existing indebtedness of the county, as provided for by the law enacted by the last Legislative Assembly and by the Constitution of the State.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners until 12 o'clock noon Dec. 16, 1890, at its office in Buffalo, Wyoming, at which time bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders or their representatives.

Bonds will be issued to the amount of 4 per cent of the assessed valuation of the county, as shown by the last general assessment.

10 per cent of the amount will be paid in ten years from the date of issuance, and 10 per cent annually thereafter until paid, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the board.
Attest:
W. P. KEAYS, County Clerk.
H. B. MANN, Chairman.

WANTED—TO BORROW $200,000 ON ONE MILLion dollars' worth of property at 8 per cent. Address O 170, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON CHICAGO improved real estate; first lien. Address O 85, Tribune office. No delay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.

TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF YOUNG LIVE DEER, MALE and female. Address P 17, Tribune office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE NEELY SHOE—SPLENDID VALUE—EVERY pair warranted.
Ladies' Bright Dongola Button, Common Sense, and Opera lasts, A, B, C, D, E widths. PRICE, $2.00.
Gentlemen's Fine Calf, Button, Lace, and Congress. PRICE, 2.60.
All sizes on hand. Mail orders promptly filled. Open evenings.
NEELY BROS.,
152 West Madison-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—ADVICE free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

MACHINERY.

ASSORTMENT OF 22 KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES and boilers, 2 to 25 horse-power, stationary and marine; own manufacture; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME AND GENUINE St. Bernard pups, 4 months old, with correct white markings and black shadings and large bone; also 1 Great Dane bitch, 9 months old. PROF. ROACH, 176 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

9 ALDINE SQUARE—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished room for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with best table board; references given and required.

37 25TH-ST.—HALL BED-ROOM, HEATED; EXcellent family table; $6.

55 20TH-ST.—A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED front room, also smaller one, for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room on parlor floor; also large front alcove and small rooms with board; table boarders.

1239 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with excellent board.

1502 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND single room, with board.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOM with first-class board.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board. References.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE, WARM FURNISHed rooms, with board. References.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front alcove and one other large room with board.

2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE ROOM WITH board; also gentleman roommate for large extension room; hot and cold water; heated.

2248 WABASH-AV.—SECOND FLOOR ALCOVE, beautifully furnished, with excellent board.

2259 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED double and single rooms, with running water, with board; south exposure.

2316 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms.

3841 VINCENNES-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms with or without board.

North Side.

46 CASS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD, with all conveniences; very reasonable; short walking distance.

65 LINCOLN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board, for man and wife, two gents, or two ladies; private family; every convenience; near cable. For information call at 1006 Chamber of Commerce or residence.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—A few very pleasant suites, front and single rooms, with board; references; also first-class table board.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—an entire nicely furnished second story flat with board, being a suite of five rooms; bath, etc.; references.

215 EAST OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—BRIGHT, WARM DOUBLE room, with board. References.

261 ONTARIO-ST.—PLEASANT SOUTH FRONT room and first-class table. Refined family; walking distance. References.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—CONNECTING FRONT AND bath room, second floor; day board.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE WARM rooms, with good board; reasonable terms.

318 EAST INDIANA-ST.—GOOD DAY BOARD; terms reasonable.

521 E. CHICAGO-AV.—ONE SINGLE AND ONE large room with all conveniences; with board.

West Side.

261 PARK-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, ALSO side room, with table board; price reasonable.

440 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—FRONT ROOMS; all conveniences; elegant home; good table; reasonable.

655 ADAMS-ST.—BRIGHT, SUNNY ROOMS, with board; every convenience. References exchanged.

Hotels.

BOARD RESIDENCE, PARK HOUSE HOTEL, 126 Queen's Gate, London, S. W., lofty, public, and private rooms, billiard-room; cuisine a feature; American ladies and gentlemen visiting London will find in this fashionably situated, handsomely furnished residence every comfort.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA—$3 weekly, transients 50c; four minutes from Court-House; restaurant, popular prices; steam heat, elevator, hot water; Turkish bath 50c; no extra charge all night; newly ventilated; table d'hote 50c.

HOTEL DEARBORN, 398 TO 400 STATE-ST.—200 elegantly furnished rooms, bathrooms, electric light, steam heat; half price of other first-class hotels.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, OPPOSITE Rookery Building, 135 Adams-st., new and modern; rooms steam heated; beds have no equal; elevator service; strangers should stop at the Midland; rates $1 per day. F. H. THOMPSON, Propr.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 S. CLARK-ST., COR. MONROE; entrance on Clark—Elegantly furnished rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $2.50 to $7 weekly.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Suburban.

A COUPLE COULD BE ACCOMMODATED WITH pleasant and nicely furnished rooms, use of piano, home comforts, and excellent table; terms, $80 per month. Mrs. RUDD, Prospect-av., near 99th-st., Walden station.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLE SINGLE ROOM—By young gentleman, on the North Side; state terms. Address P 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—IN PRIVATE FAMILY IN first-class locality by gentleman and wife. Address P 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO SISTERS; PRIVATE FAMILY, South Side; $40. Address O 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY LADY AND CHILD 2 years old in respectable family, within six blocks of Vernon-av. and Thirty-second-st. Inquire at drug store, northeast corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Indiana-av.

BOARD—AND HEATED ROOM BY YOUNG MAN in private family, West or South Side; state terms. Address O 176, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—ON NORTH SIDE, BY mother and son, in a strictly private family; best references given and received. O 33, Tribune office.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

ROOMMATES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN STENOGRAPHER roommate at 168 Dearborn-av. Fine room and board. Terms reasonable.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots. These lots are clear and are in the best part of South Englewood inside of the city limits and within four blocks of two stations on the Rock Island suburban line. These lots will be exchanged at their cash value, as to which I invite close investigation. The title is perfect and a certified abstract will be furnished with each lot. This is by no means the class of property which is usually offered in trade for horses, but is property in a subdivision where lots are being constantly sold for cash to a good class of buyers. I am in a position to place horses and owners desiring to sell can in this way get a good, full price instead of sacrificing their horses, as must be done for cash at this time of the year.
O. J. BARRETT,
94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME PAIR OF CARriages horses; iron gray and a bay, 15.3 in height, 4 and 5 years old, high action, gentle drivers, single or double; price $375 each; call at stable, rear 351 Chestnut-st., city.

LEVI DOTY'S HUMANE HOME FOR horses, Frankfort Station, Will Co., Ill., 25 miles from Chicago, Satisfaction guaranteed. References: Edwin Lee Brown, President American Humane Association, cor. Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago; Hart & Bros., 153 to 159 Franklin-st.; James Frake, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—YOUNG HORSE, GROCERY wagon, and harness, cheap; or will exchange for real estate. Apply at grocery 229 North State-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL YOUNG AND sound Kentucky mare, bright bay, with black points, kind and gentle, and splendid traveler, 15¼ hands high; will sell cheap. C. B. KINNEY & CO., 49, 204 Dearborn-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT SPRING BROOK Stock Farm. Address Crossman's Livery, 416 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car-barns.

HORSES WINTERED AT ITASCA FARM; best accommodations and care at reasonable rates. FRANK A. SMITH, 21, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2 SOUND horses, 7 and 8 years old, new top buggy and harness, for lot or lots in vicinity of Grand Crossing or Stony Island. Address P. FAUNDERS, 963 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—STYLISH ROAN HORSE AND phaeton buggy. Address P 22, Tribune office.

FINE CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, 377 AND 379 Wabash-av., Birdsell Mfg. Co.

FOR SALE—
A six seated sleigh in good order, cheap. Apply at 2622 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE DOUBLE-SEAT JUMP sleigh. 1628 Diversey-av.

SLEIGHS—LARGE STOCK ON HAND, ALL styles; will sell below cost; closing out sleigh business; will exchange for buggies. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHICAGO, DEC. 1, 1890.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Rush H. Field and J. V. Northam under the firm name of NORTHAM & FIELD has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. J. V. Northam has assumed all liabilities of the firm and will continue to conduct the business.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR gents' second-hand clothing. Send postal and I will call and give prices. G. SCHWARTZ, 368 S. State.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FOR SALE, ALL SIZES AND MANufacture, at less than factory prices; if you want to buy a safe call and see us; no cheap trash. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

WILL CLOSE OUT BALANCE OF SAFES this week; special bargains; several second-hand safes very low. 55 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER FOR ONE SET WOOLEN mill situated just outside city of 20,000; fine water power; want partner with capital to take an interest and management; a snap for right man. Address A. D. CHAPPELL, Real Estate, Eau Claire, Wis.

WANTED—A LADY WHO COULD INVEST $1,000 in the catering business and attend to the books, collect, etc. Address P 52, Tribune office.

PENSIONS.

ADA C. SWEET, PENSION CLAIM AGENT—ALL kinds of pensions or war claims. Room 32 Commercial Bank Building, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIdence. Particulars at 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2810 MICHIGAN-AV.—RESIDENCE, parlors, reception-room, library, dining-room, kitchen, 5 chambers; brick stable; also carpets, curtains, and range. Open 3 to 5 daily.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 1703 MICHIGAN-av.; on 2 years' lease favorable terms would be given.
GEO. H. ROZET,
86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED 14-ROOM BRICK house on avenue near 28th-st.; full of first-class roomers; rent low on account of sickness.
REXFORD & BELLAMY,
206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—15-ROOM HOUSE, NEAR 14TH-ST.; partly furnished; filled with best boarders; low rent. Address P 46, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR 32D-ST., A beautifully-furnished house; immediate possession. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
271 W. Jackson, within walking distance of downtown, desirable 10-room frame house; rent $40.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK, 8 ROOMS, modern improvements; near Garfield Park, only $16.50. Three-story brick near Douglas Park, 12 rooms, modern improvements; $25 a month; near steam cars. ST. AUBIN, 34, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, JACKSON-BOULEvard, near Oakley, in fine order; furnace and all modern improvements. ENGERS, COOK & HOLINGER, 167 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—715½ WASHINGTON-BLVD., 11-room brick house; s. front; furnace; fixtures.
E. J. WICKHAM, 143 La Salle-st., Room 18.

FOR RENT—
739 W. Jackson, 10-room brick residence, with a large barn; rent only $45; possession at once.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, cor. Washington and Halsted.

Lake.

TO RENT—NORMAL PARK, 6826 WENTWORTH-av.—Fine 9-room house; bath, furnace, barn, wide lot; reduced to $30. OWNER, 6732 Wentworth-av. or 355 Rookery.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO FINE 6-ROOM FLATS, WITH bath-room, in the new building, No. 4728 State-st.; each flat entirely separate; 2d floor $25 per month; 3d floor $22.50 per month; also one 7-room flat, with all modern improvements, including furnace and gas fixtures, No. 117 Garfield-blvd., or 55th-st., near State-st. cable; price $30 per month; also 3 6-room flats in the new 2-story fine brick building, No. 5252, 5254, 5256 South Halsted-st., with all modern improvements; street just newly paved; horse-cars in front; rent $18 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—
7-room apartment, 3025 Prairie-av.; 7-room apartment, 3031 Prairie-av.; 3-room apartment, 3035 Prairie-av.; 6-room apartment, 192 31st-st., furnished.
F. T. HASKELL, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE FLATS; CHOICE, 7-room flats; Calumet-av., near 37th-st.; new, modern, large, light new rooms; rent $30 to $40; convenient to cars.
REXFORD & BELLAMY,
206 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS; BATH, PANTRY, laundry; furnace rooms; new; very nice; Calumet-av. and 37th-st. W. D. BISHOPP, 3633 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST., NICE 8-room flat; $40. A. R. HECKMAN & CO.,
21, 79 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; ALL MODERN IMprovements, with janitor service. Apply to owner Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS ON MONROE-ST.; hardwood finish; very cheap. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.

TO RENT—$20—ELEGANT CORNER BRICK FLAT, 8 rooms, gas, and bath. 1010 W. Harrison-st. Inquire at corner.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT, 194 WINCHESTER-av., cheap. 70, 115 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—TO QUIET, RESPONSIBLE FAMILY, elegant, large 8-room flat, 533 Cleveland-av. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, WELL FURNISHED for housekeeping; will rent part or sell cheap. 208 N. State-st., first-class fruit and flower store.

Lake.

TO RENT—NORMAL PARK—LIGHTEST AND prettiest small flats in city; 6804 Yale-st., 3 and 4 rooms, $13 to $18; just right for young couples; janitor, etc. OWNER, 6732 Wentworth-av. or 355 Rookery.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—NO. 18 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brown-stone house; finished in hardwood and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $35.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2033 WABASH-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms, parlor floor; private family.

TO RENT—259 MICHIGAN-AV., SUITE OF FURnished rooms, also single rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE AND light back room for $20. 3508 Lake-av. Apply 85 Dearborn-st., R. 704.

TO RENT—IN THE CARLETON, 18TH AND INdiana-av., large 9-room flat; steam heat, elevator, janitor, telephone; view of the lake.
A. R. HECKMAN & CO.,
21, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS at 277 S. State-st., Flat 6.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM TO GENTLEMAN AND lady (South Side); board for lady only. MRS. R. BISHOP, Postal Station, 22d and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS COMPLETELY furnished for housekeeping. 2434 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS BY THE WEEK, COMPLETE for housekeeping, especially intended for small families who are dissatisfied with hotel, boarding-house, and restaurant life. Call for escort. 180 So. Green-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM; GAS, bath, furnace, heat, etc.; private family; $9.00 per month. 329 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; prices reasonable; bath, gas; breakfast if desired. 530 West Van Buren-st., first flat.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM HANDSOMEly furnished; family strictly private. 284 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT—11 WARREN-AV., DOUBLE PARLOR, other rooms, furnished; board if desired.

North Side.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIana—Newly furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator; $3 weekly, transients 50c; restaurant by Campagnon, late of Chicago Club; Turkish baths 50c; cable four minutes to Court-House; table d'hote 50c.

TO RENT—LOVELY FRONT ALCOVE, FURnished, suitable for two; gas, bath, and furnace heat; all new. 300 East Erie-st.

TO RENT—271 E. CHICAGO-AV.—BACK PARLOR with alcove and extension room; handsomely furnished; furnace, gas, and bath.

TO RENT—ON MAPLE-ST., BETWEEN DEARborn-av. and State-st., a high, front basement; dry and well warmed; south swell front; sun all day; at $11 a month; for gentlemen only. Address O 132 Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FRONT ALCOVE SUITABLE FOR 1 or 2 gentlemen; private family. 272 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH EVERY convenience, for gentlemen only; near Lincoln Park. Apply 922 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; $2 per week. 374 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—333 EAST OHIO-ST., FLAT NO. 2, IN private family, newly furnished; steam heat.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM 128 North Clark-st., 2d flat.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3506 INDIANA-AV., JUST OFF 35TH-st., a little gem of a store; just the thing for a barber shop; $17.50. SNOW & DICKINSON, cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—STORES 3202, 3206, 3208 COTTAGE Grove-av.; new; rent reasonable.
GEORGE M. SCHMIDT,
419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND REtail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON LAKE-ST., NEAR CLARK—A 4-story and basement stone-front store after May 1.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—311 35TH-ST., FINE, LIGHT STORE, 20x60 feet; low rent. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE, WITH LIVING rooms, No. 840 W. Madison-st.; large plate front; market fixtures, coolers, basement, etc.; $30.
D. W. STORRS, 217 La Salle-st., R. 355.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON,
85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—IN REAL ESTATE BOARD BUILDING—Suite of two offices, small office or desk room; use of vault; terms very reasonable. Apply Room 502, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOME OFFICE, COMpletely furnished; every modern convenience; rent $30. Call room 35, 200 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 631

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM. INQUIRE AT ROOM 507 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE; CARPET, STEAM heat, and free gas; $25. Call at 53 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 floor, 45x175; 1 room, 45x90; 1 45x55, 1 30x30; from $40 month upward; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers; low insurance; best location in the city. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING; power, elevator, excellent light; small rooms in model building, 67 and 69 S. Canal-st. ELI B. FELSENTHAL, 122 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANUfacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
Down-town business property. Locations looked up for tenants.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $30 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

TO RENT—
Large buildings suitable for small hotels, n. e. cor. Madison and Carpenter, 27 rooms.
48 S. Carpenter, 25 rooms.
369 Washington-boulevard, 18 rooms.
11 Bryan-place, 12 rooms.
And other good places.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, cor. Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—FORTY FURNISHED ROOMS IN EXcellent business location; Halsted-st., near all West-Side theaters; rent $190 per month. Dining-room West Madison-st., connected with 80 rooms; rent $90 per month. Oyster-room connected with hotel $60. Apply to Owner, BENTON MAUZY, 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 206 State-st. MASON BROTHERS,
94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING 40X180, 4-STORY AND basement, steam power; whole or any part. Address owner, 188 and 190 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR manufacturing. OGDEN & McNAUGHTON,
85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS, ATTENTION.

HOUSES AND FLATS.

We have a list of first-class tenants we can make leases with now for May 1. MADDEN BROS.,
167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS LIST YOUR houses, flats, and stores for rent with REXFORD & BELLAMY, Room 20, 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLOOR FROM 800 TO 1,200 square feet for manufacturing purposes, with steam-power. Address O 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE ARE HAVING A great many calls for rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with and without board; parties having unoccupied rooms and wishing them rented will do well to list them with WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM ON SOUTH SIDE, by single gent, east of Wabash-av., between 22d and 31st-sts.; heated; $10 or $12 per month. Address P 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM, IMMEdiately; genteel connections. O 174, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE GENTLEMEN wish furnished room with private family. Address G 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS OF STORES, flats, and houses, list your property with us; we can supply good tenants.
BUTLER, IRELAND & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN DESIRES furnished room near corner Michigan-av. and 16th-st. Address S & F, 1558 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED 8 OR 9-room house or flat on South Side between 22d and 39th-sts.; genteel neighborhood. Address, stating terms, C. PILLING ENGELMANN, State Agent, Sun Fire Office of London, 150 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED SALOON IN THE best business location in Chicago with a long and favorable lease; sales $75 to $150 a day; must sell on account of failing health; don't answer unless you have plenty of cash, but if you will act promptly you can make a deal with me; $5,000 to $8,000 to your advantage. Address O 80, Tribune office.

A PARTY WILL INVEST $500 OR MORE IN A strictly legitimate business or enterprise that will bear investigation; would entertain propositions from inventors having patents they wish to introduce. Address M. P., 929 North Clark-st., City.

A SMALL INTEREST IN AN INVENTION OF great practical need can be purchased for $2,000 from the Garden City Novelty Co., Room 42, 70 La Salle-st.

AN UNUSUALLY FINE CHANCE FOR BUSIness-man to engage in hotel business. Apply to BENTON MAUZY, 411 Madison-st.

ADVERTISER HAS SOME IDLE FUNDS FOR short-time gilt-edged deals; no real estate; state points or don't bother. P.-O. Box 504.

A GOOD MEAT MARKET, FULL OUTFIT....$ 650
A fine restaurant near Post-Office 1,700
Feed and coal business, S. Side..... 1,000
GOLSEN, FLETCHER & CO., Tacoma Bldg.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIfice; choice location on West Side; reasons for selling of a domestic nature. Address A J 172, Tribune office.

EXAMINE MY PATENTS IF YOU WISH TO make a fortune with a small investment. Millions have been made out of patents. I now have one for sale which will make more money than the Edison or Bell patents, and am protected by the strongest claims ever granted by the American Patent Commissioners. I must raise money at once and to do so I will sell all or a part of this valuable patent for one hundredth part its value. Don't miss this snap; if you do you will soon regret having done so. Room 7 Burke's European Hotel, 140 East Madison-st.

ELEGANT SALOON, CLARK-ST., NEAR MADIson; long lease; $4,500. GOLSEN, FLETCHER & CO., Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT, DEtached South Side residence, on Wharton-av., facing Drexel Fountain and Park; lot 50x156; one block from cable; $11,000. L. E. DANCEY,
102 Auditorium Building.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN ON SOUTH Side if taken soon; double basement restaurant with long lease. Address O 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM and cigar stand. Call afternoons or evening at 137 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON, DOING A GOOD, PAYING business, connecting with the Criterion Theater; good reasons for selling. Apply at Box Office between 7 and 8 p. m.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET; BEST LOCATION on Cottage Grove-av. Apply 3908 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED MASSAGE bath parlors; steam heat; central location and cheap and easy terms. Address P 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY STORE, W. MADISON-st., or will sell fixtures separate. Inquire at 233 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SET OF PLATES for printing best book ever published; only $500 required; a fortune can be made in one year; owner has to leave soon on important business. Inquire at Room 6 Burke's European Hotel, 140 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PICNIC grounds within 45 minutes of Court-House. Address O 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WANTED, OFFER FOR BEST ICE-cutting property west of the city; railroad facilities. Address O 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEST ICE-CUTTING PROPERTY IN Cook County. Address O 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PICNIC grounds near the city. Address O 67, Tribune.

IMPROVED 160 ACRE IOWA FARM TO EXchange for stock of merchandise. Address P 88, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET—SOUTH SIDE—BUSINESS OF $600 per week; good reasons for selling; proprietor will remain a month and introduce customers; closest investigation allowed. L. E. DANCEY,
102 Auditorium Building.

RESTAURANT—MUST SELL ON ACCOUNT OF poor health; cheap for cash; good place to right party. 629 Ogden-av.

STEAMBOATS—TWO ELEGANTLY FITTED excursion steamers for sale; route, city to World's Fair grounds; will make big money for next three years. L. E. DANCEY, 102 Auditorium Building.

SEE NOEL'S PERSONAL FOR A PAYING BUSIness anywhere.

WE ARE OFFERING THIS WEEK SOME GREAT bargains in furnished rooming and boarding houses on Michigan-av., Dearborn-av., Washington-blvd., and, in fact, in different parts of the city, especially some houses on Michigan-av. and are decided bargains. Also European and American hotels; one near Auditorium Hotel in business center of nearly 50 rooms; every room full of first-class people; can be purchased for $5,000 cash. Small European hotel on Clark-st., near Monroe; 28 rooms; low rent; respectable in every way; $3,000 cash takes it; 5 years' lease, which is worth the money asked. GEO. W. COLE & CO., 516 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF CAPITALIST capable of organizing and managing any of the following enterprises in a Western city: First National Bank, Water-Works Co., Gas Co., Street Railway Co., and Electric Light Co. Address W. C. GIRARD, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

WILL PURCHASE JOB PRINTING PLANT; cash and trade; quick deal. O 177, Tribune.

WANTED—BET. HARRISON AND LAKE-STS. and bet. Halsted and Morgan-sts., first-class saloon. Address O 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SMALL DRUG store in good location and good trade. Address Druggist, 1246 West Congress-st.

WANTED—TO PUT TIME AND SOME MONEY in established real-estate business. Address P 49, Tribune office.

VERY CENTRAL RESTAURANT, LONG LEASE, low rent, good trade; must sell; $1,200, worth $2,000. Address O 167, Tribune office.

$500 FOR GOOD AND PERMANENT BUSINESS position. Address K 53, Tribune office.

$2,000 CASH WILL PURCHASE HALF INterest in a well-known real estate and general business office; business enough now on hands to profit of $20,000 per year; the advertiser, an old resident of Chicago, needs younger man to carry on the increasing business. Only those having spot cash and good character will be entertained. COLE & CO., 516 Chamber of Commerce.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Superior shorthand instruction; full course $40. Dictation, all systems, with typewriting, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WILL DEVOTE TWO or three evenings a week to private instruction. Address K 52, Tribune office.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1029 Chicago Opera-House. E. F. WALLACE, Prin.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Auditorium.
AMERICAN BRANCHES:
Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Brooklyn, Dubuque, Louisville.
EUROPEAN BRANCHES:
Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg, Leipsic, Paris, London, Moscow.

FREE BOARD GIVEN TO A YOUNG MAN FROM each State who can furnish testimonials of good moral character and studious habits. Apply at once to C. W. LISK, Post-Adjutant, Alabama Military Academy, Huntsville, Alabama. The Academy is one of the best equipped military schools in the South with a splendid corps of professors.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION, DAY AND EVENing, in any desired subject, under professors at lowest prices; satisfaction guaranteed; begin at once. POLYTECHNIC, Madison-st. and 5th-av. Call.

SHORTHAND—THE CHICAGO ATHENAEUM maintains the leading school in the West; classes are kept full; new pupils received in the order of their application. Send for catalogue.

THE WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, and 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions.
FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CHOIR BY TENOR; experienced in church quartet work. Address P 71, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.
CHICKERING—CHICKERING.

Our new warerooms (the most beautiful in the United States) are now open, and a large assortment of

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS MANUFACTURED BY

CHICKERING & SONS,
CHASE BROTHERS,
MATHUSHEK & SON, AND
S. T. GORDON & SON,

is on exhibition and for sale at reasonable prices and on most liberal terms. New scales, new repeating action, French pitch.

OVER 400 PIANOS TO SELECT FROM.

Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to CHICKERING & SONS' PATENT COMBINATION OF THE AGRAFFE AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte.

An unlimited guarantee with every CHICKERING and CHASE BROS. piano.

Reasonable prices; cash or monthly payments.

This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros. purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. New pianos to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.
FRANK H. KING, Manager.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD—

The slashing cut in the prices of our second-hand pianos had the desired effect, as during the week we succeeded in closing out nearly all of them. This gives us the desired space for our new stock, and that we are making the most of it you will readily admit if you should visit our warerooms.

Two excellent bargains in Uprights were received in trade last week and we will dispose of them at a very moderate figure. The first is a GEO. STECK & CO. Upright concert grand, fine rosewood case; action good as new. This is a genuine "opportunity" at $325. The other is a Schomacker Gold String Upright, 7⅓ octaves, action and mechanical parts in good condition, the case alone showing signs of wear, but this will be put in the best possible shape by our repairing department. This piano we offer at $200. We also have a fine HENRY F. MILLER Square, 7⅓ octaves, rosewood case, left with us on sale with instructions to accept any fair offer. Another rare chance is offered in a STEINWAY SQUARE, nearly new, containing all the moden improvements. We will sell this instrument for $275.

Do not forget that our new stock includes such famous pianos as the

KNABE,
KROEGER,
FISCHER,
NEW ENGLAND
and
PEASE,

and that our prices are as moderate as our terms are easy.

Pianos tuned, moved, and repaired.

Pianos to rent.

LYON & HEALY,

Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts.,
Factory, Randolph-st. and Ogden-av.

THE KIMBALL CO. HAS RECEIVED MANY gratifying assurances of the great regard in which their instruments are held.

THE KIMBALL PIANOS

Are marvels of beauty in every respect, with their FULL, RICH TONE, PERFECT ACTION, ELEGANCE OF CASE, GUARANTEED DURABILITY. The Kimball Co. has been established since 1857 and their instruments are admired by musicians and all lovers of good music. The Kimball Co. are sole agents for the celebrated pianos of HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON CO.

They call attention to their
SPECIAL HOLIDAY STOCK.
It is composed exclusively of
CHRISTMAS PIANOS

Constructed in special adaptation to polite requirements for the most elegant form of
CHRISTMAS TESTIMONIALS.

Rich in designs, in choice woods of ENGLISH OAK, NATURAL MAHOGANY, WALNUT, ETC.

This choice stock has been for the past six months in preparation for the W. W. Kimball Co., and its equal has never been exhibited in Chicago before.

IT IS MUSIC REGALLY INCASED.

BARGAINS in second-hand pianos, prices from $50 to $250; following makes:
HALLET & DAVIS, STEINWAY, DECKER, KNABE, ETC; LOWEST PRICES, EASY TERMS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

ADAM SCHAAF—

CORNER WEST MADISON AND MORGAN-STS.

MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.

In addition to our large assortment of new Schaaf, Vose & Sons, Decker and Kroeger pianos we offer for sale the following second-hand instruments, every piano warranted to be as represented. Salesrooms open evenings.

6 upright pianos........	$125, $135, $145, $165
4 Vose & Sons...........	$175, $190, $200, $250
4 Kroeger & Sons........	$175, $200, $225, $250
2 Chickering & Sons.....	$225, $250
4 Schaaf..................	$150, $165, $175, $225
1 Mathushek..............	$140
3 Deckers................	$175, $200, $250
7 uprights, each.........	$100
29 squares, all makes.......	$20 to $90

Some of these pianos are practically as good as new. Any of the above can be purchased on easy payments to suit buyers.

200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, $5 per month. One year's rent allowed if purchased.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SOMETHING FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT—

DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ANTIQUE OAK.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MAHOGANY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN FIGURED ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN POLISHED EBONY.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN MOTTLED WALNUT.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN BURL ASH.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ROSEWOOD.
DECKER BROS. PIANOS IN ENGLISH OAK.

DECKER BROS. BABY GRAND PIANOS.

DECKER BROS. PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

These pianos are the highest type of the manufacturer's skill, and are the nearest approach to the ideal perfection yet attained by any maker.

Do not decide what piano you will purchase before you have seen and heard the DECKER BROTHERS pianos.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

Our pianos and organs have come and are coming daily.
New pianos $200 and upward.
Some splendid bargains in second-hand instruments, ranging from $40 to $200.
Sold for cash or on installments.

AYRES & WYGANT CO.,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS.

A fine selection now on exhibition at manufacturer's warerooms. Perfect in
TONE, ACTION, AND WORKMANSHIP.
Elegant cases in new designs. Sold for cash or monthly payments at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. New upright pianos to rent. Rent allowed if purchased.
B. SHONINGER CO., 225 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
HIGHEST GRADE.
Prices moderate. Terms to suit.
First-class pianos for rent at reasonable rates.
Bargains in second-hand square and upright pianos.
Warerooms, 156-158 Wabash-av.
Manufactory, 91-93 East Indiana-st.

TO EVERY PURCHASER OF OUR NEW pianos we offer the services of our best professors FREE OF CHARGE; we carry all grades of pianos, $175, the cheapest, up to the Hardman, the best. Several Steinway and Knabe pianos cheap.
A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 State-st.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $250 ON PAYments; rent, $4; squares, $25 to $150; rent, $3.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

J. O. TWICHELL
HAS REMOVED
From 150 State-st. to 223 Wabash-av.
Briggs Pianos.
Hallet & Cumston Pianos.
223 Wabash

$85 BUYS A GOOD GILBERT UPRIGHT piano.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$175 CASH WILL BUY AN ELEGANT NEW upright piano, standard make; list price $425. Address P 73, Tribune office.

NO FANCY PRICES

FOR PIANOS AT
223 Wabash-av.,
J. O. TWICHELL.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?

1 Weber, $150.	1 Hazelton, $145.
2 Chickering, $165.	1 Fischer, $175.
1 Bauer, $185.	1 Emerson, $165.
2 Vose & Sons, $160.	1 Hallet & Davis, $185.

Payments, $5 to $10 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$165, $175, AND $200 EACH—NEW UPRIGHT pianos; French walnut, oak, and mahogany cases. Terms, $10 cash; $6 monthly; every piano fully warranted. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHICKERING PIANO—
In fine order.
$10 down, $8 monthly.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

2 VOSE & SONS
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

10 SQUARE PIANOS—
ALL MAKES;
$5 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$165 BUYS A NEARLY NEW
EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DECKER BROTHERS Matchless Pianos.
ESTEY Pianos.
CAMP & CO. Pianos.
ARION Pianos.
ESTEY Organs.
CAMP & CO. Organs.

WE ARE NOT THE ONLY PEOPLE in the Piano business, but we would briefly say that we are able to furnish a piano for every individual taste and price ranging from $200 to $1,000.

We can satisfy the most critical and exacting connoisseur to whom QUALITY is the first consideration, and also guarantee the prices to be as low as possible to do business.

CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

Pianos to rent. Students' pedal organs to rent.

THE ESTEY PHILHARMONIC ORGAN is the grandest reed organ in existence; especially suitable for society halls and churches.

Tuning, repairing, and moving by skillful workmen.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

MASON & HAMLIN.

PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS.

Large variety.
Special designs
For Holidays.

BARGAINS in slightly used
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
$20 upwards.
Cash or easy payments.

MASON & HAMLIN,
149 Wabash-av.

$145 BUYS EITHER ONE OF
THESE THREE PIANOS—
1 Hazelton.
1 Hallet & Davis.
1 Emerson.
Payments, $7 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS ARE preferred by leading musicians, purchased by the highest musical authorities; received highest prize above all other manufacturers. Sterling pianos, Steger pianos, fully guaranteed. Big bargains in second-hand Steinway upright pianos.

ELEGANT CABINET GRAND; BUT LITtle used; a bargain. ROSCHE & CO., 178 State.

UP ONE FLIGHT—LOW RENT MAKES low prices; a fair upright, $80; others at $100, $125, and up; also a large stock of new Kranich & Bach, Wegman, Krell, Bryant, and others; easy payments; or rent. J. A. BRYANT,
207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

A CLEAN, LIGHT PLACE TO STORE HOUSEhold goods, trunks, etc., is at the Illinois Fireproof Warehouse, 46 to 50 N. Morgan-st. Tel. 7,260.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co.—Cheapest and best storage in city; money loaned; goods packed and shipped, careful handling. 3807, 3809, and 3811 Cottage Grove-av.

EMPIRE BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 AND 383 W. Madison-st. Storage for furniture and all merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 4,224.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; 6-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,573.
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

SNOW & GOODNOW, PROPRIETORS OF CHICAgo Storage Warehouse, will receive on storage and care for furniture and mdse. at lowest rates. 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark. Tel. 801.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, fortune-teller and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

MME. WHITE READS YOUR ENTIRE LIFE. Ladies, 25c. 157 South Green-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SELINA NORTON HAS REMOVED HER office to Room 1406 Auditorium Building. Hours from 12 to 4 p. m.

SEE NOEL'S PERSONAL FOR AN AGENCY that pays all.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

1840—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—1890

OF THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER
LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
SS. Aller, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 10 a. m.
SS. Werra, Saturday, Dec. 6, noon.
SS. Saale, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 5 a. m.
SS. Ems, Saturday, Dec. 13, 7 a. m.
SS. Trave, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 9 a. m.
SS. Fulda, Saturday, Dec. 20, noon.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

INMAN LINE.

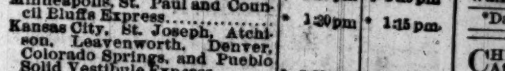
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN

LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent.
22 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



WESTERN.

GREAT ROCK-ISLAND ROUTE—PASSENGER Station corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and at station.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Express.........	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express.........	† 1:30 pm	† 1:35 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express.........	† 1:30 pm	¶ 1:15 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Council Bluffs Express.........	* 1:30 pm	* 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express.........	* 5:50 pm	* 9:50 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express.........	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation.........	† 3:20 pm	† 10:05 am
Peru Accommodation.........	† 5:00 pm	† 10:30 am
Council Bluffs night Express.........	‡ 10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express.........	‡ 10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express.........	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Night Express.........	* 11:00 pm	* 6:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom...	† 4:30 pm	† 10:10 am
Worth Accomodation.........	‡ 6:30 am	‡ 9:00 am
Worth Accomodation.........	‡ 10:00 am	‡ 1:50 pm
Worth Accomodation.........	‡ 5:25 pm	‡ 7:55 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.....	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express.....	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.—(NORTHERN Pacific R. R. Co. lessee.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis.........	* 5:00 pm	* 9:59 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland.........	*10:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire.........	† 8:20 am * 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	† 8:55 pm * 9:59 am * 7:00 am
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer......	* 5:00 pm †10:45 pm	* 9:59 am † 7:00 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha.........	† 8:20 am ‡ 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	† 8:55 pm ‡ 1:55 pm * 9:59 am * 7:00 am
Burlington Passenger.........	* 4:25 pm	*10:15 am

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis. City ticket office, No. 188 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:03 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:03 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local.	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
Charles and Byron Local.....	4:20 pm	10:20 am

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st. bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express......*	12:00 N'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.*	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express.*	11:20 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited......*	6:20 pm	7:15 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex....†	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex..*	11:20 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation†	5:00 pm	9:15 am

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 208 Clark street. Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §11:00 pm	* 6:10 pm § 8:30 am § 6:30 am § 2:00 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming..	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am § 9:35 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville and Beloit.	† 9:00 am * 9:00 pm	† 6:45 pm * 8:30 am
Milwaukee and Racine.........	X 8:30 am § 3:00 pm † 7:30 pm §10:30 pm	X 8:30 pm † 4:30 pm † 9:45 pm § 6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison.........	* 8:00 am *11:30 am § 5:00 pm	§10:30 am * 1:30 pm * 7:30 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee..	*11:30 am §10:00 pm	* 1:30 pm § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton..	§ 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior....	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton.....	*11:30 am	* 1:30 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield.........	§ 5:00 pm *10:00 pm	§10:00 am ‡ 6:45 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh.........	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	‡ 6:45 am * 4:30 pm
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin..	*10:45 am * 4:45 pm	*10:15 am * 2:15 pm
Rockford and Elgin.........	*11:20 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford via Harvard.........	* 7:15 am	*11:20 am
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville.....	§ 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Dixon and Sterling.........	* 6:00 pm * 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm *10:15 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator.........	† 8:50 am	† 6:55 pm
Rockford and Forreston.........	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points......	*11:45 am	† 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver.	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 pm
Rochelle and Rockford.........	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling.........	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota.........	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis........	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch...	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas..	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:30 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver.........	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy.........	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis...	‡10:50 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL—Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland.........	* 8:00am § 5:30pm ‖11:00pm	*10:05pm ‖ 9:30am † 7:00am
Milwaukee, Madison & West....	*11:30am	† 7:00pm
Milwaukee (Sunday only)........	†11:00pm 8:30am	† 7:00am † 7:00am
Milwaukee.........	* 3:00pm * 7:30pm	* 1:45pm * 1:15pm * 4:00pm ‖11:00am
Marquette & Lake Superior.........	* 7:30pm	† 7:00am
Green Bay & Menominee.........	*11:30am	† 7:00am
Sioux City, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco.........	‖ 6:00pm ‖11:10pm	‖ 9:30am † 7:15am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points.........	*11:40am †11:10pm	‡ 2:15pm † 7:15am
Kansas City and St. Joseph.........	†11:10pm	† 7:15am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.
For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex...	† 9:10 am	† 6:35 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express.........	† 1:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Joliet and Streator Express......	† 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Kansas City Limited.........	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Atchison and St. Joseph Limited.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited.........	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp...	* 8:00 pm	* 8:50 am
California Fast Express.........	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Kansas and Colorado Express....	* 7:50 pm	*11:55 am
	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New Orleans Fast Mail.........	‖ 3:15 am	‖ 1:00 am
St. Louis & Texas Express.........	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line......	‖ 8:30 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express......	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express.........	‖ 8:30 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass....	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
Springfield Express.........	*11:40 pm	b 6:20 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger....	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line.........	‖ 1:00 pm	‖ 1:00 pm
a Rockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‖11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express.........	‖ 1:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger..	* 4:15 pm	‖10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express......	* 8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express......		* 7:15 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office 67 Clark-st. Depot foot of Lake-st.

Nov. 30, 1890	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line).........	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Day Express.........	† 9:00 am	† 7:45 pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled..	*12:20 pm	* 4:50 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled.........	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation......	† 4:50 pm	†11:20 am
Night Express.........	§ 9:25 pm	§ 6:40 am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston......	*10:10 pm	* 8:05 am
Grand Rapids Through Coach......	† 3:10 pm	* 4:35 pm
Grand Rapids Sleeping Car........	*10:10 pm	* 8:05 am
VIA CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.		
Grand Rapids Through Coach......	† 9:00 am	† 4:35 pm
Grand Rapids Parlor Car.........	† 4:40 pm	† 6:20 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*11:15 pm	† 7:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Monday. ¶Ex. Sunday §Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express.........	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express.........	* 3.15 p m	*10:45 p m
Day Express.........	*10:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express..	* 8:15 p m	* 8:10 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw.	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local.........	† 7:10 a m	† 6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited.........	*10:10 a m	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited.........	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited.........	* 5:05 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express.........	*10:40 p m	* 5:50 a m
Walkerton Accommodation......	* 4:05 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus.....	o 7:20 am	o 8:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim..	x 3:20 pm	x 8:25 pm
North Judson Accommodation....	x 4:55 pm	x10:15 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro. Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet".........	* 9:30 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric".........	* 8:25 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville.........	* 8:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville.........	* 7:30 p m	* 7:10 a m
Lafayette Accommodation......	* 3:05 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:30 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.........	* 9:30 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.........	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited.........	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston .	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)......	§11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	*11:10 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal streets, Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express.........F	† 8:15am
	Penna. Special.......P	*10:30am
	Fast Line.............P	* 3:15pm
	Penna. Limited......F	* 5:00pm
	Eastern Express.....P	* 8:20pm
	Atlantic Express.....F	*11:20pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South.........	P	* 9:15am * 8:20pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 a. m., P *7:10 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F †5:00 p. m., P *5:10 p. m., F *9:30 p. m.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line.........	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line.........	§11:15 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line..	§ 3:50 p m	§11:20 a m
Momence Passenger.........	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express...	9:10am	5:45 pm
Do Night Express.........	8:15pm	7:20 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follow (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:25 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st. or CHAS. H. WALKER General Passenger Department, 73 Clark-st. Chicago.